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Beople.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1899.

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INVENTIONS

That Mean Economy to the Capitalist and Loss of Work to the Toller.

(Special to the New York Times.)

ANDERSON, Ind., Special.—Charles Macbeth, the big lamp-chimney manufacturer, to-day patented a new and decidedly novel process, which will probably revolutionize glassmaking. Heretofore the greatest frouble in glass manufacture lay in the melting of the sand. It has taken a great deal of time, and requires good fuel, natural gas being the best.

While passing through his plant re-

gas being the best.

While passing through his plant recently, Macbeth saw a globe on an arc light break, and a piece of the glass fell over on the carbon. In a second it was reduced to liquid and dripped to the ground. That gave him his cue, and he directed the construction of a big vat, with sides and bottom composed of carbons, over which he could turn a current.

An arangement was made to run the

arangement was made to run the An arangement was made to run the sand through this vat. It worked perfectly, and the very best molten glass is now being turned out in almost as many seconds as it required hours for the old fuels to melt it. The vat was patented to-day, and is now being used. It is so arranged that it can be adapted for every kind of glass-making from plate to bottles.

This invention, in connection with the

This invention, in connection with the This invention, in connection with the automatic blowing machinery which is being turned out, is likely to have a great effect on glass-making. The cost of melting by this process is not as great as with the use of coal or oil, although it may be more expensive than natural gas. At present it takes twelve hours to melt a pot of glass and sand.

(From the Textile Record.)
"Industrial economists in Germany are just now greatly interested in the development of an invention which promises to solve more effectively than has been done hitherto the problem of consuming bituminous coal, slack, sawdust and other inferior forms of fuel,, without smoke and under conditons of extreme economy.

and other microir forms of Rich, without smoke and under conditions of extreme economy.

The process consists simply in distributing heated and slightly compressed air through hollow grate bars
to the whole lower surface of the furnace, which, being injected upward
through the mass of burning fuel, secures equal and perfect combustion,
and an intense, regular heat from materials that would not be available if
burned by ordinary methods. This
system has been in practical use since
September last at the works of Messrs.
Reissner, Wahl & Co., manufacturers
of cloth at Guben, and since December
last at a large hotel in Berlin, where a
steam engine supplied by two boilers
is kept in service to drive a dynamo
that generates electric current for lighting purposes, elevator, etc.

"With an apparatus so simple and natural in principle as this, some surpris-

"With an apparatus so simple and natural in principle as this, some surprising results have been already obtained, although the practical application of the process is in its infancy. The proprietor of the hotel, who has had the apparatus in use since December, gives it the highest approval, stating deliberately in his certificate that it has reduced by three-fourths his outlay for fuel, worked with efficiency at all times and completely eliminated the smoke and soot which formerly, when the best Silesian lump coal was used, blackened the walls and floor of the hotel court, and formed a muisance of which his guests frequently complained. All elements duly considered—cost of fuel, labor of removing ashes, etc.—the fuel cost of running the engine, month by month, as compared with the previous year, has been less than one-fourth of the fuel cost for the same boiler engine, and electric current generated with Silesian lump cal." and electric current generated with Silesian lump coal."

It is usually claimed by university professors that new labor-saving in-centions do not displace labor, and that the manufacture of new machines and appliances which take the place of the old tools and devices absorbs all the

labor set free by the new process.

Common sense revolts against such a silly asertion, for stripped of all its scientific verblage it simply means that all the labor-saving machinery is actually no labor-saver at all for what it saves in labor in turning or relations. ally no labor-saver at all for what it saves in labor in turning out products it uses up in its own manufacture. But if that were true how are we to explain that great unprecedented accumulation of wealth during the present century which has been preeminently a pediod of labor-saving machinery? Common sense tells Socialists that it is due to that machinery which analysis that it is due to produce more in a given period of time that it did before. True, not all labor that is displaced by a new machine is thrown out forever on the streets. Part of it is employed in turning out a greater amount of the product for of it is employed in turning or a greater amount of the product, for which there is now an increased de-mand owing to the cheaper price at which it is sold. Part is employed in which it is sold. Part is employed in manufacturing the new machinery in-vented. But it must not be forgotten that very often the new machinery requires less time for its construction than did the old one, and that the increased product of the cheapened ar-ticle often may be turned out with less help than the smaller product required under old methods. The net result in any event is the displacement of some of the labor previously excelled In the light of this the two items of

In the light of this the two items of news we give here mean so many more idle miners who will be given enough idle time to contemplate the beauties of the capitalist system of private property in the means of life. Under Socialism it would mean so many more hours of leisure for the toilers who could use them as they liked best.

DEBAUCHING THE CENSUS.

Census Supervisor Ritzel, of the Seventh District, which embraces Berks County, has made a statement that would have been impossible to an official not educated in the degrading methods of the machine. In Reading the other day he declared that he had been instructed by Senator Penrose to appoint as enumerators in Berks County only those recommended by Postmaster High.

master High.

The Supervisor followed this declaration with the assurance that he knew Mr. High was the boss in Berks County, and he showed his high appreciation of the responsible position he holds by announcing his purpose to obey these humiliating instructions. Supervisor Ritzel will not have the thanks of the machine bosses for his frank revelation of the fact that they are going to make use of the census machinery to promote their own personal ends. That, however, is what he believes he was appointed for, and he is only a little more blunt than others in like position, when he publicly announces that the taking of the census is to go hand in hand with the work of the machine. It is intended that the enumerators shall earn their appointment by political servility, whether they perform their official duties or not. It is no secret that a similar situation

It is no secret that a similar situation exists in the other census districts of the State. The appointment of supervisors having been substantially put in the hands of the United States Senators by that provision of the law which requires them to be confirmed by the Senate, only those have been selected in Pennsylvania who are known to be subservient to the bosses. Until these supervisors were named, the appointments were traded on to secure support at the primary eletions, and many were cheated with promises which have not been fulfilled, and which it was never intended to fulfil.

Now that the supervisorships can no the State. The appointment of super

was never intended to fulfil.

Now that the supervisorships can no longer be traded on the promise of appointment as enumerators is held out. The county boss is given these places to work them for the machine. Promises of them have done duty at primary contests for several months, and as there will be no definite selections until next June they will continue to serve as a means of cheating a good many. Not one-half of those who get promises will get appointments, but they will be Not one-half of those who get promises will get appointments, but they will be required to do their political work for the promises and take their, disappointment as well as they can when the time for that comes

'Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that there should be quite general aprehension as to the character of the census work likely to be done. Those who are made enumerators as a

These who are made enumerators as a reward for machine servility are not usually the sort to show superior quali-fications for such delicate duties as are fications for such delicate duties as are involved in gathering and compiling census statistics. If the lofty ideas of Supervisor Ritzel are carried to their natural conclusion the census is pretty certain to be debauched by politics. This will not grieve the bosses, but it will be a lamentable thing for the state.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

After that great "statisticians" of the After that great "statisticians" of the caliber of Edward Atkinson will come to tell us of the great prosperity of the working people of this country as conclusively and incontrovertibly proven by the official figures of the twelfth census. But then, "there is a sucker born every minute," and no doubt Mr. Atkinson and his like will find enough to listen and believe him.

Killing Injunctions by Petitions.

Chicago, Aug. 23 .- The "Record" says that Chicago central labor organiza-tions will unite in a petition to the Uni-ted States Congress and the various State Legislatures to enact laws which will restrict the rights or judges to issue injunctions without hearing evidence from both sides. The petition will recite that numerous injunctions have been granted on ex-parte evidence which have worked hardships on innocent persons against whom they have been directed. It is not sought by the been directed. It is not sought by the labor unions to restrain the judges from exercising the full power of their from exercising the full power of their courts where there has been damage to property, loss of life, or injury to body, but they will insist that where there has been neither of these conditions the judges have no right to issue restrain-

In the first place we doubt that such

a petition win bring about the desired legislation. The cry against the injunction is not new, and so long as the workmen continue to vote for the old parties just the same, there is no reason why the politicians should change their usual attitude of hostility to working class interests. In the second place if they should pass an anti-injunction law, it will be solely for the purpose of cajoling the working people by changing open hostility to masked one. The restrictions contained in the above telegram from Chicago if em hodied in the law are enough to rob it of all terrors to the capitalists. For it would be enough for them to destroy a few dollars' of their property through hired thugs to be entitled to an injune tion against striking employees. Only the voting of the Socialist Labor Party into power will put a stop to the injunction infamy along with all the other infamles of the capitalist sys-

APPEAL FOR AID

DANISH TRADE UNIONISTS

Copenhagen, August, 1899. To the Workingmen of all Countries!

Fellow Workingmen of an Countries:

Fellow Workmen and Comrades!—
The Danish Employers continue as yet the lock-out declared by them, comprising between 30—40,000 workmen. It has now lasted for three months and there is a prospect of extending it to 10—20,000 other workmen, so that this compulsory suspension of labor in our country will then include about 60,000 organized workmen.

country will then include about 60,000 organized working.

The aim of the Capitalists is, as already known, to paralyse the Danish Trades Unions, that they may not be able to defend the interests of the working class. As, however, the Employers cannot, in our country, hope to obtain laws limiting the freedom of ployers cannot, in our country, hope to obtain laws limiting the freedom of action of the Trades Unions, the great manufacturers and patrons intend to starve out the Unionists, and to force them in this manner into a surrender, to compel them to agree to such terms as will, in the future, render their activity nearly insignificant, or, if this be possible, to reduce them to despair, to make them revolt, that the Emto make them revolt, that the Em-ployers may get an opportunity of us-ing the official social means of power

ing the official social means of power against them.

But as yet, they have not attained their ends. With heroical perseverance and energy, the locked-out men have endured the sufferings of this famine struggle; and this has been possible by means of the self-sacrificing spirit of their working comrades, and of our foreign brethren.

During the last days, negotiations have been conducted for closing the

have been conducted for closing the lock-out, but with no result, THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES YET.

Before closing these deliberations, it was discovered that the Employers intended to introduce work shop and factory rules absolutely contrary to the agreement in discussion: likewise, it agreement in discussion; likewise, it got known, that Intelligence offices, so-called "BLACK CHAMBERS" were to be established. To these, every employer was to send a notice about every man leaving him, or obtaining work, that it might be examined, if the man was not looked upon disfavorably, in which case he was to be dismissed immediately—in other words, this was a complete BOYCOTTING SYSTEM directed against all men who, by defending the cause of their comrades, or otherwise, had become disagreeable to the employers. Moreover, the employers

otherwise, and become disagreeable to the employers. Moreover, the employ-ers publicly disavowed, through the press, the declarations of their trustees about reducing, later on, the number of working hours, and of making a loyal use of the proposed agreement. At the beginning of the discussions concerning this agreement, we do.

concerning this agreement. manded that no extension of the lockout must take place; now, however, the official press announces, that such an enlargement will take place in a few days.

But the Danish workmen will stand

their ground against this new attack, too, and they will struggle with their utmost power to preserve their inde-pendence.

pendence.

We look upon this struggle as a serious affair of outposts in the contest between the different classes of society, and feel bound to persevere, until we obtain a satisfactory close. The employers' press is every day attacking us furiously, but we confide in our just cause and in our solidarity, and hope for certain, that our brethren in all countries will, during the days to come, increase their contributions, now we increase their contributions, now stand before an extension of the lock

We hope that the international soli-darity of workingmen will stand the test and conclude with a cheer for the organizations of workmen in all coun-

tries.
For the Associated Trades Unions in Denmark (De samvirkende Fagforenin ger i Danmark):

J. JENSEN We beg you to send your contributions as fast as possible to our Cashler Mr. E. Svendsen, Romersgade 22, I. Copenhagen, K.

N. B.-As stated in last week's People we will receive contributions from all those who desire to help our struggling comrades abroad. All moneys received will be acknowledged in this paper and forwarded to the above address. Send moneys to:

> HENRY SLOBODIN. 184 William street, New York.

We call especial attention of our readers, and of the members of the party particularly to the series of articles by Comrade Lee on Socialism and Unionism now running through .The People The series which is to be concluded in the next, issue will serve splendidly to open a discussion on the question of the attitude of the Party towards Trade Unions and the Social ist Trade and Labor Alliance for which we shall tender the columns of The People in the event the general vote de cides in favor of an early convention.

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.

CAPITALIST ITEMS SOCIALIST'S COMMENTS.

DAVID B. HILL has again emerged from the "inhocuous desuctude" of his seclusion at Wolfert's Root. He is counsel of the "Vigilance Committee" whose apole ed mission is "to destroy the \$200,000,000 conspiracy steal" which the "Journal" with scare head lines is attacking. Capitalism has a scapegoat now and it will hunt it to the death. Meanwhile watch out that they do no "orgs stealing in another direction. As we said last week, "there is no occasion for hysterics." One steal more or less matters little. Abolish Capitalism and you abolish stealing. Spend your energy chasing one thief and another will get away with the plunder. This outcry is for the purpose of putting sait on the tail of the labor bird. Some will be caught, but Socialists will not. "The Labor Men" named on the so-called Vigilance Committee are not there to work for Socialism. Their mission, whether they are aware of it or not, is to act as stoolpigeons to catch the labor vote for "reformers." pigeons to catch the labor vote for "reformers."

SENATOR MATTHEW S. QUAY

SENATOR MATTHEW S. QUAY controls the convention of his party and the State of Pennsylvania. Wanamaker, McGee, and other "reformers" are fain to lie down. "Business Interests" require Quay, and Quay requires the business interests. There you are. Husiness is interests. There you are. Husiness is business.

By the way, Senator David B. Hill's saying that Croker et al. "should not mix business with politics". Is resurrected with its author in the campatign against Platt and the Ramapo Water steal. Bless his little heart, business is politics and politics is business; if it were not for their "business interests" there would be no politics worthy the attention of either Platt or Croker or of any of their lieutenants, subbosses, leaders or heelers. It is to play the labor vote, so as to conserve business interests that all the campaigns are conducted. If the workers would just once vote for their own business interests, the Socialist Republic, the largest business concern in the world, would be established largest business concern in the world. would be established.

W. J. BRYAN at Omaha sets forth W. J. BRYAN at Omana sets forth the degulite remedy for "the enguling and corrupting trust system." He would have a national law passed "forbiddle" as corporation organized in one State from carrying on business in another State without a special license from the National Government." It is to laugh. The National Government. to laugh. The National Government, elected by and for the business interests of the trusts, would be the licensing power. Capitalism is surely causing sentle dementia among its advocates. The march of the trusts is invincible and irresistible by any power less than that of the whole nation. License and control is impossible. Selzure and confiscation in the name of the people they have robbed is the only programme, and the Socialist Labor Party alone dares to campaign along this line. to laugh. The National Government

Twelve deadly dynamite guns sent to blow up the Filipinos. This is the benevolent assimilation of capitalism. It is of no use to oppose this move-ment. Capitalism needs dynamite. Capitalism must have the Philippines. Cuba, etc. The natives have no rights capitalist governments which

which capitalist governments are bound to respect.

We accept the precedent and will act upon it when we come into power. Capitalism, which has grown rich on robbery, will send its committees to make terms with the Socialist Repub-lia. They will receive the reply: ic. They will receive the reply There is nothing to arbitrate." SS.

THE BOYCOTT STILL ON.

The following from the "Cleveland The following from the "Cleveland Citizen" is what we call practical manifestation of class-solidarity. It is the step which supplemented with the agitation of clear-headed Socialists leads to class-consciousness of the working people: "The street railway strikers people: "The street railway strikers are just as firm as ever. The boycott is just as effective as ever. The Chamis just as effective as ever. The Cham-ber of commerce plutes have played a big bluff with their anti-boycott reso-lutions, as the masses treat them with contempt. Everett is evidently getting down to bed-rock, as there is a persistent rumor in circulation that a 10 per cent. assessment has been levied on stockholders. Meanwhile the imported scabs and thugs are brandishing their revolvers and shooting at citizens, run-ning over people and smashing into each others' cars in a manner that is

each others' cars in a manner that is quite hair-raising.
"Our 'best' people of the East End ride in the splendid new cars to and from their offices and places of busi-ness, thus displaying their sympathy for the plutocratic company. Our working people of the South End and South Side ride in slow and crowded busses or walk to and from the shops and factories, and thus display their busses or walk to and from the shop and factories, and thus display thei sympathy for their striking fellow-la borers. Our best clizens are conspic uously in the minority, and yet they dominate politics as well as industry The working people are the vast ma jority, but still they are the under don politically and economically. They have 'thrown away' their votes and with them the wealth they produced for

COINCIDENCES.

When it was brought to the attention of a high Rapid Transit official of Brooklyn that thirteen deaths have been effected by and added to the murders of the company in thirty days, he declared, in an off-hand way, that this slaughter was not due to the unskilled lands and rattled heads of raw motormen, but was a mere coincidence.

The Irish tenantry some few years ago invented the boycott, Landfords and capitalists declared it to have been an utter failure, and immediately after an utter failure, and immediately after began to form themselves into secret societies for its adoption by themselves. While some people of Cleveland are boycotting the patrons of a railroad, the Bishop of Belleville is boycotting the patrons of one of the churches of his own diocese. Is the boycott coming into fashion or is it only a coincidence?

When the fakir season is over. Kan garoo comes in. So does brass monkey and other nice things. Yahoos like them, is that a mere coincidence?

The New York ship of State is always found cruising through the canals a little before election time.

When water is consolidated it is ice stock. When ice stock is consolidated it is watered stock. Which will you have? Or are they only coincidences?

They say we give no quarter in the Philippines. We came very near to it, anyway. The government is paying eight cents a piece for the making of our heroes' canvas suits. Which, with three-pieces to a suit, makes twenty-four cents, and being light, a one-cent stamp takes them there. Is that a sectoridance. coincidence?

The business of civilizing foreigners always begins about the time our own people discover that it is a failure at home. When ohe man is knocked nome. When one man is allowed down another man goes away somewhere. European civilization must end with syndicates, or African civilization must begin with them.

The water consumption of New York The water consumption of New 1018 is discovered to be greatly increased under a Tammany administration (?). At the same time water has been discovered in the Ramapo district; but it refuses to come down hill for less than \$5,000,000 per ann. for forty years. Awhat it will do afterward, it does not say. Coincidence. Several gentlemen say. Coincidence. Several gentlemen have kindly asked for a franchise to bring it flown on those terms.

Two very well conected young persons were in Old Trinity together the other day. One a young lady, and the other a young gentleman. Her pockethook lay on the seat before her as she prayed. Suddenly the young man seized it and ran, the young lady also ran. Coincidence—both had an eye on the pocket-book. But being well connected he was set free from the Central Police Court.

Gay feathers are often found on dark-skinned birds. The French military officers are prettily, very prettily, feathered. Those of them who are being plucked in the Dreyfus inquiry look very dark inside. Which is the cause, and which the effect, and which is the cause. is the coincidence?

Malignant, reckless and irresponsible Manghant, reckiess and irresponsible editors of Paris are really the authors of many of the Parisian's greatest follies and misunderstandings, if not also of political crimes. Could similar effect follow similar cause even among New York Socialists or would that be only a coincidence?

Just as the police of New York have become intellectually exhausted with sponge-holding for the trolley com-panies, the number of undetected crimes are greatly increased in Man-hattan. Is it a coincidence or ex-haustion? Send your bills to Rositter.

The Countess of Warwick. studying the problem of poverty, be-came a Socialist. So did somebody else. Is that a coincidence?

Ten Commandments by turning it into a warning, "Honor they father and mother, the Czar and his officers; that thy days may be long in the land." If you don't, the Czar will cut them off short in the land, which is a curious coincidence.

The cloakmakers are on strike. strikes me that I have heard of that strike before; or is it a——?

M. Guerin, the anti-Semite, with his cauldron of boiling oil defies the gov-ernment of France and police of Paris. The police and government aforesaid manifest the most amiable disposition towards him, and offer to "arrange towards him, and offer to "arrange" matters so that he may get a little needed rest, without being arrested. The Bible speaks of throwing oil on the troubled waters, and Guerin with his friends are known to be extremely religions. Did he get the hint from the Bible or is it merely a coincidence?

Mr. Mackay is about to build a beautiful palace for his daughter-in-law on a Long Island estate recently purchased. When they found a colored cemetery on the property they wired him about it. He wired back: "Dig 'em up and stick 'em somewhere else." He did not add: "This isn't the first American estate built on dead niggers"—that being merely a coincidence.

-that being merely a coincidence.
PETER E. BURROWES.

ENGLAND.

The English Socialists Hold Their Annual Convention.

The nineteenth Annual Conference of the Social-Democratic Federation, held at Manchester last Sunday and held at Manchester last Sunday and Menday, was one of the most successful and inspiring gatherings that the organization has ever held. Save, perhaps, in 1896, when the International Congress caused every branch to make a supreme effort to be represented in London, there has never been so large a gathering of delegates to a Conference of the S. D. F. as that which assembled in the Manchester Corn Exchange on Sunday afternoon. The whole proceedings went smoothly. So far as keeping order was concerned, the chairman, T. M. Purves, had practically nothing to do. The speaking too, was terse, crisp, and argumentative.

The agenda paper of the Conference was a full one, but there were two matters which particularly engaged the attention of the delegates. They were the present position of our paper, "Justice," and the electoral policy of the S. D. F. Strange to say, the question of the fusion or federation of the S. D. F. and I. L. P. was passed over without discussion, although the whole of the correspondence which has without discussion, although the whole of the correspondence which has passed between the two organizations was given to the Conference in the yearly report. As this correspendence will be published in full in the usual report of the Conference, the branches will have an opportunity of having it before them in its entirety when the matter comes again, as it is bound to come again in some form or another, under their consideration. It is questionable if it were altogether wise on the part of the Conference to pass over entirely such an important matter entirely such an important matter which must necessarily have a great bearing on the future of the Social-Democratic movement in these islands. As regards the position of "Justice," raised by the resolutions from the Edinburgh and Leith branches, every-body agreed that those working in con-

raised by the resolutions from the Edinburgh and Leith branches, every-body agreed that those working in connection with the paper were producing the very best journal that could be produced under the difficult circumstances with which "Justice" has always been surrounded since its birth iffteen and a-half years ago; and that this happy result was due mainly to the untiring and persistent exertions of our editor. H. Quelch. All recognized that "Justice" was open to improvement. That would apply also to every journal published on the planet. Several delegates voiced the opinion of the branches that they desired more control over the editorial appointment for "Justice," and to meet that opinion the board of the Twentieth Century Press suggested that the appointment of the editor of "Justice" should be made annually and ratified by the Executive Council of the S. D. F. This will place the S. D. F. in absolute control of the editorial policy for all practical purposes, seeing that, with some half-dozen exceptions, the shareholders of the Twentieth Century Press are members of the S. D. F., and that several Longon members of the Executive Council are also on the board of the T. C. P.

It was, of course, on the question of

T. C. P.

It was, of course, on the question of the electoral policy of the S. D. F. that the most important discussion took place. The resolution submitted by the Executive Council to the Conference laid down the basis for an entirely new political departure. It called for the organization of the Socialist vote with a view to the extinction of Liberal candidatures generally by that vote being thrown on the Tory side up to and through the General Election. On such a policy there was necessarily a strong through the General Election. On such a policy there was necessarily a strong difference of opinion among the delegates. No one had any sympathy with aberal candidatures; everyone recognized that, under present circumstances, the Liberals are our greater enemies inasmuch as they exploit our work and enthusiasm. The difference work and enthusiasm. The difference a policy as was proposed in the resolu-tion, and the misapprehension which might arise in the minds of people generally as to the motives w mated that policy. The resolution was finally carried by 51 votes to 31, and fterwards an instruction was given to the new Executive Council to obtain a return of the Socialist voting strength in various constituencies, the operation of the new policy to be suspended meanwhile.

It is obvious that, until we are pre-

pared, both as regards our inclinations and our voting strength, to damage the Liberal Party, and render it even more of a negligible quantity than it is to-Liberal Party, and render it even more of a negligible quantity than it is today, we are not, as a party, going to make much political headway in this country. Abroad the Liberals have been and are being crushed between the millstones of reaction and revoluthe millstones of reaction and revolu-tion. The Liberals there have stead-fastly adhered to the old Manchester school on social matters and are suffer-ing in consequence. Hence in Ger-many, in Belgium, in France, in many, in Beigium, in France, in Austria, in almost every other country in Europe, the propertied classes and the proletariat face each other prepara-tory for the final struggle, in which So-chalism shall triumph over capitalism. Here, in this heaven of compromise and half loaves, both parties have al-ways been prepared to give way to pubways been prepared to give way to pub-lic demands, not with the intention of carrying them out, but for the purpose of emasculating them and hoodwink-ing those who pressed them forward. In this respect the Liberals have been our more dangerous enemies. When and where we are strong they profess a friendship which ends at profession; when and where we are weak they abuse and villify us. Under all circum

(Continued on page 2)

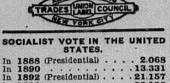
THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE S. L. P. PUBLISHERS: Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ene year	
As far as possible will be returned if	s, rejected communications so desired and stamps are

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



In 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. Secretaries and Organizers should take notice.

THE SECEDERS BEATEN AGAIN

Close upon the heels of the recognition of the Acting National Executive Committee by the Board of Appeals comes now the second victory of the Party over the would-be bosses. Justice Fitzgerald, of the Supreme Court of the State, has granted an injunction restraining the Beekman street gang from issuing a bogus edition of The People. The matter, of course, is not settled permanently; that will be determined by the regular trial which will take place in a few months from now. But pending the trial the Party will be the only one to publish The People. There can be no doubt that the final trial will result, like the preliminary one, in a decision in favor of the So cialist Labor Party and the Socialist Cooperative Publishing Association.

It is an interesting incident that our Beekman street friends learned of the Judge's decision before we did, and thus were able to announce the news of their defeat in the last week's issue of their sheet, which is of course another proof that Tammany is back of the Party. The comrades may also be interested to learn that our Beekman street friends were the first to apply for an injunction and that the Socialist Cooperative Publishing Association came next, but that we won the case just the same, because the "Boss" had but silly and ridiculous arguments to advance in his own favor.

Our Syracuse comrades, as well as all those who may have ben misled by the agents of the Boss into the belief that a word from him to the State and county officials would be enough to remove from the ticket with the Arm and Hammer on top, the candidates of sections re fusing to swear allegiance to him will see now, as we have foretold them last week (see correspondence on Syracuse), that they were in error. The Boss can do nothing of the kind. The laws of the State of New York explicitly provide for such an emergency; that whenever seceders from a party claim the right to go on the official ballot the election officers are to recognize the side which is supported by the highest court within the party itself which in this case means the National Board of Appeals.

Sections which have still entertained any doubt on this point will pow easily see through the fraudulent claims of

A PRACTICAL ADVICE TO PRAC TICAL TRADE UNIONISTS.

Thoughtful and conscientious trade unionists generaly complain of the slight interest taken by the rank and file in the affairs of the union. The disease, like the complaint, is wide spread. Unless a trade union President General Secretary is of the ostrich like variety, who believe in the bene ficence of covering up sore spots lest the enemy see them, forgetting that this covering up process makes the members still more unmindful of their duties and lets the sore grow into a wound; unless we say the trades union leader is of that kind, he is bound to complain and complain loudly of that evil. This was the case at the recent conference of the Tailors, as is shown in the report on this page, and has been repeated in various ways by a great many responsible union officers. As President Perkins, of the International Typographical Union put it at last year's convention of that organization "there is not an earnest worker in our ranks who has not been pained and grieved at the slight interest taken in union meetings, as testified by the attendance, and I am constrained to ad mit that from the best possible information obtainable this lethargy is bemore deep-seated and wide spread, which does not augur well for

our future." How is this lethargy to be overcome How is the worst possible danger

threatening the existence of every mion to be done away with?

It has been a matter of common ob servation on the part of those who have had long experience in trade union ac-tivity that the Socialists generally are the most active, the most devoted, and the most trusted workers in the trade union cause. Without claiming a monopoly of intelligence, devotion, and honesty for Socialists, the above still remains a fact of which we have never yet heard a denial. How, then, is this to be explained? Very simply. Important as the work of a trade union is, measured by the interests that are involved, it does not call for active work on the part of many, at any rate it does not lay claim to the activity of the rank and file in ordinary times of peace. The work is mostly of a routine character which is attended to by the officials elected for the purpose and in most cases paid for their services to the union. Under such circumstances it is natural for the bulk of the membership to become apathetic and lose interest in the meetings of the union. It seems so natural to the ordinary member. He knows that the officials have attended to everything. He knows that there will be quite a number of members to the meeting anyhow. Why not stay away for a few nights and spend them with his family or friends? The beginning having been made, the absences increase until after a time all interest has evaporated and the member continues to come once in six months or therabout, to pay up his dues, which he does for fear of losing otherwise a good job. The men that stand at the head know full well that with such an army they are powerless to do anything, but are at a loss to find ways and means to instill new life into the organization.

Not so with the Socialist. Fired with the enthusiasm which a great cause alone can inspire, full of the fighting spirit which fills him as a result of his recognition of the necessity of a long, unavoidable and uncomprising struggle with the class that oppresses him and his fellow workers, his blood is kept at that healthy temperature which allows of no relapse, and which his less informed fellow worker cannot possibly have the benefit of. When people regard their union affiliation as a sort of business investment, when they are ignorant of the hidden springs which influence their actions as members of society; when they are ignorant enough to think the struggle of to-day is a mere accident which may not occur to-morrow, they can not have the persitent energy and interest in their organization as the more far-sighted. more experienced Socialist members. It seems to us that only one remedy

is left under such circumstances. The old cry of "No Politics in the Union," by which all discussion used to be and, to a great extent, still is shut out, must go. Free scope should be given to the discussion of questions affecting the welfare of the wage-workers. Open the gates which shut in the view within the narrow walls of the trade union and let its members for once come in contact with the world outside. No swaddling clothes! The American wage worker is in no way inferior to his English, German, or French comrades who have all discarded or are rapidly discarding old methods and are taking up more modern weapons of defense and attack. But to use these weapons a broader outlook, a quicker intelligence and a warmer, world-wide intelligence, and a warmer, world-wide sympathy for those of his kind is the first prerequisite. This the Socialist possesses and only his world-redeeming teaching can give it to those who are not blessed with it as yet.

"Do Something Practical."

The following, though not written by a Socialist, is about the best parable we have read on Socialist politics vs. "Practical" politics: "Why don't you do something practical?" said the Engine to the Fire.

"You have been getting up steam all day, but that rock still stands in front

of us."
"The boiler is large," said the Fire.
"Why wasting your strength agitating the water?" puffed the Engine to the Fire. "Now if you would light directly on that rock, your heat might some day crack it."
"There is a principle—" said the

'It's not principle that we want, it's action! Splash the water over the rock so that at least we can clean it," said

so that at least we can clean it," said the Engine to the Fire.

"Our drill has made a little hole in the rock," said the Fire.

"But now the drill' has stopped," puffed the Engine to the Fire. "You don't make any progress, and the hole is all filled up,"

Just then the Engineer took a spark
of the Fire and touched it to a fire.—

Just then the Engineer took a spark of the Fire and touched it to a fuse—the rock went up in the air. The Engine kept on putting.
"Why don't you do something practical—like that?" said the Engine to the Fire.

BOLTON HALL.

"Taxation is not a question for the working people to waste too much time on." says the Boss. Hence a long article on taxation in each issue of the Reekman street -

Some people think we are going to have Labor Day next Monday. Others say it will be politican's day. Which do you think is the right name?

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

IN THE TRADE UNION WORLD, SOCIALISM AND UNIONISM.

The Journeymen Tallors' Union of

AmericaThe August number of "The Tailor," official organ of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America is entirely devoted to the report of the Proceedings of the "Committee on Law and Audit," which in this union serve to a great extent as a substitute for conventions. ventions.

It appears from the report of the General Secretary that the union is again enjoying prosperity. "From 1893 to 1897 there was a con-

stant decrease in the number of our local unions and in our membership as local unions and in our membership as well. The great depression of those years had a serious effect upon our craft and made progress absolutely impossible. During the present two years just ended, however, there have been new locals reorganized, and withdrawn locals re-entered, to the number of forty-two. It is unfortunate that we are not able to maintain intact the locals that are organized from time to time. Unions that last for a year or more are usually permanent, but on account of the great expense of having new locals visited, at least, once a month for the first few months of their existence, many of such locals have, because of their lack of interest in trade unionism and insufficient knowledge as to how to manage a local union, gone out of existence almost as soon as the organizer left their city." This is an evil complained of generally by trade-union workers and the Secretary is actionally at a logar to find a second. is evidently at a loss to find a remedy for it. We take this occasion to give him a piece of fraternal advice in an editorial in this issue

editorial in this issue.

Durling the last two years thirty local
unions have lapsed or withdrawn from
the organization mostly for the above
reasons according to the Secretary.
The net increase of mebership during this period is represented by 534 men giving the total mebership at present

The increase of money in the treas-ury is more considerable. Two years ago the balance on hand was \$2,400; at

ago the balance on hand was \$2,400; at present it is \$14,000.

Like most of the unions of this country, and indeed throughout the world, the Tailors' Union is coming by experience to see the advantage of sufficiently high dues combined with a system of benefits. The Secretary has this to say on the subject:

"The beneficial features of trade unions are no longer an experiment.
High dues and many benefits paid by
the trade unions have been demonstrated as the only safe system upon
which to build a substantial organization. The cigar makers, railroad brotherhoods, and some other trade unions of the country are the most striking example of the excellence of this system. I do not at this time recommend to your committee the adoption of any further benefits, but I do recommend that those we have be do recommend that those we have be maintained and that no diminution be made in their dues, but that the twen-ty-five cent levy semi-annually, which was discontinued because our funds reached the sum of \$10,000, be reenacted to remain in force until the gen eral treasury of our organization shall have reached the sum of \$10 per cap-ita."

The strikes in which the members of the union were engaged were mostly successful. Thus during the entire two years there have been forty strikes and lockouts, and of these thirty-three have been won and seven have been lost Those that were won involved 1,216 members. Since January 1, 1899, while we have had a considerable number of strikes and demands for new bills we have had a considerable number of strikes and demands for new bills of prices, in every instance, except one, and that involving but two or three members, our L. U's. have been very successful."

The most important demands which the J. T. U. are about to make upon their employers are what they call "free back shops" and a ten hour work

Besides suffering from the many evils in common with all wage-work-ers, the tailors have grievances of their own, the most serious of these being the necessity of working in their own homes, which leads invariably to long hours and a lack of solidarity among the mebers of the trade. The demand for "free back shops," if granted, would mean the establishment of shops by the employing tailors where the journeymen tailors would work together. There is no doubt that aside shorter hours which would benefit the indivdual meters of the trade, the union as such would gain in numbers of the trade, the union as such would gain in numbers as a result of the greater sense of solidarity invariably where many workers are

arising where many workers are brought together.

The report of the General Secretary finally winds up in a statement on the most burning question of trade union policy, that of politics in the union. He

says:
"I have been accused by some of our
"I have been accused by some of our "I have been accused by some of our members as being opposed to the introduction of or discussion of politics in our organization. This charge has always been false and is so now. I am most bitterly opposed to introducing partisanship into our organization, no matter what the name of the party may be or what principles it may claim to advocate. The right of each mem-ber according to their own conviction to select their own party, through which to give expression to their poliwhich to give expression to their poli-tical opinions, is something with which the trade union has no right to inter-fere. The discussion of politics, how-ever, which in its best and truest sense is the science of government, is some-thing I believe all trade unions should do, and all trade unionists should familiarize themselves with all the do, and all trade unionists should familiarize themselves with all the great political and social problems of the day by study and discussion in and out of their meetings."

While this is by no means all that a While this is by no means all that a Socialist would say on the subject if he were in Mr. Lennon's place, we welcome this as, a step forward from the old pure and simple cry of "No politics in the union." Once allow a free and untrammelled interchange of opinion on political and social questions in the trade unions and capitalist politics do not stand the ghost of a show as not stand the ghost of a show as against honest labor politics as advo-cated by the Socialist Labor Party.

II.

The Uses of Trade Unionism and the Attitude of Revolutionary Socialists.

By ALGERNON LEE.

I have pointed out in the preceding article the faults of the pure and simple form of unionism which prevalls in America and in Great Britain. Even if it could succeed in achieving its avowed ends, it would accomplish but little; it would lessen, but not abolish, the exploitation of the workers by the capitalists; it would still leave the workers a subject and oppressed class. But it cannot accomplish even this insignificant end, because of the inefficiency of its methods. Only at a terrible cost to its members does it win any victories. And its most important battles are always doomed to defeat, Last and most vital error of all, not only does it fail actively to cultivate class-consciousness among its members, but, by preventing economic discussion and by refusing to recognize the class struggle, it even does much to retard the natural growth of healthy feeling among the workers, which economic conditions tend to create.

So much for the short-comings of the American union. So much it was nec-American union. So much it was necessary to say, frankly and without
apology, simply because it is lamentable truth. But let it not be understood that I would denounce the union
as futile and hopelessly faulty. Trade
union organization is an absolutely necessary part of the labor movement.
And I am one of those who believe that
the American union movement is not the American union movement is not beyond redemption that, in fact, in-stead of being corrupt and reactionary, it is simply undeveloped—that it is only waiting for the magic touch of revolu-tionary Socialism to awaken it to new

tionary socialism to awaken it to new activity and enlarged usefulness.

Trade union organization, I have said, is an absolutely necessary part of the labor movement. It is the indispensable compliment of the Socialist Party—the other wing of the proletarian army. Two main reasons may be given for this contention.

be given for this contention.

In the first place, it is not to be expected, it is not even to be desired, that the great mass of the working people in any country win enroll themselves in the Socialist Labor Party. The greater part even of those who give their vote to that party will not become actively engaged in its propaganda. But the masses who remain outside our ranks (whether from mere apathy or from failure to understand Socialist economics) will still, by the very force from failure to understand Socialist economics) will still, by the very force of circumstances, by the practical education of capitalist development, be driven toward revolutionary action. Accordingly, they will stand in urgent need of education, of organization, of discipline. The union, rightly constituted, will educate its members through systematic discussion and through the union press. It will organize them for united action and discipline them for their necessary struggles. In carrying out its own work it will reach men whom the Socialist Party could not reach and will prepare will reach men whom the Socialist Party could not reach and will prepare them for its propaganda. It will accustom them to associated action and teach them to subordinate personal feelings to the dictates of collective wisdom. And it will foster in them the spirit of class solidarity and of revolt against oppression. All this work is necessary. And in this work the unions have a certain advantage over the Socialist political party.

unions have a certain advantage over the Socialist political party.

But there is a second point, which must not be overlooked. Trade unions are valuable for the immediate pur-pose for which they are organized—the maintenance and, if possible, the im-provement of the condition of the working class during the condict for its

working class during the conflict for its complete emancipation.

There is a wide-spread but wholly false idea (held even by some Socialists—who ought to know better) that, the worse the condition of labor, the ensier will be the growth of class-consciousness and the spread of Socialist ideas. "The working people," some say, "must be starved into accepting Socialism." This is a most false and pernicious idea. Men do not think the clearer for having their stomachs empty. The slums are a poor field for clearer for having their stomachs empty. The slums are a poor field for socialist work. While it is true that well-paid workingmen sometimes imagine themselves to be aristocrats and fall into a selfish indifference, it is equally true that extreme oppression and misery will either plunge the workand misery will either plunge the workers into despair or excite them to violent and merely destructive retaliation.
We Socialists are not afraid that the
workers will be too comfortable to
listen to our teachings. We do justly
fear that capitalist oppression will
make many of them so wretched, so ignorant, so degraded, that we cannot
successfully rally them for the battle.
So it is the desire of the revolution-

successfully rally them for the battle.

So it is the desire of the revolutionary Socialists, while carrying on an
uncompromising battle for complete
emancipation, at the same time to gain
whatever immediate advantages may
be gained—increase of wages, reduction of hours, protection of health and
of life and limb restriction of child and of life and limb, restriction of child and female labor, better facilities for education, and the like. And it is the special function of the unions to fight for just these advantages. In this struggle for immediate advantages the unions ought to have the full support of the Socialist political party. If they do not always have such support, the fault is commonly on both sides—it is because many unions are stupidly inert and many union officials shamefully corrupt; and it is because many Socialists, taking far too superficial a view of the situation, forget the necessary means in their eagerness for the desired end. of life and limb, restriction of child and

sired end.

Some of our doctrinaire Socialists will say that it is useless to fight for better pay and easier hours, because these things are fixed by a natural economic law—the famous "fron law of wages." But those who argue thus seem not to have studied carefully the very authors (natahy Karl Marr) who very authors (notably Karl Marx) who laid down, demonstrated, and elabo-

rated this law. What, then, is this law of wages? Briefly stated, it is this: The price of labor-power, which is the wages of the laborer, tends always to be equal to the cost of reproducing that labor-power, that is to the cost of living of the laborer. Average wages keep pretty closely to the average cost of living, because workers are obliged to compete for employment. But what is the "necessary cost of living?" We all know that even in "hard times" the average worker is not literally on the verge of starvation. We know that a reduction of, let us say, ten per cent. in wages without any change in prices, would cause great privation, but that it would not cause actual starvation. So we say that the "necessary cost of living" depends upon the established standard of living, which has in it, as Marx says, "a historical element." It is not a fixed and unchangeable amount. It varies with different peoples and at different times. It is determined largely by custom and training. Chinese can live cheaper (and, accordingly, work cheaper) than Americans, not because they are physically different, but because they are accustomed to cheaper living.

With this understanding, let us apply the law to the question in hand. Let us suppose that, owing to the use of machinery and good capitalist organization, the employers are able to force average wages ten per cent. below the present standard, without reducing prices—thus increasing their profits by that amount. The workers, we will

present standard, without reducing prices—thus increasing their profits by that amount. The workers, we will suppose, are unable to resist. What happens? Great as is the present hardalip, sooner or later the workers adjust themselves to the change. Things which they formerly regarded as comforts they now consider luxuries; and many things that formerly seemed absolute necessities of life they come to regard rather as comforts. Their standard of living is lowered. They have lost so much. And so much the standard of living is lowered. They have lost so much. And so much the harder is it, not only for them to regain this loss, but for them even to dream of successful revolt, of vietorious revolution. Every such loss reduces the chances of Socialist victory, of the emacipation. And every partial or temporary gain increases the hope of the revolution.

Now no candid and well-informed

Now no candid and well-informed person can deny that, with all its faults and weaknesses, the American trade union has done something to maintain or even to advance the stand maintain or even to advance the standard of living of the working class. And no candid and well-informed person can deny that the unions of continental Europe, being free from those faults and weaknesses, have done far more in the same direction.

The trade union alone cannot abolish and trade union alone cannot abolish.

and the trade union alone cannot adoust capitalism and free the proletariat. But even alone it can do something, and in conjunction with the Socialist Party it can do much, to ameliorate the results of capitalism and to help in the configuration. its abolition. The trade union should bear to the Socialist Party the same rebear to the Socialist Party the same re-lation which the engineers, the com-missariat, the hospital corps, and the ammunition train bear to the troops on the line of battle. No successful gen-eral relies on the latter and neglects the former. No wise revolutionary Socialist, in his enthusiasm for the political propaganda, should neglect thunion with its enormous field of use

of the Socialist toward unions? definitely, sliould be the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party toward unions here in America? We come unions here in America? We come here to a question which it is difficult to discuss frankly. Any criticism of existing organizations is likely to be existing organizations is likely to be met in certain quarters with the cry: "Down with the union-wrecker!" Any consideration shown to existing organi-zations is likely to be met in another quarter with the cry: "Down with the fakir!" Nevertheless, it is a question that we of the Socialist Labor Party, must meet and answer. We have must meet and answer. We have unions here. What is more, we must continue to have them; we need them. We cannot afford to dodge the ques

tion.

There are a few in our Party who, to this question: "How shall we act toward existing union?" give a ready and vociferous answer: "Smash ward existing union? give a ready and vociferous answer: "Smash them." The answer is a bad one. Sup-pose we succeed in smashing these pure and simple unions, what shall we have accomplished? We shall have have accomplished? We shall have destroyed something which is now a mixture of good and evil and which has within it the posibility of increasing the good and reducing the evil. And in place of these imperfect unions, we shall have none. For let no one flatter himself that it will be an easy task to build up model new unions on the rules of the lod. For what must the rules of the old. For what must be our materials in rebuilding? Ev dently, the same men whose old stru ture we shall have demolished. An Evithe same ignorance, the same class-unconsciousness which permits the faults of the existing union would re-niew those faults in its successor. Let new those faults in its successor. Let us grant that Gompers is a fakir. Fakir Gompers becomes dangerous only because thousands of workingmen are so ignorant of economics, so unconscious of their class interests, that they take him for a leader. Overthrow his power by destroying his organization—will not another Gompers in full by appear to call and mislead infallibly appear to gull and mislead the same men in the ranks of the new

we shall have gained nothing by "smashing." And we shall have lost something in that we shall have dishave gained nothing by gusted and discouraged many thou-sands of the rank and file. We shall find it dimcult indeed to induce them to turn their energies to the work of reorganizing. A union is not made in a day. And a pure and simple union cannot be made progressive by giving

it a new name.

The progerssive character, the "new The progerssive character, the "new trade union" character, depends, not on the name or form of organization, but on the knowledge and feeling of the members. And the organization, the machinery of the union, is too valuable to be recklessly, smashed. Anarchists make the mistage of attacking the to be recklessly smashed. Anarchists make the mistake of attacking the State. We Socialists seek to capture the State, the social machinery, and turn it to good use. So the advocates of the "smashing policy" make the mistake of attacking the machinery of unionism, instead of seeking to turn it to good use. And it can be captured and turned to good use only in one way—by educating the unionists into class-consciousness.

class-consciousness.

There are two methods of thus educating them—both right and practic-

able. First, we must criticize and expose the fakirs, the misleaders, the men who are actively responsible for the perversion of the union. This is eminently proper—in the press, on the platform, at every opportunity. But we must be careful, in so doing, not to be include men who are imposent or only we must be careful, in so doing, not to include men who are innocent, or only passively responsible. We must be careful, not only that all we say is true, but that it will be understood as we mean it—neither more nor less. To call a man a scoundrel tends to make sympathizers for him. To expose his rascality, even without the use of the epithet, turns his friends away from him. It was not enough for Casar's wife to be virtuous; she must be above suspicion. It is not enough that we are not abusive; we must not seem abusive. But the exposure of fakirdem is only

But the exposure of fakirdom is only the smaller, the negative side, of the work that must be done. The more important thing is the positive side, the education of the rank and file, the great mass of whom are neutral and open to conviction. And the best place for this work is within the union. Consider: The average unionist has confidence in his overage reliance. The average unionist has confidence in his organization; he sees its virtues, and therein he is right; he fails to see its faults, and therein he is ignorant. If we stand outside, neutral or even hostile, and preach new trade unionism to him, is it likely that he will listen? But if we go into the union and conduct ourseives as loyal and energetic members (that is, as classenergetic members (that is, as class

energetic members (that is, as class-conscious workingmen) suporting the good and decently criticising the evil. we shall have put ourselves in the right and our foes in the wrong, and we shall get a hearing.

This was plainly the opinion of our Party at its last convention, as shown by the resolution previously eited. And this leads us to a further question. It was evidently the opinion of that con-vention that Socialists ought not to or-ganize rival unions; that Socialist or-ganizers would find an ample field in unorganized trades and localities. That ganizers would find an ample field in unorganized trades and localities. That opinion was right. And if it had been respected much greater progress would have been made. Let us organize new unions on the best model 'wherever there is an open field. We need not fear the wrath that may evoke. But (except, perhaps, in a few cases of unions notoriously corrupt and hopelessly reactionary) let us respect the organization which exists; let our members in the trade join it; let us carry on propaganda from within and without; let us support it in its battles; and we shall find, however the actual fakirs may behave, that the honest

and we shall find, however the actual fakirs may behave, that the honest majority will bid us welcome.

There remains much to be said, but space is limited. In the closing paper of this series I shall suggest some of the possibilities of the union of the future and the work it has to do.

Minneapolis, Minn.

ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 1.) stances and conditions their policy has stances and conditions their policy has been, and still is, to keep Socialists out from all political representation unless they are prepared to go in as a portion of the Liberal Party.

What can Socialists do under such

of the Liberal Party.
What can Socialists do under such circumstances? Independent parliamentary candidates are, in the great majority of cases a failure. A Socialist cannot hope to get elected until there is in a constituency a majority of voters prepared to vote for a Socialist candidate as a matter of principle at all costs. It must be remembered that our political machinery is at least a hundred years behind our economic development. We have not universal suffrage; we have not the second ballot; we have no payment of members; and we have election expension heavy enough to bar all working class representation unless the candidates are willing to go in as the henchmen of one or other of the two existing political factions. The upper classes are graciously pleased to give us the liberty to do anything we like, knowing well that they have carefully monopolized all the means beforehand. Our only way, therefore, to secure the opportunity of a fair stand-up fight against the reactionaries is to force false friends out of the way; for a number of our own sympathizers will not vote for us so long as they think we ber of our own sympathizers will not vote for us so long as they think we have no chance of winning. This is the electoral position which Socialists in Great Britain have to face.

The carrying out of the resolution passed at the Annual Conference will depend entirely upon the members of

depend entirely upon the members of the S. D. F. It will, however, have little effect unless all are prepared to work together in support of the policy. This, bear in mind, is not a question of principle. It is purely a question of the policy to the policy. principle. It is purely a question of how to overcome the obstacle in the shape of the Liberal Party which bars our progress. If a small solid vote can be organized in those constituencies where there is a narrow Liberal majority, damage can be inflicted on the Liberals which will compel them to recognize the Socialists. Apart from that, it is difficult to see what we can do except to dwindle to a small band of propagandists whose work will be emasculated by others, or to fritter away money and energy on three-cornered contests and dispirit those who now vote for our candidates. Events abroad have squeezed out the Liberals to the advantage of the Socialists. As to the advantage of the Socialists. As events have not moved so fast in that direction here, owing to circumstances which we have already described, we must assist them as far as lays in our must assist them as far as lays in our power. The question is one which is beset with difficulties. That we must all recognize clearly. But the loyalty of the members of the S. D. F. to whatever policy the organization may be committed by the vote of the branch delegates will enable us to easily overcome them.

come them.

—H. W. Lee in London "Justice."

This is the way several New York Assembly Districts try to increase the circulation of The People: A list of voters of the district is obtained from the City Record and as many names as the District can afford to pay for are placed on the mailing list of The People for about five weeks. At the end of this time, individual members of the District, elected for that purpose, call at the respective houses and try to induce the readers to subscribe. The comrades are enabled in this way not only to do some good work for The This is the way several New York not only to do some good work for The People, but also for the cause of So-cialism in general. The method has proven so far to be very successful.

AN APPLICATION

FOR EDITORSHIP.

To the Editor of The People.

Dear Sir:—I understand that the Courts have forbidden your Beekman street friends to share the name of our Party organ with you any longer, and hat their editor has threatened to re-

sign his position as a just punishment for the disloyal Courts.

In this way our mutual friends may find themselves in the very embarrassing position of having an organ without a name and without an editor unless a new name and a new editor are supplied at once.

Now, Mr. Editor, I write to you to say that I desire to save our friends: I nave an excellent name for them and I am ready to serve as editor for them. I know how influential you are in the Beekman street circles, and I respectfully request your endorsement.

Without false modesty I may say I

ne Genuine Without the Facsimile Signature of the Chief Flunkey.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 3, 1899.

NO. 1, VOL. 1.

Three Cheers for The Skunk!

Comrades, Friends and Sympathizers:-A new outrage has been perpetrated. A Tammany judge of the Tammany Supreme Court has issued an injunction restraining us from further issuing our paper under the name of the Party's official organ, THE PEOPLE, thus inferentially branding our organ as a fake and declaring the Kangaroo publication to be the genuine PEO-PLE. Tammany is back of the Kangaroos. Ungrateful and treacherous Tammany! Was it for nothing that we had on the occasion of the memorable siege of July 10 regaled the Tammany policemen with the choicest of cigars and whiskeys; that in our issue of July 16 we related of the self same Tammany policemen that they had protected us against housebreakers the Kangaroos) and styled them "police officers" instead of simply calling them blue-coated Tammany beasts as

we had the power to do! And have they qutirely forgotten that we were the first to invoke Tammany aid by applying to the self same Tammany judge for an injunction against the Kangaroos!

No, no! Those Tammany heelers are well aware of these facts, but there is more shehind the monstrous decision than would appear at the first glance: it will be recalled that we had stated in the columns of our paper that the "Volkszeitung" application for an injunction had been denied by the Court. The present decision, therefore, looks very much like a deep-rooted conspiracy on the part of the Kangaroos and their Tammany allies to create the impression as if we did not always strictly adhere to the truth.

But in vain are all their diabolical conspiracies, we stand firm as a rock for our noble cause and shall continue our great work as heretofore.

We may not call our organ THE PEOPLE, but what is in a name! Under a new name our organ will retain the same brilliant qualities which have conquered for it the universal respect

We have chosen for our organ the name THE SKUNK and shall now explain to our readers the reason for our choice: unlike the kangaroo the skunk is a very wise animal, and has a very effective weapon of defense; the skunk is endowed with a special gland con-taining matter of a highly offensive odor, and that matter the animal is in the habit of emitting whenever it is being pursued by its enemies, the ter-

being pursued by its enemies, the ter-rific stench is sure to drive away its tender nostrilled, sentimental pursuers where no other weapon might avail. The editorial management of our or-gan has a similar gland (in a moral sense), and we have Leen using it for a number of years as a powerful wea-pon of attack as well as of defense and shall continue using the same as such. Armed with that weapon we shall con-tinue to wage war on all labor fakirs, small traders, traitors, and foreigners small traders, traitors, and foreigners outside and inside of the Party: with the last drop of the matter contained in the gland aforesald we shall defend our infallible metods, tactics, and views until the last of the dissenters, views until the last of the dissenters, heretics, and traitors has been made harmless and until the Party bows in implicit submission to our wise and paternal commands, even though the Party be thereby reduced to the Three who alone stand above reproach and criticism—better three class-conscious, consistent and agressive addressive of consistent, and aggressive adherents of THE SKUNK than thousands of vacilchicken-livered, criticising, and Socialists.

unruly Socialists.
Vivat Skunk! Pereat mundus!

Our Dictionary.

For the guidance of those young comrades who aspire to journalistic and oratorical honors the following vocabulary is recommended for diligent study. First appears the pure and simple fakir term and then follows the proper definition or synonym:

Boss rule—Discipline,
Criticism—Treachery,
Decency—slawkish sentimentality,
Labor Union—Crew of Fakirs,
Lawyer—Liar, (The Editor is a member of the Bar.)

Mud-slinging—Aggressive Tactics.

ber of the Bar.)

Mud-slinging—Aggressive Tactics.
Opponent—Thief and Rascal.
Private Letter—Public Record.
Rowdy—Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.
Ruin—Reorganization.
Truthfulness—Antiquated notion imported from Germany.

WANTED—An unthinking and uncriticising crew to follow unflinchingly a daring cap-tain sailing immediately in search of unex-plored "Sections" in Central Africa, in order to complete some missing links in the chain of evidence against the rebel-ilious Kangaroos. Apply at 89 Beekman

CRITICAL and IDIOTIC.

The following item is taken from one of the local daily newspapers:

The following item is taken from one of the local daily newspapers:

The recent increase of the price of meats has been a very hard blow to the working men, and especially to the poorar paid class of workingmen, many of whom have, as of meat altogether.

The only comment we have to make to this statement is that the workingmen referred to by our contemporary are retrogressive class-unconscious pure and simplers who have evidently been imbued with the fallacious politico-economical doctrines of middle class newspapers like the N. Y. "Volkszeitung." Had they been clear thinking Socialists they would know that the price of articles of consumption does not concern them in any way; wages are always equal to the necessaries required for their existence, and instead of giving up the use of meat, they would increase the quantity of meat heretofore consumed by them.

The editor of the "Arizona Working-

The editor of the "Arizona Workingman" in a long article entitled: "How Capital is Acquired" advances the very original idea that capital owes its existence to surplus value.

Our esteemed contemporary seems to have a passion for learned expressions although he may not always be very skilful in their application. As far as we are concerned we must confess our inability to grasp the novel theory, it has always seemed to us that the answer to the question as to how capital is acquired in modern society has been met long ago by our clear and been met long ago by our clear and plain theory; it is being borrowed from the savings banks.

Air has no use value as it can never



few questions: Some Sections have declared for us?

B. S.-Yes, but very few and all very insignificant ones. U. D.-What of it! Now, some Sec-

tions have not yet declared themselves either way, have they?

B. S. (sucks his thumb in perplexed silence)-Well?

U. D. (mockingly)-Well, well-and some Sections have declared themselves against us, catch on now?

B. S. (stares). U. D. (crossing his arms and beaming down on B. S.)-Well, then, we shall

prepare a statement which we shall en-"The Hurricane," and in it we shall enumerate as being for us: 1. All Sections and Party organiza-

tions that have declared for us. 2. All those that have not declared

at all. 3. All those that have declared themselves against us.

4. All other Sections.

B. S. (with a twinkle in his eye)-I

WANTED—Inventors for the following de-vices: 1) "Automatic Spanker" for recal-citrant editors; 2) "Instantaneous Dis-patchers' which would dispatch to Pur-gatory Socialist sub-divisions showing the first signs of disobelience to their mater Dunicl. Apply to 89 Beekman street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to affix their signatures to ready communications will find a full supply of such at this office.]

All Kangaroos Look Alike to Me To THE SKUNK.—Permit me to commu-nicate to you a few facts from the blog-raphy of Jimmy Smith which may not be without interest to your readers in view of the prominent part now played by that in-dividual in the councils of the Kangaroos, One dark evening in the fall of 1862 Jimmy

One dark evening in the fall of 1862 Jimmy was seen on X street stopping before a man and asking him for a match wherewith to light his pipe. The man with whom our Jimmy thusly hobnobbed and fraternized was none other than Charile Brown, the notorious labor fakir and tool of Sam Gompers! (Let Jimmie deny that if he can.) Generally speaking, Jimmy Smith always was a bad egg and his morals always were rather lax. Thus while a member of our Party he also held office in several church organizations and in Democratic and Republican clubs; he misappropriated money entrusted to him and led a very dissipated life. Once, coming home in a drunken rage he behaved like a beast, abused all members of his family, and finally killed his aged mother by several blows with a heavy whiskey bottle. whiskey bottle.

whiskey bottle, I and several other comrades were present

I and several other comrades were present and I said to him: "You ought to shame yourself," and left him in disgust.

I did not mention these facts before because I thought that he was a loyal comrade, but seeing that he is with the Kangaroos, I deem it my duty to open the eyes of your readers upon the moral make up of the man

Fraternally yours,

LETTER BOX.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL SECRETARY-89 Beekman SECRETARY-89 Beekman street, New York. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-En route to Providence, R. I., until further orders.

National Suspension Committee.

Meeting of the National Suspension Committee held August 29, 1899. Reports from various Sections were received stating that said Sections had resolved to recognize the temporary N. E. C. Resolved, to ignore said to dicially designate the respective Secretaries of said Sections as

reports and to officially designate the respective Secretaries of said Sections as liars.

The National Secretary reported that the Supreme Court had Issued an injunction against Henry Kuhn et al. prohibiting them to use the name THE PEOPLE for their paper, a spirited debate ensued at the conclusion of which it was unanimously resolved to instruct Comrade Abelson to resolved to instruct Comrade Abelson to reorganise the Eupreme Court.

of the Cooper Union Institute, which resolution treacherously and disloyally assumed to criticise the methods and factics of the Party officers; moved to refer to the City Executive Committee to condemn the spirit of the meeting, amended to instruct Comrade Keep to organize an "English-speaking substitute for the cooper Union Institute, Substitute surfied, Charters were granted to: Sandwich Islands, Cape Cod, and Iceberg Sections."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

A Reply-

A Roply.

To the Editor of The People.—I have to-day (August 21) sent to the Beekman street paper an emphatic denial of the sinanderons statements anymously made in regard to me and Comrade Russell, in their issue of August 20. Expecting, however, that in accordance with Kuhn and De Leon's usual tactics, the communication will either be suppressed or garbied, I ask you to publish this denial. When I shall have been able to fix the personal responsibility for the letter I shall demand formal investigation.

ALGERNON LEE.

Barnes Scorns Slanderers,

Philadelphia, August 29, 1899.
In the Beekman street "Product" of August 27, 1899, one of the ex-officials rises to give another reason (7) why Barnes became a "Kangaroo," encouraged I presume by the knowledge that it cost not a little money to put slanderers in jail.
It is needless to deny the truthfulness of such statements as they are beyond the possibility of belief.
If one word from each fifty words that the article contains were selected and rearranged that proportion of the whole is true.

If however the accusations were wholly true and the lady supposed to be involved were known, the accuser would by all be recognized as the most infamous wretch imaginable.

The ex-official says, "Barnes knowing that I and some other members of the Party were after him, to save himself and force us into the position of saying THINGS to SAVE OURNELIVES, he jumped to the "Volkszeitung."

were ance minimited by the control of saying THINGS to SAVE OURSELVES, he jumped to the SAVE OURSELVES, standard our OR IF THERE WAS ANY DISCREDITABLE Truth in these charges, I should have remained in the camp of the exodicials and secured their slience and protection? Such slusk, slander, and vituperation would have been reserved for others had I been found acclaiming the virtues of the prophet Daniel.

In fact the alternative has been given me (since July 10, 1899) to choose sides, with slience, or an alleged exposure according to my choice. Accordings so billed as to think such Maria Halpin and political buckster stories (relies of their late allegiance to their old political parties) against persons will becloud the prominent issue, now being so satisfactorily settled, of the Party's ability to govern itself without the aid of little bosses.

During 1897, Barnes visited according to records just 48 cities and towns in the United States, meeting organizers, officials, commades of the Party and their families, commades of the Party and their families, commades of the Party and their satisfactions has been known is least trusted.

I shall ignore all further sewer vaporings by alleged Socialists contained in such a vehicle awaiting an opportunity for its settlement in another tribunal.

Truly, some minds are mighthly moved by material interests. Who would have thought the loss of an organizer's job would result in hydrophibla?

No personal issue can stem the tide now at its flood from ridding the Party of its sour hampering barnacies and petty dictators. Fraternally, MAHLON BARNES.

the Cause.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Mind Answers to Correspondents.

Inawers given whether questions are content of the Cause.

In the Easter of The Johns J. Morgan of Chicago, whether the Cause of Comrad Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, whether the Cause of Comrad Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, whether the Cause of Comrad Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, whether the Cause of Comrad Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, whether the Cause of Comrad Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, whether the Cause of Comrad Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, whether the Cause of Comrad Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, whether the Cause of Comrad Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, whether the Cause of Comrad Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, which is an absolute of Comrad Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, which is an absolute of Comrad Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, which is an absolute of Comrad Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, which is a short of

their conviction with material as well as moral ald.

Courade Morgan has gained the admiration and respect of every person in the audience. As far as I could learn, not an epithet or slander in any form did he make use of, but simply related piain facts which drew out the conclusions that left no doubt in the minds of all thinking persons present that the acting National Executive Committee was no hand of conspirators, but Socialists doling their duty in the best interests of the Party, and, deserving the support of the Party membership.

Since the meeting we have had a good many old comrades coming back and assisting in the Section, as well as a number, who had never joined the Party membership.

many out contraines comming back and assisting in the Section, as well as a number, who
had never joined the Par'y nembership beIf it is not asking for too much space, and
I believe it is now in order, I should like
to set forth my ideas on the present situation in the Party and have the comrades in
Michigan who coincide with my views to
write me, either as Sections or individuals,
for or against it, so I can have some idea
how we stand. Section Saginaw has already sent me resolutions supporting our
action in Dectroit
action in Dectroit
action in Dectroit
of the No. 2. C. to Section Greater New York. The business of
Section Greater New York. The business of
Section Greater New York. The business of
Section Greater New York is done through
a General Committee, the same as in some
places what is called the City Committee or
Central Committee, as Section New York is
composed of so many Branches, all being
one Section; the General Committee is by
its delegated powers actually Section Greater, New York. of course, the referendum
recubred. Therefore, the General Committee have the power to suspend any or all
of the members of the N. E.C., together
with the National Secretary or editors of
the Party papers. But such suspension
must be referred to a referendum vote of the
Party, If the action of the General Committee is sustained, the officers who have
been elected pro tem, can be made permatanted, and that is all there is to it. This
I believe is the spirit of, if not the exactletter of the constitution, and all this taik
about conventions to settle what the constitution settles for us without cost or disorder is simply, to my mind, a misunderstranding of the constitution, as well as castlag a reflection upon, and an evidence of
all advocate so strenger.

Be calm, comrades, to you advocate the

referendum? Then do not make a spectacle of yourselves by advocating a convention with delegated powers to settle what should be settled by the whole Party through the referendum. It is the weakest move you can possibly make and opens up a breach in the wishs of our stronghold that will let in the whole hord of capitaistic political corresponding to the property of the principle of the initiative and the referendum and the imperative mandate will go with it.

In my opinion, all who are not willing to stand by the constitution now, and put in force as an example of this principle of the referendum, must be considered exemies and not friends of the Party.

They may be honest, yet their counsels, in my mind, are such as would lead the Party in the wrong direction.

Comrades, I believe our plaid vote upon this question of the auspension alone. Settle that matter, then if a national convention is called for, vote on that. But when that convention meets it should meet for the purpose of nominating candidates for the national campaign of 1900 and not to quarrel over what the Farty has the right and can settle through the referendum. Therefore, so as not to cripple our propaganda for the 1900 campaign, let us be cool about this matter and recognize as we should those who have shown an S. C. officers, until we by our votes either remove them or extend their term of office. I will say frankly for myself I am opposed to the old N. E. C., as well as Beditor De Leon for the way they have refused to submit to the Party discipline as well as other acts which I do not think they have been so particular about that all others should do, I can not consistention to call a national convention for any other purpose than as before stated will be defeated, and that we as Socialists will show to the world that we are not dreamers when we say that by the referendum can we control our Party leaders. Awake, Socialists of the United States, are you agoing to be

A Practical Joke-

A Practical Joke.

To the Editor of The People.—Some practical Joker is wasting good money in sending out notices dated August 16 to good and trusty Party members of Section Greater New York that they are to defend themselves before the Grievanec Committee of the above Section off-charges preferred against them "for having taken active part in a conspiracy against the Socialist Labor Party, on Friday, August 18, 1899, at 8 p. m., at the Workingmen's Educational Club, 528 East 11th street.

The reflection cast upon the Workingmen's Educational Club is organization. Of late it has given continuous the complex will degrade any organization of the time of the content with the majority of members of the Workingmen's Educational Club should see to it that all these people are shown the door.

Members of the Party should not take seriously any "notice" or "charges," emanating from the humoristic author of the mentioned "charge" or "notice."

H. S.

Recent Developments in the S. L. P. of the United States. (An Englishman's View.)

of the United States.

(An Englishman's View.)

As an English Socialist who has been in touch with the Socialist movement on this side of the Atlantic a sufficient length of time to obtain a full and impartial view of the international and domestic significance of American Socialism: and as one who, at the same time, has not been on this continent for a sufficient length of time, and in the conditions necessary to the development of a bigored comprehension and appreciation of the chains of any faction or section of socialism. The same section of the chains of any faction or section of socialism, the same section of the chains of any faction or section so-called). I submit to the readers of The People an opinion in regard to the meaning and lessons of the events which have recently transpired in the S. L. P. of the U. S., which may, perhaps, not prove to be entirely devoid of interest to them, as an indication of what is, I venture to affirm, an opinion which would be endorsed by the majority of Socialists in Britain were the events to which I am referring widely and the second of the S. L. P. of American, AS HITHERTO EXPRESSED, exerts no influence, either one way or another, on British Socialism despite the fact that those who have hither to been the chief agents in effecting that expression have exhibited a never-ending desire to read British comrades what these American lick-creation Socialists, in their deplorable ignorance and pittable simplicity, and the second of the British Socialism of the States of the British Socialist in the wowever, in Britain of this superior American influence arises from the fact that these distinguished individuals are entirely unknown to the movement in that country. The absence, however, in Britain of this superior American influence arises from the fact that these distinguished individuals are entirely unknown to the movement for the American continent to discover the existence of these charming people; and their own estimation of themselves,—hence their misrepresentation of

day. E. Belfort Bax, that British Socialists not only attacked trade unionism (which we do not attack. THOLGH WE ATTACK LIBERAL AND TORY TRADE UNION LEADERS) but had even published a pamphlet entitled "To Hell With Trade Unionism." Such a statement is a flagrant, cowardly lie, and entirely on a par with the comrade—like character and disposition of those who are ever dilating on the historic necessity—and economic inevitability of chosen who are ever dilating on the historic necessity—and economic levitability of demotintomary sheet disposer of the carefectly democratic manner. Another of demotintomary sheet disposer of these gentlemen of the name of Keep (may the usurpers with whom he ailled "keep" him away from England for the good of Socialism there) committed himself to the unscientific and idiotic statement that the duty of British Socialists was to adopt a policy which would not distinguish them for five minutes from the British Radicals; and fairly foamed at the mouth because II and the duty of British Socialists was to adopt a policy which would not distinguish them for five minutes from the British Radicals; and fairly foamed at the mouth because II in the United States find out at last that it has nelther use nor place for such Quixotic cranks. Those of them who have come from "the other side" were there detected in their true character long ago; while the United States find having been found to be mouth because II and the II are the long as but an ass after all has evidently needed no great lapse of time level, and the fairly and the fairly for the purpose of making some semblance of a re

arise, and in what manner is there a connection made between its origin and its expression, regarding the question from the view-point of recent disturbances on the supparent equalminity of the United States S. L. P.? The answer plainly is that the apparent equalminity of the United States S. L. P.? The answer plainly is that the apparent equalminity of the United States S. L. P.? The answer plainly is that the same treatment in a democratic movement and the of that movement by its jeaders and opposed that movement by its jeaders and opposed that miled the rank and file become consolous that the sum total of the intelligent factors, on their side far outbalanced the weight of similar forces on the other side. Moreover, this is an inevitable development in all movements; and it is because of this development that the tyrannical hand can never succeed unless it resorts to physical force to secure its ends. On the other hand, it is the control of the sum of democracy, the other to added to the centire human race. ENGLISH PROLETAIRE.

New Jersey State Secretary Asks for Exclanation.

Dr. B. Herstein, Elizabeth, N. J.
Dear Comarde:—Will you kindly state in these columns whether the report of Comrade Walker given to the so-called "State Committee" is true, that you made in an open meeting of Elizabeth Section the following statement: "I can not understand why Comrade Weigel did not leave the room with us as he had signed his name to a document to bolt the State Committee previous to the meeting."

Kindly state the matter clearly so as to have an understanding. I want to ascertification, who will be the state of "The Tidal Wavers."

J. P. WEIGEL.

LETTER BOX.

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

K. H.—Sorry, can not publish your poems. Thy again, if you care. E. J. S., NEW YORK.—May use your com-munication later on.

munication later on.

JNO, A. HUNTER, ALEXANDRIA,—Your
fears that the trusts will try to disfranchise
the working class by shifting them from factory to factory in different States are hardly justified. Such a course of procedure
would prove too expensive a luxury even for
the trusts and would interfere with the
work in the factories. There are many a
cheaper way for them to get at the same
end, and intimidation of workingmen voters
is one of them.

Is one of them.

E. T. ALTOONA, PA.—Your poem shows that you could employ your talent with good effect in a better cause than deriding the heroes of Beckman street. Leave them alone and write on some other subject, and we shall be glad to publish your poems if they are as good as the one you now send us.

G. D. S., BOSTON MASS.—"The 'Volks-zeitung's crowd tried to get a snap infunction from the courts restraining The People from appearing. THEY FAILED, where-upon WE immediately applied for and obtained an order," etc.—Garbage Box, Beekman Street What-Ye-Caller, August 20, 1809. "Rumors reach us that Volkszeltung Publishing Association's application to the courts for a preliminary injunction restraining the S. L. P. (WE had now grown to be the S. L. P. after ming THE PEOPLE as the name of its official organ has been or will be granted."—Ibldem, August 27.

Who is it that forgets to-day what he uttered yesterday? The readers are left to guess.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: Friedrich Klatt, 288 Nichols street, CLEVELAND, O.: C. F. Schmidt, 51 Public DETROIT, MICH.

DETROIT, MICH.:
Emil Steyer, 580 Elmwood street,
HARTFORD, CONN.;
John Schall, 108 Ward street,
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.;
Geo. Schnipp, 105 Mason street,
LOWELL, MASS.;
Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street,
MALDEN, MASS.;

C. Claus, 1 Lombard court. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Friedrich Klattin.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.:
John Holzer, 259 Wooster street.
OAKLAND, CAL.:
Theo. Radtke, 207 Telegraph avenue.
PATERSON, N. J.:
Hugo Plek, 31 Main street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA:
Chen Drose, 415 Witnesstreet.

PHILADELPHA, For.

Chas. Drees, 415 Ritner street.

PROVIDENCE, R. L.:

Paul Locgel, 143 Crescent street.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.:

Geo: F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters,
Room 14, Myer's Block.

LPRICA, N. Y.:

UTICA, N. Y.:
K. F. A. Nitsschke, 88 Columbia street,
WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.:
Ewald Ufert, 510 Spring street,

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Secre-tary, Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, Ohlo.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-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—Secre-tary, B. Feigenbaum, New York. Meets every Sunday, 10 a. m. at 64 E. 4th street.

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

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

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

Labor Party and the Progressive Trade-Unions.

Trade-Unions.

Comrades:—You are all aware, no doubt, of, what has occurred in the Party within the last two weeks. The deposed officers of the N. E. C. have taken away with them all of the Party's property which happened to be in their possession. The new N. E. C., which is to conduct the business of the Party until a permanent committee is elected as prescribed by the constitution, would thus be placed in an embarrassing condition without any funds on hand. But, thanks to the spirit of self-sacrifice of our devoted and enthusiastic comrades, such a state of affairs has been prevented and the N. E. C. supplied with sufficient money not alone to order the printing of a new set of stamps and articles necessary for its work but for purposes of agitation as well. More money, however, is needed if the work once begun is to be pushed with the vigor and energy which are characteristic of all that the Socialist Labor Party has been doing, and we appeal to the sense of duty and be pushed with the vigor and energy which are characteristic of all that the Socialist Labor Party has been doing, and we appeal to the sense of duty and of devotion to the cause of all the Party members and progressive trade unions for voluntary contributions of money, to help defeat the efforts of the unscrupulous men who intended, though in vain, to break up the bona fide Party organization. As you will see from the list below the comrades and friends in and in the vicinity of New York have already contributed the sum of over six hundred dollars, and it remains now for all those who have not as yet had an opportunity to contribute their share, to do so now. Send all moneys to: Henry Slobodin, 184 William street, New York, who will acknowledge by receipt and in the official Party organs all stims sent to him.

HENRY STAHL. Treasurer. FRED. E. KIRCHNER, Jr. MICHAEL F. BARANOFF. RUDOLPH BECKER.

WILLIAM FAHL.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

STEPPHEN WENZEL.

National Executive Committee.

HENRY SLOBODIN, Activer, Sections, Secretary.

HENRY SLOBODIN, Acting National Secretary.

Receipts for National Fund.

Previously acknowledged			.\$745.2
Wm. Kamps, New Jersey	90.0		. 1.0
Branch 70 W S & D. B. T		12/12	. D.U
Ward 12 Br., Hudson Co., N. J			. 5.0
Section Elizabeth, N. J	**		25.0
Section Johnston, N. Y.	**		50.0
A. Sympathizer through H. S. Assembly District	M		
Assembly District			*
Total		100	.\$846.2

HENRY SLOBODIN, Acting National Secretary.

Sections that have not received or require more leaflets containing the questions sub-mitted to a general vote on August 15, and also return blanks, should immediately in-form the National Secretary: Henry Slobo-din, 184 William street, New York, and he will furnish same.

"Financial Report" blanks have been sent out to all Sections. Any Section that has not received such blank should inform the National Secretary. The blanks must be filled out by the respective officers of each Section and returned immediately to Henry Slobodin, 184 William street, New York.

National Executive Committee. Meeting of the National Eexecutive Com-

Nicolaus Siell, Schoensville, Tus Co., Ohio, accepted as member at large.

H. B. Salisbury reinstated as a member at large, must pay arrears in dues.

Louis Froehilch, 1404 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., accepted as member, at large.

large.
Pennsylvania State Committee asks for its quota of due stamps. Granted.
Resolutions from Section Trenton, N. J., ordered published.
Section Fall River, Mass., approves action of G. C. of July 10, but will hold aloof from strife.

n strife. ection Adams, Mass., endorses San Fran-o resolution by a vote of 39, against

Section Austin, Tex., refuses to comply with action of Section New York. Section Saginaw, Mich., informs, that on July 3 it has passed a resolution in favor of the S. C. P. A. and forwarded same to former National Secretary for publication in The People, "Vorwarts" and "Volksseltung," who, instead of publishing same, sent it to M. Meyer of Detroit. It further forwards a resolution to be published in the Party organs.

in The People, "Vorwaerts" and "Volkseltung," who, instead of publishing same, sent it to M. Meyer of Detroit. It further forwards a resolution to be published in the Party organs.

Section Stamford, Conn., refuses to give a financial report.

Section Woodhaven, New York City, reports to have cast it votes for suspension of the six members of N. E. C. and of the N. Section Borough of Richmond, New York City, reports to have cast 25 votes for suspension of six members of N. E. C. and National Secretary; against, none.

Section Borough of Richmond, New York City, reports to have cast 25 votes for suspension of six members of N. E. C. and National Secretary; against, none.

Section Borough of Richmond, National Secretary; against, none.

Section Hudson County, N. J., ditto.

Section Maiden, Mass., that it has received from some quarters a communication of Section Cieveland; that the communication was ordered to be tabled.

Section Phoenix, Arisona, reports of the expulsion from Section of L. Leach, Welch, and Freedman, for conspiring to break up the Section, and setting up with the assistance of some Populists and Single Taxers an independent Section.

Section Bysantille, Ohlo, sends \$1 for supplies.

Section Expanyille, Ind., endorses San

Section Steaueritic, John, endorses San Servico: Evanuville, Ind., endorses San Franceco resolution, of the N. F. C. was ordered to be called Saturday, September 2. Income from August 13 to 29, \$396.70.

Mesting adjourned.

W. FAHL, Rec. Secretary pro tem.

New Jersey.
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST
LABOR PARTY OF NEW JERSEY.

LABOR PARTY OF NEW JERSEY.

Comrades:—The bogus State Committee with its fake delegation has called for a State Convention, to be held at Newark on Sept. 3, 1899. Owing to the resolution passed by the last State Convention and adopted by a referendaum vote reading as follows: "Bresolved, that Feb. 22 be fixed as the date of holding the next State Convention, the place to be decided by a general vote"; this convention is called illigaily and we request Sections and Branches to abstain from sending delegates to the same. If a convention is to be called any other date than that above it must be called by a general vote.

By order of the State Committee of New Jerseys

J. P. WEIGEL, Secretary.

SOCIALISTS OF ESSEX COUNTY, AT-TENTION!

All English-speaking comrades and friends who wish to join the American Branch of the Socialist Labor Party will kindly com-numicate with: A. Starr, Organizer, 158 Bleeker street, Newark, N. J.

HUDSON COUNTY S. L. P. CONVENTION

HUDSON COUNTY S. L. P. CONVENTION

The convention of the Socialist Lubor
Party of Hudson County was held on Monday, August 28, at 600 Paterson avenue,
West Hoboken. Comrade Jos. Gilliar was
elected as chairman, F. Flike as vice-chairman, and Chas. Ufert as secretary. The
following nominations were then made:
For County Clerk-Fred'k Krafft.
For Sheriff-F. Flike.
For Register-Jac. Saphro.
For Coroner-Jos. Gilliar.
For Members of the Assembly-Henry
Peln, Nich. Petersen, Edwin Dickson, Fred.
Vos, Wm. Kamps Jr., Rich. Blechschmidt,
Wm. Bucksath, Fred. Grueninger Jr., Henry
Herriger, Wm. Kersten, Chas. Towet.

The following comrades were electrea as a
committee to fill vacancles and to carry on
the campaign: J. France of the Company
Sucretae of the Chas. Clert. W. Vetter,
H. Was resolved to advertise the ticket
nominated in the Labor Day Journal. AdJournment followed.

MEETING OF SECTION HUDSON CO.

MEETING OF SECTION HUDSON CO.

Upon the adjournment of the convention a meeting of Section Hudson County was held with Fred's Krafft as chairman. Blanks from National Secretary were received on the referendum of holding a national convention. It was refolved that they be sent to the various sub-divisions of the Section to be voted upon. As it had been learned that the De Leonites had already filed their ticket which they nominated at their snap meeting, a committee consisting of Courses Active to protest against this ticket as being the bons file S. I. P. Licket. This committee to go hand in hand with the N. J. State Committee, and if necessary take the matter to the contribution of the their contribution of the contribution of the their contribution of the their contribution of the their contribution of the their contribution of the contribution of MEETING OF SECTION HUDSON CO.

SECTION TRENTON RECOGNIZES THE N. E. C.

N. E. C.

Special meeting of the Section held on August 23, with Comrade Scheeder in the chair. Communication received from H. Carless, of Newark, N. J., acting as State Secretary pro tem. without any vote of the comrades of this State authorizing him to act in that capacity. He asks that all Sections and Branches elect delegates and send credentials to him for a State Convention to be held in Newark, N. J., on Sept. 3. Since Section Trenton means to adhere to the resolution of the last State Convention which calls for the next convention on Feb. 22, 1900, it considers the action of H. Carless unwarranted and void, the power to call a special convention resting with the membership of the State and not with one individual.

call a special convention resting with the membership of the State and not with one individual. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEILEAS, The members of Section Merawall and the second of the National Executive Committees; and WHEREAS, the old N. E. C. has taken to the second of power of suspensing the Board of Appeals which is not granted to it by the constitution; therefore be it RESOLVED, That we endorse the action of our delegate to the State Conference; and be it further RESOLVED, That we recognize the new N. E. C. and Henry Slobodin as National Secretary A. S. Secretary A. S.

N. E. C. and Henry Slobodin as Secretary:
WHEREAS, Section Trenton holds the property of the State Committee; and the Matta State Committee; and the Matta State Council in Newark on August 18; therefore be the Matta State Council in Newark on August 18; therefore be the Matta State Council in Newark on August 18; therefore be the Matta State Council in Newark on August 18; therefore be the Matta State Council in Newark on August 18; therefore be the Matta State Secretary John P. Weigel, who has occupied this office for the last ten years.

who has occupied an olace of the Proposed Plan in the "Class Stringle," No. 283, and will gladly co-operate with all Sections having the same object in view. Sections having the same object in view. festival to be used to great progress.

The meeting then adjourned until time of its regular meeting.

JOHN SCHEEDER, Organizer,

63 Broad street, Trenton, N. J.

Rochester, Attention!

J. Mahlon Barnes will speak at Rochester, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the newly elected New York
28, at 64 East 4th street, New York City, at
9 East 4th Street, New York City, at
10 East 4th Street, New York
10 East 1th Street, New York
11 East 1th Street, New York
12 East 1th Street, New York
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17 East 1th Street, New York
18 East 1th Street, New York

granted, and the stamps intrasect irine-diately.

A communication was received from Sec-tion Rochester, asking for a speaker for an out-door demonstration on Wednesday, Sept. 6. Resolved, that the Secretary pro-sept. 10 secure the services of one of them for this meeting.

The 30th Assembly District, New York, contributes \$10 for agitation.

Adjourned to Friday, Sept. 1, at 8 p. m. sharp.

CHAS. B. COPP, Secretary pro tem.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SE GREATER NEW YORK. SECTION

Meeting of General Committee held August 20, at 64 E. 4th street. Comrades R. Bock and J. Well in the their. Secretary A. Berlin being absent, Jablinowski elected as secretary pro tem.

Minutes of August 12 adopted with a few corrections.

A committee of the Jewish Volkszeitung Publishing Association consisting of Comrades Boudin and B. Weinberg were granted

the floor. They explained the present situation in the Jewish movement, related how the De Leonites captured the "Abendblatt" and sked for aid for the new Jewish Social and the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the

JABLINOWSKI, Secretary pro tem

Receipts for City Executive Committee Section New York

Previously acknowledged	\$114.26
Branch 24, W. S. & D. B. F	25.00
9th Assembly District	5.00
15th and 17th Assembly District	2.01
Socialist Frauen Verein, Br. 2	3.00
19th Assembly District, Brooklyn	5.00
Brewers' Union No. 1	25.00
Agitation Committee of 13th and	
14th Assembly District, Brooklyn,	5.00

JULIUS GERBER. Organizer, pro tem. 12th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, S. L. P.

Hereafter the above-named Assembly Dis-trict will meet at the Club Rooms of the Painters and Paper Hangers Union, locat-ed at 451 Grand street. HERMAN REISL, Rec. Secretary.

4th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, S. L. P.

4th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, S. L. P.

The regular meeting of the 4th Assembly District, S. L. P., held on August 25, rt 209 E. Broadway, was well attended. Compared Nauman presided. The general vote on the various questions was closed with the following result: For the suspension of Henry Kuhn, 38; againgt, none. For the suspension of Lucien Safilal, 36; against, 2. For the suspension of all other members of K. E. C., 38; against, none. The vote on the suspension of the late Section officers taken at the previous meeting was: for suspension, 37; against, none. The vote on severing the concerion with Liedertafel, for nearly against. 34. Itselved to prefer the concerion with Liedertafel, for no severing the concerion with Liedertafel, for nearly against. 34. Itselved to prefer the concerion of the light of the conspired to form a fake leasted of the district. A proposition from the 1:th A. D. to arrange jointly an affair for the benefit of the campaign was accepted, and a committee appointed to take chargeof it. Next meeting, Friday, Sept. 1. The members are requested to attend.

Pennsylvania-

All Sections in Pennsylvania are hereby informed that Party stamps should be procured from the Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Committee:

J. MAHLON BARNES.

Sth & Callowhill streets, Philadelphia.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils. ocial and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer. 2.—Recording and Corresponding Sec-

ry. -Financial Secretary.

-Treasurer. -Literary Agent. -Chairman, each meeting. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.—Reading of minutes.

2.—New members.

3.—Correspondence.

4.—Financial Report.

5.—Report of Organizer.

6.—Report of Committees.

7.—Unfinished Business.

8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

be made t Committee.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PLATFORM.

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

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

may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated,

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

own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest clitzens, to erganize 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 free 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.

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

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

compiled 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

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes 8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

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

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

tuencies.

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

15TH ANNUAL LABOR DAY CELEBRATION, Picnic and Summernight's Festival, ARRANGED BY THE

Central • Labor • Federation OF HUDSON COUNTY,

Monday, Sept. 4, 1899, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park. TICKETS, IN ADVANCE, 15 CTS.; AT THE CATE, 25 CTS..
Strictly Union Arrangements. To commence at 2 P.M. THE COMMITTEE.

closure of 10 cents per capita is necesto obtain a charter

sary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

onal Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

For paymplate, leafert, and the committee of the committee o

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary,
HENRY SLOBODIN,

184 William street, New York City.

If you have any difficulty in securing 5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with in-

Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor

acongs:

1.—"The Workingmen's Marseilleise," anranged by H. Mohr.

2.—"Down with Stavery," words selected
from Sheller; music by Platon Brounoff.

3.—"The Hand with the Hammer," by
Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon
Brounoff.

4.—"On the first of May," by Elizabeth
Serber; music by Platon Brounoff.

Price 10, cents ner conv. Send your or

Price, 10 cents per copy. Send your orders to: NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 E. 4th street, New York City.

New Jersey Socialists

Socialist Organisations are requested to correspond with the only regularly and legally elected State Commit-tee and Secretary,

John P. Weigel, Trenton, N. J Write at once and send addresses of sympathizers: 442

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST,

121 Schermerhorn Str.,

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

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

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

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INTERMATIONAL UNION No. 9). Office and
Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.

—District 1 (Sohemian), 331 East flat
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District
fl (Gennan), at 10 Stauton street,
meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District
fil meets at the Cubhouse, 206 East 86th
atreet, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—
District IV meets at 42 West 42d
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District virueets at 442 E. 5th street, every
Saturday at 8 p. m.—District virueets at 8 p.

p. m.—The Board of Superission mets
every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551
2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS).

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

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D. s. S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday, Free reading room open from 7:30 p. m. to 1:30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 40, S. T. & L. A., Head-quarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon, Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lants, Corr. Sec'y, 70 E. 4th street.

S/CIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th & 35th A. D.'s. 547 E. 157th street, Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday. SECTION PHILADELPHIA, S. L. P. La-bor Lyceum, 803-17 North 6th street. Meets second Sunday of each month, 8 p. m. Ed Kuppinger, Secretary, 1226 Brown 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 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO-CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 200 E. Sóth str This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by neans of discussions and debates. Com-and Join. 341

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. Under the above name the Jewish Social-ists are about to organize a corporation on the co-operative plan for the purpose of pub-lishing a Jewish daily and other Jewish Hierature.

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 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought its numerical strength (at present countries) and the solidarity and socialist thought its numerical strength (at present countries) and the solidarity and the United States of America.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Execute Committee in PAUL FLAESCHEL, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Piace, N. Y. City, N. Y.

WORK MEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 19,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

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innehester, N. H. dams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Adams, Boston, Holyok, Mass, New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridegport, Conn.
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