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The



People.

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VOL. IX.—NO. 27.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

VICTORY

For the Working Class of Denmark.

Detailed Account of the Long and Fierce Struggle Which Was the Center of Attention of the World—The Capitalist Class Beaten on Every Point—The Second Great Example of International Solidarity of the Working Class Since the Famous Dockers' Strike in England—Official Communication From the Associated Trades Unions in Denmark.

Copenhagen, Sept. 9, 1899.

The general lock-out in Denmark has now come to an end. To-day, labor is resumed all over the country. This enormous social war has thus ended from May 24 to September 9, that is to say, about 16 weeks. The out-post affair—the joiners' lock-out—began as early as the 2d day of May, and the joiners' strike in Jutland, the precursor of this partial lock-out, commenced April 1.

From May 2 to May 24, the lock-out comprised about 3,500 men; from May 24 about 30,000; later on, it was several times considerably enlarged.

The aim of the capitalists, when they began this terrible war, was to crush the organization of the laborers, the Associated Trades Unions, which numbers about 80,000 members, and to paralyze for a series of years the efforts of the men to ameliorate their conditions of life. At the same time, their intention was to counteract the democratic development of the country. On July 21, the leading paper of the ruling "Right Party" openly wrote, that the lock-out was established with a view to inflict a conclusive and thorough defeat on the workmen.

To have an excuse for beginning this extensive struggle, the employers brought forward a series of claims, the famous "8 points," knowing that these points were absolutely unacceptable in their wording at that time.

This was pointed out in an answer to the employers, dated May 18, in which we offered to negotiate; but this proposal was utterly rejected; and on May 19, the lock-out was declared.

The workmen immediately appealed to the existing Board of Arbitration (privately and voluntarily established). After protracted debates, the board gave, on June 24, a decision, that, though the lock-out had no right to claim damages, nevertheless this suspension of labor was contrary to the assumptions which the men might with justice regard as the basis of their professional agreements with the organizations of the masters. Consequently, the lock-out was a pure and unconditional breach of justice. But the employers disregarded this decision, and the lock-out was continued.

The Board of Arbitration then constituted itself as a Board of Conciliation, and offered to mediate between the contending parties.

This new Board, however, was of no avail, the employers maintaining the points in dispute and declaring that they would not yield one tittle. Their spokesman, an engine factory owner, designated the points as "the banner, under which they were to win the battle." The whole capitalistic press was of opinion that conceding or compromising meant a defeat to the employers.

On July 19, the Association of Employers decreed an enlargement of the lock-out; but at the very time they were beginning this new attack, certain banks interposed, with Mr. Heide, chief-manager of the Private Bank in Copenhagen as their representative. Together with two representatives of the political "Left Party," Mr. Trier, chairman of the Town Council of Copenhagen, and Mr. Bing, member of the Town Council of Frederiksberg, near Copenhagen, Mr. Heide, after long deliberations, made the lesser compromise wherein full justice was done to that critique of the "8 points" which, without delay, had been brought forward by the Trades Unions in their letter of May 18.

This compromise was then agreed on by the Association of Employers, but only after much disputing within the governing committee. On the same evening, however, not a few workmen had, certainly by indiscretion of employers anxious to continue the struggle, got possession of some communications showing that workshop rules had been elaborated and "Black Chambers" (boycotting offices) planned, in spite of the words and the spirit of the agreement.

The Central Governing Committee of the Associated Trades Unions voted the agreement during the night of August 7 to 8, but with the reservation, that no workshop rules were to be issued, nor Black Chambers instituted, contrary to the agreement.

On August 9, the Association of Employers demanded the repeal of this restriction. Consequently, the war continued, and from August 21 to August 26, the lock-out was extended to 10,000 laborers more among whom were a great number of women.

At the same time, the Association of Employers threw off the mask, by summoning the men and women, to withdraw from the unions; if not, they were to remain without bread and without employment. The laborers chose the latter alternative; for the preservation of their organization was a vital question with them.

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THAT'S MY BUSINESS, SIR!

By PETER E. BURROWES.

The above formula is all that nine-tenths of the world's criminals have to say for themselves when forced into any kind of an accounting with society. From the common rogue who steals an ounce out of labor's loaf, up to Heaven before a Senatorial committee suspected of corrupting the legislators and voters of the United States, there comes this same stereotyped answer; and the clusters of commissions lately instituted by crookedly moral politicians to prove how naughty other people are, have developed nothing else so clearly as that this formula has become the refuge of sinners of all stripes and parties; from Alger to Croker; who, when they have cheated the devil himself, will smugly inform him, "That's my business—Sir!"

Is it a Croker, or a Platt, a McLaughlin, a Lauterbach, or a Moss. Just as parrots of every hue and beak, after they have been caged, declare with one unanimous voice that "Polly wants a cracker," so every rogue and criminal in a competitive society will cry,—"even with his knife in your heart,—"That's my business—Sir!"

If you ask that old hiring chameleon Bourke Cockran, when he suggested publicity as the panacea for all public evils—including private monopolies—why it was that he did not know, or forgot to tell them at the Chicago monopoly convention, this truth also is as easy for capitalists to get a monopoly of the instruments of publicity as on any other machinery; what will he answer? Or if you ask him how it is that he, in spite of all the publicity he has received, continues to fool the public at his own price, what will he answer? "That's my business—Sir!" Which, being interpreted, means: "Polly wants a cracker."

Why, in this country we have always believed in publicity and the public, haven't we? And that is the reason that not one man in ten thousand of New York's citizens has the least notion of what they are doing in the City Hall, or Albany, isn't it? How to under-publish, to mis-publish, and to over-publish, so as practically not to publish at all, is an art known best to the cliques of capitalists who own our daily papers, and our Cabinet members or military officers they can therefore out censor Turks and Spaniards. How did this capitalistic gentleman of America who believes so ardently in publicity learn the inquisitor's black art of suppressing the truth and publishing lies? "That is my business—Sir!"

Like all other theories for the improvement of society, publication is good just as it is organic; that is, as far as the intent to publish and inform the interest or person menaced is sincere and capable. Now, any dunce knows that in a competition between a thousand-dollar man and a one-dollar man, neither of them will ever be induced, honestly, to publish to the other where and how he is going to hit him. If you ask Croker where he is going to give the knock-out blow to Sharkey, he will answer "That's my business—Sir!"

A clique of persons that wears epaulettes on its shoulders and calls itself France is now standing with malignant scowl in the international sillory; and Jaures, our brilliant Socialist comrade there is letting it, and the rest of the world, know that Socialism is not a movement confined to the proletarian dinner pail and pot of beer; but that it is one which has placed every comrade on a great concentric truth, from which he perceives with perfect accuracy the trend of public activities. The Socialist workman should so educate himself that he, as a workman, shall be able to say of EVERY public question, "That's my business—Sir!" and I can show you why.

General Mercier and the foetid few who call themselves France, and then by fraud and falsehood hasten to disgrace the name, finds all shades of French politicians ready to swiftly forget, except the Socialists. In this respect the Dreyfus agitation will help to make Socialists very live issues in capitalist countries, even before our "ism" as it is now regarded, passes sentence of death on the robbers' formula "That's my business—Sir!"

Does the little blue and red soldier with a feather on his head, and a long meat skewer dangling from its thigh claim, in France, the right to have its own laws and its own courts and to make slaves and subjects of its own membership—rank and file? Does it seek to establish itself an armed nation, separate from, and independent of, the people who give it food, raiment, authority, and arms? Does it claim, on the French workers, and scowl on the French workers, and close its doors on all real publicity? Yes, even as it does in America, and it replies to all critics: "That's my business—Sir!"

While all this shooting on behalf of appearances is going on in the Philippines—a young man has been hanged in one of those States of the Union which is too sensitive to be named, for the offense of highway robbery, a judicial crime that almost any country on earth would now blush for. But property would not be protected, said the law, "That's my business—Sir!"

Another youth was being hanged in one of those unmentionably sensitive

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A NOVEL PLAN

For a Workingmen's Hall.

The Workingmen's Educational Association, Composed of Socialists, Plans to Enlarge the Scope of Its Work—A Spacious House to be Built—To Have Accommodation for Trade Union Meetings, Lectures, and Other Educational Work—To Serve as a Gathering Center for the Proletarians of New York.

In the early part of 1896 the "Workmen's Educational Association" was organized for the purpose of advancing the intellectual, moral, and material interests of the wage workers in general. It aims to spread education among the members of the working class of every age, especially among the younger element. For the trades union and political movement staunch adherents are being educated, equipped with the necessary knowledge for doing good work in the cause of labor. The Association seeks to accomplish its objects by means of lectures, debates, providing books and newspapers, cultivating friendly relations with all labor organizations, and through encouraging a rational school system. Furthermore, social intercourse by gymnastic exercises, singing, etc., is encouraged.

In furthering these objects the Association tried its best. A number of trade unions and workingmen's organizations hold their meetings at the club house, 206 East 86th street, and the workmen of all trades have a meeting place where they can discuss their interests collectively or individually. During the last winter regular lectures were held, and the evening classes as well as the Yorkville School have done great good.

The work once started has been growing in scope and importance, and the facilities at the disposal of the Association are getting entirely inadequate to meet the growing demands. A large house owned by the Association and built for the purpose with spacious meeting, school and reading rooms, etc., has become a pressing necessity.

But composed, as the Association is, of workingmen with none or but small means, it is in need of funds to carry out its object. To meet this difficulty a plan has been devised by which anyone who is disposed to help the work may do so by lending any amount of money from 5 dollars up and be sure at the same time that his money is perfectly safe.

Five per cent. interest bearing bonds to the amount of \$25,000 are issued to everyone interested in this enterprise, organizations as well as private persons. As a security for the payment of these bonds the "Workmen's Educational Association" has deposited in savings banks a guarantee fund of one-fifth the amount of the bonds issued. Holders of bonds in need of cash money will be paid out of this fund and as the so bought bonds are sold again until they are cancelled at a certain time, the guarantee fund is always kept at its proper height. This provision is made binding according to the laws of the State as long as the bonds are issued, and thereby these bonds represent in fact a cash value.

Friends of our cause are earnestly requested to buy these bonds. They are issued in \$5, \$25 and \$100 certificates. Already a number of trade unions have subscribed for these bonds to the amount of \$100 to \$1,000. Do your share and soon we can commence to realize our object: to have a proper Workingmen's Hall.

All further particulars can be had at the Club House, 206 East 86th street. In connection with this the attention of New York readers is called to the advertisement on page 4 of the Fair now held by the Association.

A WARNING TO BOILERMAKERS.

We are in receipt of the following communication, which we gladly publish in The People:

Kansas City, Kan., Sept. 19, 1899. To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Lodges, and All Friends of Organized Labor, wherever found.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—The following telegram has been received in this office which will explain itself:

"San Francisco, Sept. 18, 1899. N. G. Gilthorpe, 6345 Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kan.—Notify Lodges that there is trouble here not to take notice of advertisements; notify Lodges immediately by telegraph; we will pay costs.—C. J. Gilbert."

The nature of the trouble we are not at present aware of, but enough to know that there is trouble and that the Company intends to advertise for men. Therefore we hope that you will do all in your power and keep all boiler-makers away from San Francisco until notified through our "Journal." Labor papers please copy.

Hoping you will attend to this and oblige.

Yours truly and fraternally,
JOHN McNEIL,
Grand President and Cor. Sec'y.

BUNDLE RATES OF "THE PEOPLE."—Under 200 copies, 1 cent per copy; 200 to 500 copies, 75 cents per hundred; 500 copies and over, 50 cents per hundred.

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

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HORSES

More Valuable Than Men.

The Careful Treatment they Receive at the Mounds of the Street Railway Companies—The Shabby Treatment the men get in the Employ of the Same Companies—Just What you Should Uproot Under Wage Slavery.

"Within the last nine years," says the "Evening Post," "16,000 horses have been mustered out of service by the Metropolitan Traction and the Third Avenue Companies, and in their place electricity has been substituted as motive power. There remain to-day 5,100 horses in harness on the street-car lines of the city, and that number will be diminished by several hundred before the year is out. Five years hence, the officials of the Metropolitan road say, the horse will be a thing of the past as motive power on the streets of New York. Slowly but surely the faithful beast of burden is being relegated to the background. Modern inventions are forcing him out of man's life.

"It takes 32 cents to run a horse-car a 'car' mile, including all expenses, help, power, and repairs, and it takes 10 cents to run an electric car the same distance. That is the reason the horse must go. Since the 28th and 29th street lines gave up horses, the receipts have increased \$2,200 a day. Before mechanical traction was put in, the car lines made about 7,000,000 car miles a day. Last year 48,000,000 miles were made. Ten or twenty thousand horses limit the mileage that can be covered.

"The Metropolitan Company takes in \$13,000,000 a year in fares. When the horse has been supplanted by electricity on all the lines, this immense income will be greatly increased.

"There are 258 miles of street railway in New York City operated by the Metropolitan Company, which has absorbed 29 smaller companies. Horses are still used on more than half of that ground. It is inevitable that those must go too, but while they still do service they are well treated. No horse in a private stable is better treated than the animals who still carry New Yorkers over certain parts of the city. No horse is allowed to travel more than twelve miles a day, or at the maximum fifteen, and at regular intervals during that time he is fed and rested. The street railway company practices no suicidal economy and a horse receives the full complement of care and attention that he may give the full complement of work in return.

"There is no danger that he will be mistaken for another horse and be assigned unconsciously to any extra duty for he is numbered when he is placed in his stall in such a manner as to preclude mistakes. At the close of his day's labor, the animal is carefully groomed, and every morning before he leaves the stable his shoes are examined. If anything is the matter with his shoes, he goes to the blacksmith, who is in attendance at each stable; if his legs are injured or he is ailing in any other way, the veterinary surgeon, whose office is also an adjunct of every stable, takes him in charge."

But how about the men? you may ask. Does the company keep physicians at its stations to attend in cases of emergency to the worn-out men in its employ? Does it prescribe its men not to overwork themselves lest they become disabled and unfit for further service? Does it see to it that its men, of whose "loyalty" its presidents are wont to boast, get the right kind of food, the way it does with its horses? Guess not. Why should the company do so? Would it be to the business interests of its stockholders? What if conductors or drivers do overwork themselves and fall sick? Are there not ten men eager to seize the place of each unfortunate slave who could not stand the strain? Has the company paid any money for its "hands"? Of course not, this is a FREE country, where men are not bought, but hired.

If they were bought like horses or slaves in the good old-fashioned way it would be to the interests of the company to see that they be kept in good health and made to live as long as possible. But as it is, they are free. Free to overwork themselves, free to starve. And when they dare to strike for shorter hours granted to the HORSE, they are given to understand with a swing of the policeman's club, that shorter hours are all right for horses; as to men that would interfere with the divided paying of the company. Workingmen, wipe the nefarious system of wage slavery—the worst of all slaveries—off the earth with the mighty ballot of the Socialist Labor Party!

10,000 PHILADELPHIA SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Only sixteen thousand votes are necessary to place the Socialist Labor Party where she properly belongs—on record as an officially legal political party—in the State of Pennsylvania. We herewith submit a practical scheme to that end for the coming election.

All comrades to make a personal contribution of twenty-five cents and upwards (as their circumstances will permit) per week for four weeks for the distribution of a special Philadelphia

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HOW HE BECAME A SOCIALIST

By J. WANHOPE.

Another day's work finished with the prospect of the job holding out for some time yet. Our friend the workman goes home, conscious of having performed honest toil, and therefore fairly satisfied with himself and his surroundings. Things of course might be better but on the whole they are not too bad. Wife has his supper ready and the children are glad to see him for he is a very good fellow and looks after those who depend upon him, and so long as his job lasts he has no kick coming. Looks over the evening paper, thinks that Dreyfus didn't get a square deal but hopes that he will yet get clear. Hopes also that the "Columbia" will retain the American cup, and wonders whether the Republicans or Democrats will carry the next election. Reads about the new trusts that are forming and the editorial thereon, beginning "We view with alarm." Notes also the scarcity of farm laborers in Minnesota and appropriate "Prosperity" editorial commencing, "We point with pride," etc. Finishes with paper and goes out for a walk round. Meets workman acquaintance. He has a schooner of beer in "Johnny's Place" and a 5-cent cigar, and along with friend strolls round to the "corner." Small crowd congregated there. Must see what's up. Eschew nothing but a crank on a soap box—talking Socialism. Socialism! What's that? Whereupon companion observes that "that guy ain't sporting for his health" and that "there's a graft in it somewhere," to which our friend responds "sure thing." Walks home thinking of nothing in particular, sleeps soundly, and goes to work next morning.

A week passes. Our friend is still at work although not in the old place. His work now consists in looking for work, and he finds it not nearly as agreeable as the old job. Boss says that the firm couldn't sell all the stuff that he and the others had been working up, so a number of hands, himself included, were laid off. Isn't altogether satisfied with this reason, but on the whole concludes that things always were so and will probably remain so. Has sort of confused idea that "there isn't enough money in circulation," but hopes things will mend soon. Has spent several days hunting for work, but not being successful does not seem quite so cheerful as heretofore. Knows that there is lots of work in South Dakota, but can't get there, and besides doesn't understand farm work, being a city mechanic. Notes also that laborers are required on drainage canal but never having used pick and shovel, knows that he couldn't hold the job. Lots of house to house canvassers wanted too, but there's nothing in that. "Prosperity" articles begin to irritate him. Ward heeling acquaintance tells him that trusts are crushing him, an idea which he assimilates and mixes up with the "scarcity of money in circulation" theory, with the result that he feels himself up in the air. Prohibition crank informs him that he has spent his substance on beer and whiskey, a remark which almost precipitates a fight, while another freak insists that what he needs is "free access to the land through the medium of the Single Tax," while he himself is sure that he wants a job, instead of land. Goes out again in evening after a weary and unsuccessful search during the day for work. Doesn't call in "Johnny's Place" this time. Nickels getting scarce. Strolls down to usual corner. Same crowd, same soap box, same spouter, same subject—Socialism. Having nothing to do, thinks he might pass an idle hour listening to this "grafter." Fellow on soap box (who looks like a workman) saying very disagreeable things, but our friend begins to get interested, and picks up quite a few new ideas, until orator refers to working class as "wage slaves." This is too much. Our friend who is very patriotic feels outraged. He is acquainted with the Declaration of Independence, knows that he is a "free" man and has "inalienable rights" and lots of other things of the same nature. In fact he has everything except a job, an unpleasant circumstance which never allows him to forget its reality. Goes home enraged at the Socialist, disgusted with himself, but beginning to think.

Another week goes by and still no job. Getting very hard up at home and no money coming in. Comes home from the usual fruitless search, and hears that Jones is still at work, and that Brown struck a job this morning. This news makes him feel as if he was rather cheap, and impresses him with a sort of sense of his own inferiority, while he knows at the same time that he has done his utmost. Wife declares that he is getting sullen and ill-tempered, a remark that doesn't mollify him in the least. He knows that "something will turn up some time," but can take no comfort even on that score. He can't stay at home, and going out is mere waste of shoe-leather, an observation which reminds his wife that the children need both shoes and clothing. Once started on the topic of wants, the good lady declares that the price of meat is steadily rising, and speculates as to where the next month's rent is to come from, incidentally adding that she has heard that the coal trust will put the price up for the winter. This is the last straw. Our friend seizes his hat, rushes out and wanders aimlessly down to the "corner." Soap box, spouter, and Socialism—as before. Remembering that he was somewhat in-

cluded in the personnel of this conference all the varied interests, material and intellectual, were represented. (The representatives of the Church were conspicuous by their absence, no prayer of invocation disturbed the confidence of orators or audience.) Finance, Transportation, Commerce, Manufacture, Agriculture were fully represented by eminent specialists, by Governors and ex-Governors of States, Presidents, and other officers of great business associations. The Law, by a number of Attorney Generals from the several States and prominent representatives of the great organizations of the legal fraternity of the country. Politics, by W. J. Bryan, Bourke Cockran, and Senators, Congressmen, Legislators, and office holders galore. The great Universities, Colleges, and other educational institutions, by their ablest professors. The Labor Organizations, by their most prominent leaders, the Single Taxers, and last, as an after thought, two local Socialists were called in to make the intellectual galaxy complete. To simply give here the daily programs would be a waste of time and space, as all the varied titles were but subdivisions of the one single subject: How can the Trusts be made to appear a public blessing and the clamor of the middle class and vague fears of the public be suppressed? The first three days were given almost exclusively to Governors, ex-Governors, Attorney-Generals, Congressmen, and other official representatives of the National and State Governments, and a more sorry intellectual exhibit was never seen in this country. The audience designated it as a "circus," in which the performance of the Statesmen ranged from the dullest rot of the amateur to the funniest declamation of the professional clown. The first, either cleared the house or turned the conference into a general private discussion and conversation, and the last convulsed the audience with contemptuous laughter. Exclamations of astonishment at this unexpected revelation of the mental bankruptcy of this class of public men could be heard on every side. This revelation alone will in itself lift the conference out of the list of valueless gatherings which have focused public attention upon themselves in the past. It will help the common people to learn, that stripped of the exaggeration of official greatness, our rulers or official representatives of the ruling class are rarely above and as a body are below the intellectual level of the despised labor agitator. The representatives of special business interests made but little impression whenever they crossed the bounds of their special knowledge into the wide field of inquiry and often went well within their own limits they made many startling admissions and statements, only one of which I will mention. Speaking of railroad discrimination and rebates to favored shippers, a Chicago Board of Trade delegate declared that the Inter-State Commerce Act was the cause of Trusts, because before that enactment many shippers

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THE CONFERENCE

Which Failed to Kill the Trusts.

How and What For It Was Designated—The Labor "Delegates" and the Representatives of Large Capital Touch Elbows—How Socialism Was Received—What the Conference Accomplished.

(Special Correspondence to The People.) The Trust Conference held in Chicago during the past week was the most unique and in some respects the most interesting, if not the most important, which has taken place in this country in recent years.

ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE. Publicly it was called into existence by the Civic Federation, privately it is understood that the Trusts themselves were the initiators, for it is no secret among the well-informed that the Civic Federation of Chicago is one of the several mediums through which capitalism conserves its interests and that its special function is to occupy the field of "Reform" and to exclude therefrom all dangerous movements; to control and manage those which cannot be kept out, and to originate performances which will interest the "dear public" with suggestions which will seemingly attack, but in reality will defend, capitalist interests.

ITS CHAIRMAN. It may be of interest to note, that the temporary chairman selected by the Civic Federation and later made chairman by the Conference, Franklin H. Head, is a prominent Chicago capitalist, the orator selected as a fit person to unveil and present to the world this monumental lie, known as the "Haymarket Monument," a figure of a policeman, commanding Bay's place near the spot where in 1886 a willing tool of local capitalists, violating the direct personal order of the Mayor, led a body of police with drawn revolvers to a murderous attack on a peaceable meeting of working people, and was met by the explosive force of a dynamite bomb thrown by an unseen hand of an unknown person.

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Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. At 184 William Street, New York.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance. One year, 50c. Six months, 25c. Three months, 15c. Single copies, 5c.

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

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



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

At the request of several Sections the date for final returns of the general vote upon the question of holding a National Convention has been prolonged to October 15.

CAPITALISM SHOWS ITS HAND.

When at the breaking out of the Spanish American War for the "liberation" of Cuba, the workingmen of this country and a good many radical idealists allowed themselves to be carried off their feet by the yellow press in its mad shouts of "Free Cuba".

Of course, the Socialists were denounced as traitors, foreigners, etc. Their voice was echoed and strengthened only from one source: it came from across the ocean, from the Socialists of Spain, who shared the fate of the American Socialists in their own country.

That the predictions of the Socialists came true need not be pointed out now. All the subsequent events are now matter of history. The butchering of the Filipinos who are guilty of the crime of refusing to surrender their independence, the implanting of the soldier's heavy boot on the necks of the "Freed Cubans" which is a curiously new way of preparing the inferior Cubans for the benefits of a superior, enlightened civilization.

It only remained for this week, and must be charged to the credit of General Ludlow, to have the true class character of this war brought out and to have made clear to the uninitiated what the Socialists had maintained all along.

At the time we write this Havana is threatened by a general strike. There, as in free America, workingmen feel that they do not get all that they are entitled to for their toil, and by means of strikes try to increase their share in the products of their labor as much as they can.

Yet the Military Governor takes it upon himself to terrorize the Cuban workingmen into submission and utters dire threats and makes a display of American soldiers to protect the American and, incidentally, the few Cuban capitalists in their right to squeeze the life out of their wage slaves.

Think of the language of this hireling of capitalism who dares to brand as a "conspiracy to paralyze the life of the community" the exercise of the legitimate right of men to quit work, when by doing so they may force those who live on the wealth they produce to surrender to them a bigger share of what they have been robbed!

"At the instigation of a few self-seeking demagogues, backed by a more numerous element that prefers idleness to labor, and excitement of any kind to the calmer life of thrift and protection of the family, the workingmen of Havana are urged to forego all labor, to extinguish the lights that protect property and discourage crime, to close the bake shops that furnish food, and if that should be accomplished, to cut off the water supply. Meanwhile the trades and occupations are to be abandoned, industry is to perish, and food is to fail."

Ah! here our General lets the cat out of the bag. In his anxiety to do all he

can to stop the workingmen from exercising their rights, he forgets to hold his tongue and tells them what the Socialists have been telling right along that THEY, the workingmen, are the pillars of society, and that when they quit work starvation will stare in the face of all the great and shining lights, as well as the common people.

But the capitalist hand which wrote the document, which the blunt soldier signed, shows itself especially in this diabolical statement:

"No man can be compelled to work against his will. But if he can work, yet will not, he is only a vagrant and a burden, and he must take the responsibility for his own acts and the needless and innumerable sufferings which he imposes upon his kindred, as well as upon the public."

What outrageous frankness! We can not compel you to work, but we shall do so just the same. We have the guns, see?

It is the same old game which the British "Cousin" of the American capitalist tried in the infant days of capitalism there. Forced by the independent political action of the British trade unionists they granted the latter the right to have trade unions. But when the workingmen were foolish enough to understand the word right in the ordinary English sense and tried to exercise that right by striking for better conditions of life, they were told what the Cuban workingmen are told now.

We thank you, General Ludlow, for the valuable object lesson you are giving the American and Cuban workingmen. It will help them to grasp our ideas more readily and will further our cause beautifully.

WELL DONE, CARPENTERS!

In the perfect shower of strikes which have broken out lately in this city and which, on account of their great number, could not be treated in The People, the Carpenters' Strike, which by the time The People is out will probably be at an end, stands out as the most conspicuous. Almost all the leading firms have conceded to the demands of the carpenters for a half-holiday on Saturday and a 50-cent rate per hour. This victory achieved in spite of the combination of the employers which dismally failed, is the more remarkable, and the carpenters of New York are to be congratulated on account of the splendid fighting ability they have displayed in this struggle with their exploiters.

The ungrateful capitalists! With all the booming of cannon and burning of incense in honor of the "Hero of Manila," when a call had been issued for a \$100,000 fund to build a home for the Admiral in Washington, it fell flat. The newspapers, especially the imperialist press, bragged that the fund would be subscribed many times over inside of 48 hours, but in spite of all the appeals and urging of the press and the various devices and "attractions" for the donors, money has been coming in rather slowly. The American plutocracy, ready to spend thousands of dollars to secure the best seats at the great show, called the "Land Parade," holds its purse shut tight when it comes to back up patriotic twaddle with hard, cold dollars.

The cable brings the news that a meeting called last week by Socialists at Trafalgar Square, London, to protest against the aggressive attacks of the British capitalists was broken up by a boisterous crowd of rowdies who attacked the speakers' platform and threatened Comrade Hyndman with sticks, and gave other exhibitions of "patriotism." No doubt, we will learn some interesting details as soon as the "Justice," the organ of the English Socialists arrives. In the mean time we wish to draw the attention of our readers to the complete similarity of conditions throughout the capitalist-beg pardon—the civilized world. The Socialists are the only lovers of peace who dare to protest against capitalist carnage in the face of popular superstition and at their own personal risk.

The peace of the world has its staunchest defenders in the members of International Socialism! No sooner had the ink become dry on the last week's issue of The People, than the leading spirits in the Independent Labor Party hastened to verify the prophecy of Section New York that they were going to be sold out to the Democratic party. After a heated and long debate it was voted to admit the delegates of the Chicago Platform Democracy. We may expect the speedy collapse of the I. L. P. which has now stamped itself as a fraud by its own action.

Isaac Cowen has been elected American organizer of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. He stood upon a straight, uncompromising Socialist platform, while his opponent declared himself a non-political, pure and simple trade unionist, but went down to defeat by nearly three votes to one. "He" leaves for New York next month. Now will Sammy Gompers still believe that Cowen did not represent his

union in Kansas City?—(Cleveland "Citizen.") As downright selfish Socialists, we in New York are not a bit sorry for Cleveland's loss. It is one of the few cases where a loss to one set of Socialists is a gain to the other. Comrade Cowen may be sure of meeting with a warm reception at the hands of his New York Socialist friends, nor could he select a better time for coming to this city than in the heat of the campaign which will be in full swing at the time he lands in Manhattan.

Last week we had the pleasure to publish Comrade Harriman's striking indictment of the deposed would-be Boss and his tools. This is followed now by the no-less interesting statement of Comrade Matchett, one of the members of the National Executive Committee lately suspended. Comrade Matchett was always known as an upright man and true comrade, and the members of Section New York reposed unlimited trust in him when they elected him to the N. E. C. It was expected that he would try to curb effectually the attempts at usurpation of power on the part of the would-be Boss. Nor did Comrade Matchett fail to do his duty while on the committee. Unfortunately one of the hitherto most respected members, for reasons better known to himself, suddenly changed front and left the opponents of boss rule in a minority on the National Executive. It was with greatest reluctance that the New York comrades placed Comrade Matchett's name among the six. Though no one for a moment doubted his sincerity and honesty, it was a matter of surprise to all that he allowed his name to be attached to the famous May Day Manifesto. His explanation which he now makes, upon returning home, clears up the unfortunate misunderstanding.

We welcome Comrade Matchett to his old well earned position of honor in the van of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat of America.

Comrades should not grow impatient over the slow progress of the legal struggle the Party is having with its deposed officers. Contempt proceedings consume a great deal of time, courts move slowly and take their time and reserve their decisions naturally without any regard for the impatience of members. In the meantime no one should be silly enough to give any credence to the bluffs of the Boss. The gang will get its deserts as soon as it can be done through an American court. Nor should comrades expect to find detailed accounts in The People, which would mean to give our points away to the enemy. The Party will not be egged on to such a foolish course, the impotent attempts of the Boss notwithstanding. But when the results are reached the comrades will see what they have invariably witnessed heretofore at every instance: crushing defeats for the Boss. Let him bray in the meanwhile.

And now the Boss' own City Executive Committee takes the treasonable, truly "fakirish" step of appealing for funds "To the Trade and Labor Organizations of New York." It has been the custom of the Party to appeal for and receive funds from all the PROGRESSIVE trade unions which officially endorse the S. L. P. The Party will do so again in the present campaign and its appeal will undoubtedly be responded to by these organizations that also came to its aid when the deposed officers refused to surrender the funds of the Party in their desperate attempt to ruin it.

It will be recalled that the Boss at the time did not fail to comment upon the fact that the Party was supported by "pure and simple, sick and death benefit societies, etc."

It remained now for him to take the "forward" step of appealing to ALL trade unions of New York without regard to their character.

IN THE TRADE UNION WORLD

The British Trades Union Congress.

In England as in America. The address of the President of the Trades Congress was just the kind of speech we expected from our Comrade Vernon. Without in any way belittling the small measures of what are called "practical reform" which will absorb the greater part of the time of the Congress, the chairman laid stress on the importance of giving attention to those broader and more far-reaching questions which are presented by modern social and economic conditions. The inevitable class antagonism arising from those conditions was strongly insisted upon, and the necessity for the working classes to organize as a class-conscious party, independent of the middle class parties, and having for its object the destruction of class domination by the socialization of the means of production, may be said to be the keynote of his address. The working classes were entitled to representation in Parliament, and they were strong enough to secure that representation if they would only shake themselves free from the shackles of the bourgeois party politicians. The conquest of political power was necessary, not only to the ultimate emancipation of the workers, but to secure the measures of industrial reform embodied in the resolutions the Congress had to consider. In these measures, which had a direct bearing on the lot of the workers, and which,

if carried, would improve that lot in various ways, they saw their interests diametrically opposed to the interests of the classes who at the present time dominated the House of Commons. In such questions as the better protection of life on railways and in factories, the raising of the age of half-timers, provision for the aged workers, they found themselves opposed by the great majority of the present members of Parliament.

It was somewhat disappointing after such an address, and the approbation which it met with, that the Congress should have rejected the definite resolution proposed by Sexton and Tillet. Doubtless the delegates recognized that, however strongly they might feel as to the uselessness of agreeing to measures which have no earthly chance of being put into operation until the working classes use their political power for that end, they were not in a position to pledge their constituents to any definite political action at all. While the bulk of trade unionists are divided, as they are to-day, into Liberals, Tories and Indifferentists, trade unionism as a political force is a negligible quantity, and the resolutions of the Congress which involve legislative action are not worth the time spent in discussing them or even the paper upon which they are written. The working classes must vote for their friends, said Mr. Sam Woods, at which the Socialists in the Congress smiled loudly, for as long as the working classes are persuaded to look for their friends in the ranks of the capitalist parties there will always be differences of opinion as to the superior merits of Codlin and Short, the workers will remain divided, and no material progress will be made.

That the failure, so far of trade unionism to recognize and fill its proper "metier" as an actual, live, working class movement is responsible for a considerable loss of prestige and importance for the Congress itself, is, we think, self-evident. The vigor and enthusiasm imported into it by the advent of the "new unionism" in the early years of the present decade have evaporated through the reluctance of the great body of trade unionism to actively identify itself with the policy of its representative assembly. The "reform" in the constitution of the Congress effected at Cardiff, which had the result of depriving the body of some of its ablest men, also helped to reduce the weight and importance of its deliberations and decisions; and that the Congress now is held in much less esteem than was the case a few years ago is generally recognized. On this point the "Daily Chronicle" says: "The authority of the Congress was never less than it is to-day. In Germany a body so strong numerically, and with such organizing power and machinery at its disposal, would be a mighty force in the State, and one to which all parties would be forced to listen. To the foreign workman it must be a constant cause of surprise that the Congress and its Parliamentary Committee accomplish so little, that year after year sees it marking time, repeating the same resolutions, applauding the same aspirations. The intelligent foreigner who visits the Congress at Plymouth will * * * will find it impossible to discover anything approaching to a Labor Programme or an electoral organization. * * * Instead of a deliberate assembly, deciding upon questions which have been thrashed out in the unions, and which are presently to be enforced on public opinion by the machinery of Trade Councils and Federations, he will find trade caucuses * * * engaged in deciding on the disposition of their votes." Three or four unions, with a similar number of delegates to hold the proxies, will be sufficient to sway the Congress. And the Trade Councils, which are an essential element in any scheme of political organization, are banished from the field, and organized, for that matter, in a separate and rival congress of their own. * * * At any rate, we are clear that as things stand at present trade unionism is shorn of its due capacity for public service, and of much of its authority to speak for the people both as workers and as citizens."

In the main we are forced to agree with this criticism. But who is responsible for this state of things? Surely those who have spared no pains to prevent the formation of a definite independent working class party. We commend these utterances of the "Chronicle" to those trade unionists who have been beguiled by Liberal professions to put their trust in party politicians. It is well for the Liberal DeLiah, having shorn the Samson of labor of his strength, to jeer at his folly and weakness. Referring to Mr. Vernon's plea for labor representation, again, the "Chronicle" says: "It takes a rich man to fight a seat and keep it, and until we have payment of members and election expenses it is difficult to see how the matter is to be rectified." But why is it that we have not payment of members and election expenses? Simply because the special friends of the working classes whom the "Chronicle" supports, and Mr. Sam Woods thinks they should still vote for—the Liberals—have broken their pledges on this subject every time. There is no prospect of getting payment of members and election expenses, or the second ballot, or any other political reform which would make labor representation easier, so long as wealthy men can maintain their monopoly by present arrangements. And there is little prospect of the present state of things in the Congress being remedied and its influence and authority enhanced until its constituents shake themselves free from Liberal and Tory politicians. When the workers refuse to be guiled by the pretences of hypocritical "friends," and show that they are prepared to fight as a class, they will achieve those political reforms which are now withheld, and the Trades Union Congress will once more wield that authority and influence which it has now so largely lost.—(London "Justice.")

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He was in position and possessed the influence to have kept our ranks intact, to have harmonized or adjusted differences; he could have kept our guns trained against the enemy, instead of against ourselves. He failed to do so. Instead, he added fuel to the flame of discord.

MATCHETT'S PLAIN TALK.

The Late Presidential Candidate of the Socialist Labor Party and Member of the Deposed National Executive Committee Denounces DeLeon and DeLeonism and Throws Some Light on the Controversy in the Party.

I wish to make a statement through the columns of The People in regard to the present division in the Party and upon matters relating thereto.

I would also inquire whether a person holding such opinions may find room and freedom of action and speech within the ranks of the Party as it is now constituted.

I desire to express my views to my comrades because I am informed that many comrades in the Party have been influenced by the action I took while a member of the National Executive Committee and were, consequently, misled thereby. While some of the acts of the N. E. C. complained of were extremely partisan in my opinion, others were the result of our best judgment and our best understanding of the constitution and law. Such at least was the case as far as I was concerned. This or whatever may follow, I say with no desire to defend myself, for I will be at no pains to gain the favor of comrades or to avoid their ill opinion for I am indebted in no way to the Party for my living and will never be.

It is said simply to show the comrades where I stand now after three months absence from New York City caused by ill health, when I had no opportunity to take sides in the controversy in the Party.

I do not wish that you should follow me, for I speak only as one of the rank and file, but in so far as I had held the responsible position of member of the highest executive body in the Party and had a better opportunity to observe things than the average member, I feel that I owe the comrades an explanation.

We, the comrades of the Party, are guilty of the mishap in the Party by our looking up to leaders, instead of acting upon our own judgment and conviction. We have placed too much confidence in men whose names for one reason or another are prominent in the Party, forgetting that all men are not only fallible but weak in parts. That they may combine principle with gain or at least have ambitions, jealousies, vanities, hatreds, or revenge to gratify which in spite of themselves cloud their judgment and influence their action.

I have always before me, since it was first my good fortune to embrace the tenets of Socialism some 15 years ago, that the future co-operative order of society must evolve out of the economic and political conditions of to-day, and that its realization depends upon knowledge and clear understanding of the situation on the part of the working class. And since I learned that I have felt it my duty to use all my power to educate my fellow workers in the knowledge that I had gained.

I also sought out the men who were the supporters of this idea and found whom? Whom, but these very German comrades who now stand so bitterly opposed to one another, and toward all of whom I have felt a sentiment akin to affection. Will a war of phrases and irritating epithets heal the breach or settle a single point at issue? Will a "peace of Warsaw" settle a question of right and wrong? Having found these men, I identified myself with them, and when they were able to put a political party in the field I availed myself of the opportunity thus afforded me to speak to my fellow men. The Party was for me a means to an end. It existed for ME, not I for it. As long as I might enjoy freedom of action and expression, freedom from domination in matters essential to my happiness, well and good. Otherwise I must seek other means of voicing the thoughts which burn within me and which will not let the tongue be silent. When I think of my years of hard and hateful boot-driven labor in summer's heat and winter's cold, of the storms, hardship, and starvation of the accursed marine slave pens of the aristocratic ship owners, I feel drawn and riveted with claps of steel to my suffering fellow workingmen. The comrades of the Party, hound together by this sentiment of common suffering, lock forward to battle with the foe, Capitalism, and will in their impulsive brush aside all those, in whatever position they may be, who have shown bad judgement and unwise leadership, no matter whether their intent be good or bad, for "hell is paved with good intentions," regardless of whether they come from the ranks of the humblest workers or carry in their veins the blood of the grandees of old Spain who ravaged the world the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other, and whose hands never knew a day of toil.

Shall theoretical questions tear us asunder and render us impotent in the fight against our real foe? Was it necessary that the question of who pays the taxes, be it important or unimportant, should have been forced with such acrimony as to have burst the Party asunder and set comrade against comrade? Could not the differences of opinion with respect to the policy of the Party toward trade unions have been adjusted in some way without rupture or, if divide we must, could it not have been done without such an exhibition of hatred, vituperation, and open war? It is my opinion that all this trouble could have been avoided, that all these questions could have been adjusted. They were not adjusted. Some one was responsible, and that man, in my opinion, was the leader of the Party and editor of what in fact was his own personal organ, The People, DANIEL DE LEON. Can it be denied that he was the leader? Did we not all look up to him as such? Did we not admire his abilities, his fearlessness, and his, often misapplied, aggressiveness?

He was in position and possessed the influence to have kept our ranks intact, to have harmonized or adjusted differences; he could have kept our guns trained against the enemy, instead of against ourselves. He failed to do so. Instead, he added fuel to the flame of discord.

Why did he act thus? Had he secret motives? Had he craving ambitions or vanities to appease or a position of gain to achieve? Or was it all the result of temperament and lack of statesmanship?

Let us say that it is of unwise leadership that he is guilty, and let me say that I, DANIEL DE LEON, and that I am removed (and in the light of the past events I don't see how it can be) I cannot belong to a party dominated by him. The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association was hauled over the coals for "disloyalty" to the Party, ostensibly on account of their attitude toward the S. T. & L. A. This is the real point about which the battle raged. They were condemned as traitors because they failed to support the tactics and policy of the Party as represented to be laid down in the Convention of 1896.

All this row has turned upon this resolution. It was persistently made to appear that the Party had in 1896 bound its members to the support of the S. T. & L. A. and that by a subsequent referendum vote the Party had confirmed the action of the National Convention. Whether that support was to be moral or material, and to what extent, was not defined. As it turns to the official report of the Convention of 1896, on page 30 we read:

WHEREAS, Both the A. F. of L. and the K. of L. of what is left of them have fallen hopelessly into the hands of dishonest and ignorant leaders;

WHEREAS, These bodies have taken shape as the buffers for the capitalist class for emancipation has hitherto gone to pieces;

WHEREAS, The policy of "proletarian" the leaders of these organizations has been tried long enough by the progressive movement, and as to a great extent resorted to for the power which these leaders have wielded in the protection of capitalism and the selling of the proletariat of America to the Socialist Commonwealth; and

WHEREAS, This conflict is essentially a political one, needing the combined political and economic efforts of the working class, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we hail with unqualified joy the formation of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as a great step towards throwing off the yoke of wage slavery and of the robber class of capitalists. We call upon the Socialists of the land to carry the revolutionary spirit of the S. T. & L. A. into all the organizations of the workers, and thus consolidate and concentrate the proletariat of America into one irresistible class-conscious army, equipped both with the shield of the economic organization and the sword of the Socialist Labor Party ballot.

So it seems after a number of "whereases" we come to the resolution which in any document of the kind is the only part that has any binding force, and find there is nothing mandatory in it. It is simply an invitation, a call, a request that the comrades "carry the revolutionary spirit of the S. T. & L. A. into ALL the organizations of the workers." The Convention expressed in this resolution the almost unanimous sentiment of the Party when it called for the formation of the S. T. & L. A. We all hoped for its success. Nothing more definite could be done at that time, nor could it be done now and at the same time keep all Socialists in a common fold. Many must belong to the old unions or be scabs in their trade and find it difficult or impossible to get work, while many members of the S. T. & L. A. might be forced into economic conflict with comrades in the old unions. It was, consequently, plain to me that although we looked with favor on the S. T. & L. A. in 1896, there was nothing in the resolution to compel the comrades of the Party to any particular line of action in regard to the trade unions, either old or new.

When I voted for the resolution at the Convention of 1896, I had not the remotest idea that it would or could be used to coerce any comrade; nor that his attitude toward the S. T. & L. A. could be made the test of his loyalty to the Party.

Now, there is absolutely nothing in that resolution that will justify a comrade's expulsion from the Party as a traitor if he should oppose the S. T. & L. A., much less if he should "carry the revolutionary spirit of the S. T. & L. A. into ALL the organizations of the workers" by working inside the union to which he may be compelled to belong.

I assert positively that there is nothing in that resolution under which the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association may be denounced as treacherous to the Party for any action of want of action toward the S. T. & L. A. that may have been ascribed to them, and that if there was anything mandatory in that resolution it was to do just what the "Volkszeitung" was urging the comrades to do, to carry the revolutionary spirit of Socialism into ALL the trade unions.

If this be true, and I maintain that it is true, the case against the "Volkszeitung" falls to the ground, and we find that we have been played upon with words and phrases and driven into war with one another without reasonable cause.

Now, my position towards the trade unions and the economic movement is simply this, and always has been throughout the greater part of my connection with the Party: That I have no use for the economic movement, I can waste none of my time or strength in such an impotent manner. Let those who choose do so; but any efforts shall be applied in the educational and political field if applied at all. Although this is my position, I, as a member of the Party, do not wish it forced upon others, nor will I tolerate being forced to do anything for or against either the old unions or the new.

In further explanation I may say that as far as I am concerned the pure and simple unions are not a means to an end, but the S. T. & L. A. is, and that end is the crowding out of all unions not founded upon principles true economically and politically to the

interests of the working class. It is my desire that the S. L. P. shall advance as rapidly as possible toward the most uncompromisingly revolutionary position with regard to the economic movement.

In conclusion, I will repeat what I said in the beginning, that having occupied a position of trust as member of the N. E. C., I considered it my duty to explain my position to the comrades so that they may know that even as the situation appeared to me then, the May Day document issued to the comrades on "The Situation in New York" met with my disapproval in most respects and was only signed by me as a desperate means to bring the whole matter to a head and to give enough rope to the chief author of the trouble to hang himself.

C. H. MATCHETT.

CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 1.)

(perhaps he was one) had enjoyed the advantage of rebates, but after this law was passed, the railroads became strict and limited their rebates to just one shipper in each particular line.

The addresses of the University men were very interesting and worthy of careful study, but with one exception, that of Prof. Edward Bemis, they were conservative, and it is very evident that from this class of men capitalism must seek its most effective guards.

Prof. Bemis' address was a sincere, frank and courageous statement, cutting into the root of the issue, and when printed should be read by every student.

The Trade Unionist representatives—Gompers, White, and Garland—were among the most important factors in the Conference. What would they say? What position would they take to encourage the Democratic party to make Anti-Trust the central plank and issue in the campaign of 1900? Or would it be a notification that organized labor could not be depended upon to support such an issue?

These questions were soon answered. The prosperity of labor, the rise of wages, the increased membership of the unions, their amicable relations with the great industrial combines and trusts were emphatically proclaimed. Contempt for the ostentatious friendship of the small employer was freely expressed, and a fearless disregard was manifested for the dangers which might confront the unions from the Trusts. In brief, the Democratic party was notified with almost brutal frankness that the trade union movement of America could not be used for the political support and protection of the middle class in its fight with the great capitalist combinations and trusts which must and will destroy it; and with this notification to the middle class, the trade unionists boldly challenged their ability to win in the struggle which now on all labor triumphs.

This position is the only logical one for the unions to take, and can be endorsed by the Socialists, though its immediate effect is just what the originators of the Conference desired, that is, to prevent the Trust from being the central political issue in the coming Presidential campaign.

The two great central figures in the Conference were Bryan and Cockran, the one the champion of the middle class, the other the champion of the Trusts or dominant capitalist class. Cockran listened with careful attention to the trade unionists, and later in his speech referred to their utterances with the greatest satisfaction, exclaiming: "Now, who is hurt, and where? Where is this octopus got possession of somebody? On whom is it acting? Where is its lair? Are we doing pretty well? Well, we have here representatives of labor organizations who have been telling us that wages are higher to-day than they have ever been. Certainly they do not suffer."

On the other hand, Bryan carefully avoided any direct reference to the attitude of the trade unionists, but indirectly sought to reach them by recounting the dangers which would beset the workers if the trusts were allowed to destroy the middle class.

Another very important feature of the Conference was the entire absence of objectionable references to Socialism or to Socialists. All of the speakers appeared to realize that the time had passed when flippant or abusive reference to Socialism or to Socialists could be safely made. This was due to their recognition of the fact that the incessant discussions carried on in clubs, societies and various organizations have lifted the mental grasp of the audience far beyond the level of a few years ago, and that to win approval speakers must depend upon intelligence and not ignorance even in the galleries; for quotations, and references, once intelligible only to the student of political economy, are now clearly understood, and if they indicate Socialist thought, are received as heartily by the active Socialist agitator himself.

The capitalists built better than they knew, when they organized this Conference. It has shown the hopelessness of the struggle of the middle class. It has cleared the political field of a useless political discussion. It has left the Socialists a clearer and wider forum than before, and leaves the Socialist master on the intellectual arena with an audience ready and anxious to approve his principles and to join him in his highest aspirations.

THOMAS J. MORGAN.

Books Received by The People.

- (The most important ones will be reviewed in these columns.)
1) Elementary Principles of Economics, by Charles H. Chase. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, price, \$1.25.
2) Ingrates' Marriages, by Robert Blatchford. Same publisher, price, 5 cents.
3) Multitudism vs. Socialism: A Debate Between Mr. A. B. Moss and H. Quetch (Editor of Justice). Twentieth Century Press, price, one penny.

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VICTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

This new extension, too, was ineffectual in crushing the resistance and the solidarity of the workmen. The economic consequences of the lock-out, as regards the whole country, now became very visible. Several banks could only with difficulty meet their obligations. The workmen and the middle class withdrew considerable capital from the savings banks, a general run was expected to take place, which might be productive of a serious breakdown.

This caused new negotiations to be opened. The former arbitrators presented an addition to the agreement adopted, therein meeting the wishes of the men as to the reservation mentioned, and as to some other controverted points.

On September 4, this addition to the agreement was voted by both Chief Organizations of Employers, and of Workmen, and, during the following days, it was sanctioned by the separate unions.

To-day, then, the lock-out ceases. The result, as regards the employers, is equal to null.

It is our criticism of their demands that has been maintained, but not the points themselves.

The demand, that the unions were to acknowledge and "warrant" the exclusive absolutism of the employers with respect to the management of work has been repulsed. The agreement maintains the right of the men to concur in settling the conditions of labor, and acknowledges the unions as the natural means of defending the rights of the men.

In the "8 points," the employers demanded that the price-currents of all trades were to expire at the same time, on the 1st of January, consequently at the time most unfavorable to the men. In this way, they intended to prevent all local and partial movements for advancing the wages. By threatening the men with a lock-out in the very depth of winter the employers hoped to check all claims; but they have renounced this point too.

They demanded further, that the foremen and sub-managers were not to be received into the unions. This demand too had to be given up. It is now laid down as the primary duty of every laborer that he shall be a unionist, and the unions are acknowledged as the sole means of negotiating with the men. The right to strike is officially acknowledged; thus, we may hope to prevent, in Denmark, the social "house of correction" (penitentiary) policy advocated in neighboring countries.

A Board of Arbitration is to be established, composed of an even number of workmen and employers, elected by both organizations and having the chairman in common. The Danish Government and leading men in the Danish Parliament have promised to sanction this Board by law.

The agreement determined on ordains collaboration in arranging several professional matters; and first and foremost in elaborating workshop rules and the like.

The quintessence of the agreement is contained in the last point, which decides that all agreements in force for the time being, shall suffer no changes. And it was precisely to change these agreements that the employers began the war!

Thus, the industrial parliamentarism has won this battle, commenced by the employers in order to re-introduce industrial absolutism.

Moreover, the Association of Employers have dropped the "11 additional points" brought forward during the war, and in which, among other things, they claimed a thorough reorganization of the unions in a undemocratic direction; these were only to be a tool in the hands of the employers for coercing the men. They also demanded that only men above 30 years of age were to have a vote in the unions.

The conflict now closed has been a struggle between the CLASSES of society, waged with the most trenchant weapons of which the employers dispose. Not only have they starved their own workmen, but by threats of boycotting, they have forced contractors, merchants and outside masters to join them. They have attempted to boycott the liberal press, may, have threatened clergymen and other persons, sympathizing with the workmen, with economic ruin. And it is well known, that during the lock-out, the Danish workmen were pursued abroad as far as reaches the influence of the Danish employers and their foreign friends.

The result of the struggle is then, that the consciousness of class among the Danish workmen has been heightened, and that the democratic movement in our country will certainly advance in future.

The conduct of the locked out during this long and severe contest has been exemplary, and we leave the field of battle morally strengthened.

This, in all respects, happy issue, is due to our excellent organization, and to the unparalleled sacrificing spirit of our fellow workers at home and abroad. Their moral and pecuniary support has, in conjunction with our organization, been productive of our victory. We have received financial aid from Germany, Norway, Sweden, France, England, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Roumania, Spain, Italy, Russia, Finland, Greenland, America, and Africa.

We hereby return our most heartfelt thanks to all fellow workmen in the above countries. In supporting us, they have proven the solidarity and fraternity existing among the laborers of all countries.

The International solidarity will once, in future days, be the means of abolishing the now ruling capitalist system.

We beg you to be convinced that we feel bound to reciprocate in future, to the best of our ability, what you have done for us during this struggle so extremely important to our organization and to the labor question in general.

A cheer for the International Solidarity of the workingmen! And one cheer more for the organization of the workmen!

For the Associated Trades Unions in Denmark: J. JENSEN, Chairman.

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

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION

The Boss in His Atmosphere.

The Make Up of the Convention—Delegates and "Delegates"—The Boss Slanders but Dares Not Meet Com. Hillquit in Debate When Challenged to Prove His Slanders—How He Ran the Convention—Our Comrades Leave the Convention in Disgust and Set Up a Separate State Ticket.

A State Convention of our Party in Massachusetts was held on Monday last at Worcester, Mass.

A number of peculiar circumstances combined to make that convention a subject of keen interest not only to our Massachusetts comrades but to the members of the Party generally. Our Party in the glorious Commonwealth had polled more than three per cent. of the total vote cast at the preceding election and had thereby become one of the official political parties of the State of Massachusetts.

One of the consequences of this significant event was that it completely revolutionized the former methods of conducting our political campaigns.

The laws of the State of Massachusetts regulate and prescribe all details of holding political caucuses, organizing political committees, and calling political conventions. An official political party cannot participate in the general elections unless it has complied with all the elaborate and technical requirements of the law.

It seems, our comrades in Massachusetts did not quite realize that fact and by far the greater part of the Sections, including Boston, neglected the first and most important step of the campaign—the holding of caucuses. Out of all the cities and towns in Massachusetts only nine had held caucuses and were entitled to send delegates to the State convention, and the majority of our comrades in the State found themselves in the peculiar position of being debarred from participating in the State convention of their own Party.

Another circumstance gave added interest to the convention. In Massachusetts the line between the bona fide members of the Party and the seceding adherents of the deposed N. E. C. had up to the time of the convention not been drawn as sharply as in other States. The election law of Massachusetts does not recognize party membership in the sense understood by us. Every qualified voter declaring his intention to vote the S. L. P. ticket is regarded as a member of the Party and is entitled to participate in our Party caucuses, conventions, etc., and as there is but one S. L. P. recognized by the law, our comrades were frequently thrown together in their campaign work with the De Leon elements. A kind of an armistice was, in some cases tacitly, in some cases expressly, agreed upon by both factions in view of the coming campaign. The conduct of the De Leon adherents in the State Convention was to be the test of their good faith, and, of course, it asserted itself in the usual manner.

Although the secretary of the State Committee, Usher, a De Leon man, whose neglect to properly inform the comrades of their campaign duties under their new status, had caused the entire confusion, had, as soon as he received the proper orders, commenced an energetic series of wire pulling for the Boss, it was still found that our comrades would have a majority of delegates at the State Convention on an honest count. This had to be prevented at all costs, and our scrupulous friends resorted to singular means to prevent it. In the town of Chelsea there is a Section of the Party consisting of 27 members; of those 22 are adherents of the Party and 5 are followers of De Leon. On the eve of the caucus meeting the Section declared itself officially for the temporary N. E. C., and at the request of the 5 dissenters agreed to take no official action as to the latter and not to hold any caucus meeting at all. The next thing our Chelsea comrades heard was that the 5 De Leonites had met the next day, constituted themselves as 5 different ward caucuses, and with the aid of "chairmen" and "secretaries" hired from the street for the occasion, had "dually" elected five delegates to the State Convention, three of them non-residents of Chelsea. Similar methods were pursued in Lynn and in other places. Thus armed with a delegation procured by trick and fraud and consisting to a large extent of non-residents and non-voters, our friends repaired to Worcester, the place selected for the holding of the convention. Thither also repaired Daniel De Leon to direct the movements of the faithful guard in person and to inaugurate a highly interesting and characteristic campaign which lasted two full days.

We will now briefly record the various phases of that campaign in their chronological order. On Saturday night the De Leonites held their first public meeting at Horticultural Hall, one of the largest halls in Worcester. "The noted Socialist from New York" and "Professor of Law at Columbia College" was extensively advertised, and the audience numbered fully 96—exact count. Of those about 40 were delegates to the convention, 25 to 30 our comrades of Section Worcester, and the balance made up the masses of fellow workmen and citizens.

De Leon treated his audience to one of his speeches on the situation in the Party, the drift of which was as usual a wholesale anathema against the "Kangaroos" and the usual assertion that "order prevails in Warsaw." At the conclusion of his utterances, he was asked by Comrade Mason whether he would meet Comrade Hillquit, who was expected to arrive the next day, in public debate.

His answer was characteristic. "In order to debate," said the Beekman street Solon, "one must have some respect for his opponent, Hillquit, however, who is known by a number of other aliases in New York, is a black-guard and a traitor to the working class who is making a living off the backs of poor working people."

Daniel De Leon, it appears, has no respect and no love worth mentioning for Comrade Hillquit. He refused to meet him in debate. The cowardly answer was properly characterized by Comrade Willey, who demanded proofs of the slanderous statements only with the result of calling forth another torrent of billingsgate.

The next (Sunday) morning De Leon and his followers assembled in Horticultural Hall as a conference preliminary to the holding of the convention. The laborers of the "conference" were confined to the great task of weeding out all "Kangaroo" elements. When the manifest "Kangaroos" had been happily disposed of there remained representatives of three Sections, Fitchburg, Clinton, and Medford, who were suspected of having some Kangaroo blood in their veins. The delegates of these Sections, and notably Comrade McDonald of Clinton, pleaded for the right to take part in the conference, so that they could "hear both sides and make a complete and truthful report to their constituents," but in vain. A motion was made to "give those delegates a seat, but no voice and no vote." An amendment was added to give the naive seekers for truth "no seat, no voice, and no vote." The amendment was carried.

At this juncture Comrade Hillquit, who had a seat on the gallery among the spectators, bent over the balustrade and facing De Leon, who was on the floor of the hall, called out to him: "Daniel De Leon, you have at last night's meeting taken occasion to make some very slanderous statements against me. I now challenge you to prove those statements in public debate, and if you decline, you will brand yourself a scoward and slanderer." This challenge caused an uproar in the conference. Acting on their first impulse, the De Leon delegates proclaimed themselves sergeant-at-arms and proceeded to "clear the gallery" (Where was Keep?—Editor), but finding that our comrades in the gallery were prepared to do some sergeant-at-arms business of their own, if need be, they reconsidered their move and instead decided to give the floor to De Leon and Hillquit, 20 minutes each, just in order, as one of them expressed it, "to give Hillquit a chance to show what kind of man he is and whether he can speak five minutes without slandering." The discussion was opened by De Leon, who officially spoke 10 minutes—but actually consumed 18 minutes. He carefully avoided to mention the cause that ultimately resulted in the downfall of the old N. E. C. and confined his criticism to the question of the legal status of the new N. E. C., exhausting his usual stock of arguments against that proposition and maintaining very emphatically that the action of Section New York had still not been submitted to a general vote.

Comrade Hillquit then answered the arguments, adding that the reasons for the action of Section New York in deposing the old N. E. C. are at least as important in the eyes of the Party as the action itself; that it was obviously impossible to go over the entire ground within the brief space of time allotted to him, especially where he had to deal with a highly prejudiced audience, he announced that a meeting for the special purpose of discussing this subject would be arranged by the Worcester comrades in the course of the day and invited all De Leon delegates to be present at the meeting, assuring them that they would receive courteous treatment and be permitted to say whatever they desired. He then repeated his challenge to De Leon particularly to be present at the discussion meeting.

De Leon's answer was short and sweet. He maintained that the only way of deposing a member of the N. E. C. was by a referendum vote of the Sections of New York, and to prove his contention he very skillfully transplanted a portion of the section of our constitution relating to the ELECTION of the N. E. C. to another regulating the subject of DEPOSING the N. E. C. He claimed that the National Board of Appeals had acted without authority in recognizing the new N. E. C. as the little matter of having ostensibly two rival Party organs, two rival N. E. C.'s, and rival Sections in various parts of the country was not "a difficulty" within the meaning of the constitution authorizing the Board to settle difficulties in the Party. As for the rest, he held that his opponent was a quibbler, a pettifogger, etc.

Notwithstanding the few personal compliments thus paid by De Leon, and the fact that Comrade Hillquit was not permitted to answer, the affair had altogether assumed for the De Leonites an alarmingly decent aspect that could not be tolerated, and the defect was promptly cured by a motion "to order the gentleman from New York to leave the floor." although that unfortunate gentleman evinced no desire at all to remain on the floor, and only ventured a timid suggestion whether it would not be in order to amend the motion by permitting him to take his coat and hat, which he had left in an opposite corner of the hall.

In the afternoon, our comrades had an open air meeting on the Worcester Common, where the principles of Socialism were expounded by Comrades Hillquit, Hardy, Kaplan, O'Neil, and Spelman, to an earnest and attentive audience of several hundred workmen. These Sunday meetings on the Common are a constant feature of the propaganda work of our Worcester comrades and have borne excellent fruit.

Neither De Leon nor any of his followers appeared at the meeting—they were busy scheming and had no time to waste on such trifles as Socialist agitation. In the evening, our comrades held a discussion meeting, to which all the De Leonites, including the Boss himself, had been invited by Comrade Hillquit when he spoke at the conference. It is needless to add that none of them appeared. For the Boss would not dare to meet in debate a comrade who could nail his lies and show him up in his true light before the eyes of the Massachusetts comrades. So the members had the meeting all to themselves and spent the time to good purpose.

The convention opened on Monday, at 9:30 a. m. Upon the call for nominations for temporary chairman two candidates were nominated, M. Maloney, purporting to represent Lynn although not a resident of that city, was the candidate of the De Leon contingent, and Comrade Vincent the regular Party candidate. The vote stood 26 for Maloney and 29 for Vincent, thus apparently giving the former a majority of six.

Of course, if the credentials had been properly investigated that majority would burst like a soap bubble. Chelsea alone, if fair play were allowed at its caucus meeting, would have sufficed to turn the scales, but it was part of the conspiracy against the Party to prevent an honest examination of the credentials, and the conspiracy was carried out in a manner to excite the envy of the astute Tammany politician.

A committee on credentials agreed on at the preliminary De Leon "conference" was rapidly "elected." It naturally reported favorably on all real and bogus delegates of their following and adversely on some of the Party delegates. When Comrade Spelman, of Westfield, arose to object to the disgraceful manner of packing a Socialist convention and to the numerous "delegates" who had procured their credentials by fraud as the five Chelsea "delegates," he was told by the chair that no business would be transacted before the delegates were seated, and when Comrade Spelman arose again for the same purpose after the delegates were seated, he was told that the objections were too late as the delegates had already been seated.

These political tricks and the entire manner of the De Leon delegates who had come with cut and dried plans and schemes of packing and capturing the convention, and after Comrade Rynn had registered a strong protest in behalf of our comrades the latter rose to ban and leaving the hall in disgust, they adjourned to another meeting place, followed by an enthusiastic crowd of comrades from Worcester and other neighboring towns.

Freed from the nightmare of political tricks and chicanery and once more Socialists among honest Socialists, our comrades set themselves energetically to work. A Central State Committee of Massachusetts was ordered to be elected by Section Worcester, and it was resolved to appoint a permanent State Organizer so that the numerous but scattered organized forces of the Party may be properly kept together and developed.

The regular elected delegates to the convention thereupon organized themselves, decided to contest the rival convention of the De Leonites as irregular and fraudulent and with great enthusiasm nominated the following State ticket:

- For Governor—Clarence E. Spellman of Westfield.
For Lieutenant Governor—Charles G. Marcy of Worcester.
For Secretary of State—Thomas N. Carpenter of Worcester.
For Auditor—Charles McGuire of Lawrence.
For Treasurer and Receiver General—John B. Collins of Springfield.
For Attorney-General—Morris Kaplan of Boston.

Our comrades in Massachusetts are men of intelligence and energy and know what they are about. Whatever the outcome of the legal contest in Massachusetts may be, the comrades of the country may be sure that the cause of Socialism in the Bay State is in good hands and will not be compromised.

Comrades in other States who are interested in the progress of the cause of Socialism in the Bay State are invited to send their contributions to the following address: C. L. FURMAN, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 24, 1899.

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trade W. H. Crogen, that I did not oppose a convention for the consideration of questions pertaining to changes in the constitution or settling such business of a Party nature which might come before it. But I did oppose a convention to settle the question of suspending the N. E. C. by Section Greater New York in violation of the constitution (Art. IV, Par. 1) already settled.

What I did intend to convey by my letter was not to oppose the question, but to settle the matter of suspension by REFERENDUM, "then if a convention was called vote upon that, and this course I see is being pursued by the N. E. C."

Because: If a convention were called for the purpose of deciding upon the action of Greater New York in suspending the aforesaid N. E. C. it would be in direct opposition to the constitution, thereby taking away from the Party membership the inalienable right of voting for or against the suspension, a right which can only be preserved through the referendum.

The calling of a convention for such a purpose would establish a precedent whereby the Party could be continually kept in disorder and confusion, and a state of anarchy or referendum or delegated management by not adhering to the constitution as long as such constitution was the recognized law of the Party.

I am in favor of changing the constitution every twenty-four hours until it is right. If the MAJORITY, which is the majority in favor of departing from its precepts as long as it is the CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY OF THAT MAJORITY, by letting a convention decide upon the suspension of the constitution, which the whole Party by the referendum have (by that constitution) a right to decide.

Otherwise, every time an effort were made to remove the crown from a would-be king of the Party, a convention would have to be called, and if he were more friends present at such a convention, either by fraud or otherwise, it could be so manipulated as to "white wash" the offender. Investigating committees "white wash" the acts of the "bosses."

To be sure, all acts of conventions must be submitted to a referendum by a vote of the Party, then why not submit it in the first place? Every member of the Party knows if he has taken any interest in the constitution whether or not he is satisfied with the work and its results of the old N. E. C., regardless of the factional difficulty in New York, and is competent to vote upon the question himself.

I think the comrades should understand the great principle involved in the above question as to why the convention is called: Not for the purpose of deciding upon the controversy between the old and new N. E. C. or the action of the Party in New York in deposing the old N. E. C. and substituting the new pro tem, that can only be decided by a referendum vote under the constitution, Art. IV, Par. 1. But it is called for the purpose of making such necessary changes in that constitution as will (if possible) prevent the recurrence of such troubles, misunderstandings, and divisions among the S. L. P. members as have occurred in the past. It is our earnest hope that this will be accomplished by the construction of such a constitution, or such amendments made to the present one, that while maintaining the revolutionary principle, will not be so limited in principle, that those who wish to stand upon the old form and believe in the suspension of the wage slave, by the introduction of the Co-operative Commonwealth, will not be mistrusted because of their possession of wealth or depleted of their rights by the monthly dues, or made to feel that he has no place in our ranks when unable to pay an unwilling to pay the dues. 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OFFICIAL

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS- Secretary, H. Slobodin, 103 Champlain street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

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

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE- Secretary, Charles B. Copp, 64 E. 4th street, New York. Meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., at above place.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Section Greater New York- Organizer, Rudolph Grossman, 64 E. 4th street. Meets every Thursday evening at above place.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, Section Greater New York- Organizer, Rudolph Grossman, 64 E. 4th street. Meets every Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock 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.

Sections, Attention!

The following propositions are referred to a general vote and are now being voted upon. Shall a National Convention be called not later than March 15, 1900? Shall the seat of the N. E. C. be removed from New York pending such convention? Shall the action of the sections of the city of New York in depositing six members of the Executive Committee and the National Secretary be sustained? The propositions were formulated in questions and with return blanks forwarded to all sections.

Donations to the Jewish "Daily Volkszeitung" Fund.

Table listing names and donation amounts for the Jewish "Daily Volkszeitung" fund, including entries like 'Previously acknowledged \$767.30' and 'Total \$942.22'.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee, Sept. 26, 1899. Comrade H. Stahl in the chair. Comrades M. Hillquit and Wm. C. Sullivan presiding. Section Cleveland submits by-laws for approval. The by-laws were read and approved. The editor of The People submitted for consideration of the Committee a statement from Comrade Charles H. Matchett. Ordered to be published. Comrade Hillquit sent in a report that following the instructions of the N. E. C. he attended the Massachusetts State Convention of the Sections of Massachusetts had for the first time to comply with the law as to caucuses in electing delegates to the convention; that owing to inaction of the Executive Committee of the N. E. C. and the fact that the majority of important sections, notably Boston, failed to comply with the regulations as to caucuses and therefore could not be represented at the convention; that delegates were admitted who were not residents of the districts that they claimed to represent; that delegates were admitted who were not citizens; that as a result of the irregularities a number of persons who were outside of the Party persons out of their midst as candidates of the S. L. P. in Mass., that both the constitution of the S. L. P. and the election law of Mass. were flagrantly violated, and the delegates, members of the S. L. P. thereupon refused to further cooperate with the seceders, duly constituted themselves into a State Convention of the S. L. P. of Mass. and made regular nominations of C. F. Schmidt, P. P. to Mass. Report accepted. Section Adams, Mass., reports to be in accord with the acting N. E. C. Application for charter from Section Bergen County, New Jersey, granted. Section Evergreen having failed to meet, and being in arrears for several months, it is ordered that it be visited and reorganized. The names of candidates for the N. E. C. and National Secretary were ordered printed and distributed. Income for two weeks ending Sept. 28, \$112.98; expenses for same two weeks, \$107.95. E. KIRCHNER, Rec. Secretary.

New Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY HARD AT WORK. The referendum vote in Hudson County, although on a party basis, has been a success, already shows that we are the majority and that we are the legal representatives of the S. L. P. which cast nearly 2,000 votes last fall in this county. Next Sunday morning, Oct. 1, the regular meeting of the County Committee takes place at Blechschmidt's Hall, 19 a. m. sharp, and delegates are urgently requested to bring a FINANCIAL REPORT and LIST OF GOOD STANDING MEMBERS of their respective Branches. Together with the referendum vote, as the N. E. C. desires to have this information. Open air meetings have been held, subscribers for The People obtained, and a large number of booklets sold. We have strictly refrained from personal attacks and trust this may have a conciliatory effect upon late comers, who although recognizing the old N. E. C. should not look upon us as arch-seceders, but as comrades in a common cause- the abolition of wage-slavery and the introduction of the Co-operative Commonwealth. FRED'K KRAFFT, Organizer.

New York.

Meeting of General Committee of Section Greater New York, Sept. 22, 1899. Comrades Schaefer and Lissauer in the chair. Following delegates were seated: 6th and

12th Wards S. Brooklyn, Ed Scheiner in place of Chas. Busse; 21st A. D. Br. J. East New York, Neuser in place of Konig; 20th East 80th street and march from there in a body to the Fair was carried. Motion to elect a committee to bring the flag of the Section, carried. Comrades Schmitt, Solszsky and Waldinger elected. Comrade Lissauer resigned from the Grievance Committee, and Comrade Roth was elected in his place. The Entertainment Committee requests all sub-divisions to settle their accounts for the picnic. Motion to call upon all subdivisions to appoint committees to distribute The People amongst the voters, carried. The Party Executive Committee reports that the Parade Conference will meet on September 30. That a roll-call of delegates will take place before the report of the Executive Committee. The Districts notified of the absence of any of its representatives, carried. Motion to endorse the reply to the Independent Labor Party, carried. It was reported that orders intended for the News Company of 64 East 4th street were accepted. Motion to call upon all subdivisions in view of the fact and to avoid complications, a motion was carried to request the National Executive Committee to change the name of the Labor News Company. Motion that a special meeting of the General Committee, take place on Saturday, Sept. 30, was carried. S. BERLIN, Secretary.

Open Air Meetings. THURSDAY, SEPT. 28: 12th street and First avenue. 13th street and Third avenue. 36th street and Ninth avenue. FRIDAY, SEPT. 29: Stanton and Lewis streets. 106th street and 112nd street. SATURDAY, SEPT. 30: 60th street and Amsterdam avenue. 40th street and Tenth avenue. Mass meeting in 43rd West 38th street to be addressed by Comrades Hillquit and Jonas. MONDAY, OCT. 2: Avenue A and 82d street. Avenue A and 88th street. TUESDAY, OCT. 3: Gouverneur and Grand streets. 5th street and Avenue A. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5: 54th street and First avenue. 151st street and Courtland avenue. FRIDAY, OCT. 6: 97th street and Lexington avenue. 74th street and 76th street. SATURDAY, OCT. 7: Hudson and Canal streets. Hudson and Clarkson streets.

TEN THOUSAND. (Continued from page 1.) edition of The People of ten thousand copies per week for four weeks just preceding election. This will have a three-fold effect, viz.: 1. Socialism, intelligently discussed and lucidly explained, will be brought to the attention of many who perhaps have never heard of it. 2. It will have a tendency to greatly augment the Philadelphia subscribers list now that The People is an official Party organ of which all Socialists are proud of as a paper for Socialist propaganda- such an organ as truly none need be ashamed of- this result will surely follow. 3. IT WILL MAKE SOCIALIST VOTERS! To the front, ye militant Socialists! The wronged and oppressed have never yet won a victory without making sacrifices- without fighting for it. The Co-operative Commonwealth will never be realized without a sufficient number of Socialists to usher it in. There is nothing to excel the dissemination of proper literature as a supplement to out and indoor agitation meetings. Let every comrade, every member of Section Philadelphia respond liberally, induce your friends, your shop mates, your associates to contribute. This is not a matter of indifference, it is a plain DUTY of every Socialist worthy the name. Contributions and pledges will be received at regular meeting of Section, or regular meetings of Central Committee on 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month, Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets, or at the United Trades' Association Hall, 331 Callowhill street, any day or evening, or by mail to the undersigned. As the ten thousand names must be in the office of The People at an early date, all comrades are urgently requested to meet Sunday, Oct. 1, 1.30 p. m., to assist in the preparation of list at the United Trades' Association Hall, 331 Callowhill street. Everybody come! By order of Campaign Committee: CHAS. DRESS, Literary Agent, Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., 1316 South 13th street.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: Friedrich Klatt, 288 Nichols street. CLEVELAND, O.: C. F. Schmidt, 51 Public square. RADTKE, 65 Barton street. DETROIT, MICH.: Emil Steyer, 580 Elmwood street. HARTFORD, CONN.: John Schall, 108 Ward street. JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.: Geo. Schupp, 125 Mason street. LOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street. MALDEN, MASS.: C. Claus, 1 Lombard court. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Friedrich Klatt, 288 Nichols street. NEW HAVEN, CONN.: John Holzer, 289 Wooster street. OAKLAND, CAL.: Theo. Radtke, 207 Telegraph avenue. PATERSON, N. J.: Hugo Pitt, 135 Madison street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Chas. Dress, 1316 South 13th street. PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Paul Loegel, 143 Crescent street. SYRACUSE, N. Y.: F. H. Horton, 112 Alexander street. SULLY, ILL.: Pierson N. Shelly. UTICA, N. Y.: K. F. A. Nitzsche, 85 Columbia street. WEST BOBOKEN, N. J.: Ewald Ufert, 510 Spring street. ROCHESTER, N. Y.: Wm. Lippert, 323 Chamber of Commerce Block.

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

MY BUSINESS.

(Continued from page 1.)

States last week when the rope broke and he fell to the ground unconscious. But they took him in, dosed him with whiskey, got a new rope and hanged him again. Now, in the name of the nine muses, etc., what civilization is it that you are bringing at such a mighty cost to the Filipinos. The capitalist answers, "My business-Sir!"

A few wily old editors affected to be surprised that the veteran Czar of Congress should have given up his party for private-business. As if they were ever separated! Washington and Wall street have met together on the desk of his private business, now finance and legislation have kissed each other at No. 10 Wall street, and consummated their long engagement by a happy marriage on the 18th day of September, 1899, and so Washington will henceforth be represented at the trouser's pocket while some smaller fellows represent us at the seat of government.

Thomas B. Reed has taken his seat in Wall Street as a financial corporation, lobby legislation, and labor exploitation lawyer, within a wink's distance of the office of Mark Hanna on the above date, just as the harvest moon was full. Reed is a practical man, he prefers pulling strings at the initial end rather than marionette dancing at the congressional end. If you ask him why, he will answer, "That's my business-Sir!"

The process of educating the youth of our country into Jingoism, if it were not the foul sinister criminal thing that it is, might afford matter for amusement to all Egypt's ancient mummies. Some of the people doing it are such transparencies, their methods so rhetorically puerile, and their "little game" so clearly written all over the fool cunning of their words that there is still hope for the foolishness of the fools they seek to beguile. I believe it is a State Governor whose name is Bushnell who out Quixotes the poor old Don this. Speaking of a young American soldier imprisoned by Otis at Manila, he says, "The boy's heart has been broken, the fire of his patriotism has been quenched, and he will be sent home ostracized and ostracized from his country's battle field." Oh if you have tears to shed, shed them over that last clause. But the human being is wonderful in its ability to survive things. There are thousands of workmen even in Ohio who have been ousted from their country's soil and tools and all opportunities social as well as national that would enable them to live noble lives, ostracized from their country's breakfast, dinner and tea table. How have they survived? "That's nobody's business-Sir!"

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 People, but also for the cause of Socialism in general. The method has proven so far to be very successful.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

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Table listing various books and their prices, including 'The Communist Manifesto \$0.10', 'Marx and Engels: The Communist Manifesto \$0.10', 'Karl Marx: Value, Price and Profit \$0.35', 'A Discourse on Free Trade \$0.25', 'Frederick Engels: Backwardness of Socialism from Utopia to Science \$0.05', 'H. M. Hyndman: Socialism \$1.20', 'Marx's Theory of Value \$0.05', 'Socialism and Slavery \$0.05', 'George Plechanoff: Anarchism and Socialism, 25c; cloth \$0.40', 'Edward Aveling: Charles Darwin and Karl Marx \$0.10', 'Wm. S. McClure: Socialism \$0.10', 'James Connolly: Erin's Hope \$0.05', 'Lucretia Sargent: The Socialist Almanac \$0.50', 'Territorial Expansion \$0.50', 'The New Trusts, etc. \$0.05', 'A. M. Simons: Backwardness of Socialism \$0.05', 'May Wood Simons: Woman and the Social Question \$0.05', 'T. Beresford: Fact and Pocketbook of Statistics \$0.15', 'Scientific Socialism \$0.10', 'Chas. H. Valli: Modern Socialism, 25c; cloth \$0.75', 'Industrial Evolution \$0.05', 'John Hobson: Evolution of Modern Capitalism \$1.25', 'H. D. Lloyd: Wealth against Commonwealth \$1.00', 'David A. Wells: Recent Economic Changes \$2.60', 'J. R. Widdup: What Political Economy Teaches \$0.10', 'Earle Ferris: Criminal Sociology \$0.150', 'Harelock Ellis: The Criminal \$0.125', 'Prof. John B. Haycraft: Darwinism and Race Progress \$1.0', 'We have secured a number of Lisagary's standard book "History of the Paris Commune" regular price \$1.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents. Catalogues mailed free of charge on application. The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

GRAND FAIR

OF THE Workmen's Ed. Association, Sept. 24 to Oct. 1, 1899, held at N. Y. TURN HALL, cor. Lexington Ave. & 85th St. Fair opens at 7.30 p. m. every day. FRIDAY IS SOCIALISTS' DAY AT THE FAIR. All Assembly Districts are requested by the General Committee of Section New York to attend in a body the above Fair on that evening. Socialists whose Assembly Districts have not taken action in that matter are cordially invited to come by themselves. By order of City Executive Committee: B. GROSSMAN, Organizer.

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 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 capitalist 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 rises to the root of our social 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 Secretary. 3.-Financial Secretary. 4.-Treasurer. 5.-Literary Agent. 6.-Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF MEETING.

- 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. 5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita is necessary 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. 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 pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, HENRY SLOBODIN, 184 William street, New York City.

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New Jersey Socialist

and Socialist Organisations

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John P. Weigel, Trenton, N. J.

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Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not including those inserted at the rate of \$3.00 per annum) Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their plans and meetings.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIAN UNION) Meetings every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: SAHM.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 99, Olney and Employment Bureau, 84 East 4th street. District I (Sobelman), 331 East 11th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. District II (German), at 10 Station street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. District III meets at the Clubhouse, 209 East 80th street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m. District IV meets at 342 West 63rd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. District V meets at 414 E. 93rd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. District VI meets at 547 E. 157th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. The Board of Supervisors meet every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 156th and 2nd streets, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS) Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 84 East 4th street. Secretary: HERM. STUKE, 278

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. S. L. P., 115 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 11.30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here. Telephone: 412

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th & 35th A. D. S. 647 E. 157th street. Open every evening. Regular business meetings every Friday.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA, S. L. P. Labor Lyceum, 84 East 4th street, New York. Meets second Sunday of each month, 9 p. m. Ed. Kupplinger, Secretary, 1231 Brown street, Telephone: 442

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. G. of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 61 East 4th street, New York. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursday, at 8 p. m. Telephone: 442

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK Meets every Wednesday evening at 206 E. 10th street. Society aims to educate its members in thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Open and join. Telephone: 442

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. Under the above name the Jewish Socialists are about to organize a corporation of the co-operative plan for the purpose of publishing a Jewish daily and other Jewish literature. Telephone: 442

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1854 by workmen of the same spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present counts 19,000 male members; more than 10,000 more are rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Widely are being admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$4.00 per week and \$20.00 for another 4 weeks, whether continuing with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and terms \$2.00 per week, \$20.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$25.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and heirs of deceased members between 25 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly dues are levied according to age groups. Members at large are not allowed, but candidates have to join existing branches in cities not yet organized. A new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: PAUL FLAHERTY, 33 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

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