Eleventh Annual Convention of the S. L. P.

eld at Trenton, January 7-State Committee Is Able to Report Creat Cains, in Spite of All Attempts at Disruption-Plane Made for Increased Agitation and for the Support of the Party Press.

The Bleventh Annual Convention of Jersey Socialists was held last s, at Schader's Hall, 204 Genes t. Trenton. It was called to the Secretary of the State e. J. P. Weigel. J. N. James mal Committee reported the foldelegates present;

D. Rubinow, Branch 1, Essex Coun-N Peterson, 11th Ward Branch, Son County; B. Herstein, Section wheth Ch. Ufert, 3d Ward Brauch, of Hoboken; A Krueger, Section Es enty; E. Ray, Sussex County, times, Bound Brook; M. Freed-Branch 1 Mercer County: A Mercer County; H. set County Committee; R. R. La Section Somerset; J. Lawn Essex County; H. Pic Paterson, Passaic County; G. dmore, Branch Newton; T. Mar-Rutherford; P. Uricken, 11th Club, Mercer County; J. Suerth nion Hill; G. Posern, Branch P. Knehnert, Branch Man-Union Hill; G. Po ter, Passale County; E. Loewen Branch Guttenberg; E. Schilling Branch & Essex County; E. Fischer tranch Hoboken; H. Meyer, Central littee, Passale County; J. Saphr 12th Ward Branch, Jersey City, Hud County; P. Koch, Section Eliza W. Kamps, 1st Ward Branch West Hoboken; H. Miller, German Branch, Camden County; F. Krafft Hudson County Committee; W. Buck anth Branch West New York, Hudson County: Ch. Lyon, American Branch 2, Camden County: L. P. Heffelfinger, Camden County Committee: A. Welhs County; G. Gundlach Middlesex County. J. N. James was elected Chairman;

illing, Vice-Chairman; Ch. Ufert Sellining The report of the State Secretary from which it appeared that the fration has extended over nearly the

whole of the counties of the State, was The following is the report in brief:

- REPORT

of the State Committee, S. L. P. of New Jersey to the delegates of the Eleventh Annual Convention in par-ticular and the Comrades throughout the State in general. Contrades:—one dec

Contrades:—one decade, since the establishment of the State organiza tion, has passed by. To all the ten conventions we never could submit a more important report than we do to In reviewing the past, we find parted effort to overthrow the capital ist system. But we fulfill our duty to-day in putting down in the history of Socialist movement of this country coneral and the State of New Jer and infamous attack upon the State or nightion of the S. L. P. On the other hand, we can record the most thorough and successful agitation tour made by comrade J. P. Weigel by order of your committee, the report of which you have found in the party press. The expenses for same were \$411.87, against \$528.71 of last year. The reshall state in

As we look back over the period of ten years of activity and agitation, and compare the present growth of Social-ism and the Socialist organization with the growth of that time, we find that our hopes have been partly realized, and see that the day is not very distant when the American proletariat will come to the conclusion that Socialism the only remedy for the present d locable conditions; to establish, in production and distribution, the Co-eperative Commonwealth.

DICTATORS REPUDIATED.

On the 8th of July, 1899, certain in viduals of Section Greater New ore the will of the majority. The mited in the deposition of the Na-mal Executive Committee.

in this State followed in the foot of their masters and wilfully s of their masters and wilfully igcal and trampled upon the will of
majority of Sections Hudson and
ion Counties by refusing to admit to
State Committee their regularly
cied delegates, on the ground that
delegates personally disapproved
their unsocialistic tactics. On July when a meeting of the State Con native was held, the representatives of these counties were ordered out of the rooms for which the State organization paid rent by the police and upon re-quest of the chairman of that meeting, Harry Carless.

This unparliamentary and most un socialistic proceeding aroused the pro-test of everyone who realized the fact that the fundamental principles of So-cialism and solidarity had been crimiilly violated. These, the majority of e delegates, issued an address to the erty membership at large, calling on them to elect delegates to a con-

nce to settle this matter. ich conference was held on Augus Such conference was sent on August 13, at Newark. All organized counties were represented. The action of the minority was repudiated, and M. Maguire and H. Carless deposed as efficers of the State Committee and ex-pulsion by their Sections recommendpulsion by their Sections recommend-id. Maguire withholds from the funds

of the State Committee the sum of \$49.87, which sum has not been turned over to the Treasurer up to this date. We recommend further action by this

At the same time, we can assure the omrades that the organization of this State is to-day stronger in number of members and branches than it ever was before, and is financially in better standing. The income was over \$200 more than any other year. By this we are in position to demonstrate the fact that this convention represents a larger constituency than any previous convention. You will see, by looking over the lists of delegates, that four counties were enlisted, which never had a representative before. This proves conclusively that the bulk of the Socialists in this State express their disfavor towards men who have wilfully misused the powers entrusted to them by the high office they have held in State and county organizations The old guard, who "stood upon the breach with scabbard thrown away, ten years ago, has proved its loyalty to Socialist principles, uncompromis ing, ever fighting the enemy, inside and outside of the Socialist ranks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

official correspondence has been the largest up to this date. The cor respondence involved sending ou since the last convention about 2.000 letters and circular-letters, to which sponses from districts where no organi zation exists. The average number of communications we receive is about thirty, of which the average require ment of replies is about ninety copier per month. Most of the letters received from annal districts expressed condemnation and disapproval of the tactics employed by the deposed name bers of the State and national comput-

AGITATION.

A larger territory, including rura districts, has been covered by agitation than ever before. Many comrades have been visited, and they have promised us their utmost support. Some of them are now very active. The agita-tion tour by Comrade Weigel was a necessity and proved to be advantage Bucksath's agitation among the members of the Workmen' Sick and Death Benefit Society showed good financial results and a large increase of membership. Comrade Richter and Szimmath visited several Richter and Sammath visited several counties and towns in order to push the work-where needed. A number of meetings were held. Some Counties preferred open air meetings, while others arranged for hall meetings only. The result of this agitation will be see at the next election. But the members must take into consideration the nu obstacles we are confronted with in rural districts.

ORGANIZATION.

The number of organizations has been increased; for we have Branches and Sections at: Newton, Decker-town, South River, Perth Amboy. Hackensack, Little Ferry, Rutherford, Bound Brook, East Orange, and Cam-den, Warren, and Cumberland Counties. Some are very active, others are not; and it is very difficult for this comneittee to furnish those organizations with the required vitality. Among those new branches are men of ability as agitators and we enlisted three more speakers. These new organizations will be visited as frequently as means will allow, in order to inspire th with confidence of success. For this purpose, regular lectures have been arranged, to take place in the differen places for which speakers are engaged. of a number of new Branches and Sec tions this coming year.

PRESS AND LITERATURE

. We supported the party press by sending The People for three months to about 1,000 addresses, at the expense of this committee. The organ-izer visited part of these within reach and obtained many subscript The People and "Vorwaerts." Many new subscribers were made and the corner-stone of new organizations laid A large amount of literature has been distributed. Our literature will attract more attention during a national can paign and, as a consequence, we shall have to prepare for a larger amount of intellectual ammunition.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

It was decided at the State Conven It was decided at the State Conven-tion of 1895, and reaffirmed at every succeeding convention, that 10 per cent, of the net proceeds of every festi-val or other affair should be turned cent, of the net proceeds of every festival or other affair should be turned over to the State Campaign Fund. Still, we find in this year's financial report only three counties enlisted which have compiled with this rule. We are, therefore, compelled to repeat our request that this convention may take steps in order to enforce this rule. The donations from outside sources were the largest of any year. This demonstrates the fact that our relationdemonstrates the fact that our relation-ship has increased and the sympathy of the masses is with us, against the party destroyers. Though our income is the largest of any year so far, we find that the demands are heavier. We must prepare for a lively and a thor-ough campaign in 1900, and it lies with this convention to provide the mean for its accomplishment.

- POLITICAL ACTION.

Owing to the fact that certain indi-viduals, who have not been long enough in the Socialist movement, nor have by their action exhibited the inte-grity becoming to true and sincere So-cialists, have succeeded in getting the official ballot by employing the capi-talist mode of political trickery, the meial ballot by alist mode of political trickery, use alist mode of political trickery, use ceal party ticket was in the field only in the counties of Bergen, "Mercer, Camden, and Susser, where the vote Camden is comply increased. In Union, Esser, where the counties the counties the counties the camera was a susser of the camera was a suspension of the camera was a su y increased. In Union, Rasex, on, and Passaic Counties the name was stolen by a clique of ad mambers and the account of

was the decrease of 2,000 votes. This once more demonstrates the hopelessness of their intention to disrupt the party, and forces upon us the conclusion that they have failed to become a facter. May this be a warning for many of their followers, who are honest in their intentions, that the proleuriat has no use for dictators.

letariat has no use for dictators We are confronted with the national campaign and will have to nominate ten Electors and eight Congressional candidates. Wherever possible, the different local organizations should enter the municipal campaign. Inactivity will never bring freedom. We must maintain the struggle for Freedom. Equality and Fraternity.

CONCLUSIONS.

Thus you find demonstrated that the result accomplished is the best ever witnessed in the history of the party in this State. But while we were con pelled to deal with all occurrence consequently the action of some of the ex-members, we deem this to be the last time that we shall give thought to or make mention of this incident. We can only give you one advice: Cease wrangling with those who placed themselves outside of the party. Let them continue to abuse. Let us do the agitation and ignore all that comes from that side. Let us remember our object: The establishment of the Co convention be one of the most epoch making, memorable features of the Sc every delegate pledge himself to get right down to work for 1900, and to urge his comrades of his Branch to do the same.

Several strikes took place in our little State during the last year; this is a sign that the proletariat is stirring Little skirmishes on the industrial battlefield foreshadow the coming Revolution. You, comrades, the pioneer s-conscious labor movement be up and doing. Each to his post. Stick to it until victory is won have nothing to lose but our chains; we have a whole world to gain Yours in the name of the cause,

J. W. JAMES, Chairman. MAX RICHTER, WM. BUCKSATH.

SZIMMATH. S. A. BaiERLEIN.

J. P. WEIGEL, Secretary. The election of the various commit tees was then taken up, with the fol owing result:

Revision Committee, Miller, Saphro Lawn; Press and Literature, Kraff La Monte, Herstein; Resolutions, Loe-wenthal, Kroneyer, Predmore, Pick, Bucksath; Ways and Means, Peter-son, Fissler, Ray; Organization and Agitation, Rubinow, Kamps, Heldsick. — After the delegates had reported on the condition of the county organizations, the convention was adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afterno the committee time to take up its

At the afternoon setting, the Com mittee on Press and Literature Resolu tions submitted its report, in which the abie, tactful, and scientific attitude of the party press was engorsed, and various methods proposed for obtain-ing new subscribers. The resolutions were adopted unanimously by the con

It is resolved to send nine delegates is representatives to the National Convention, to which the State of New Jersey is entitled by the mode of representation.

The delegates were instructed to work at the National Convention for the election of a committee, which, in on with a committee of the Social-Democracy, shall hold a conference on behalf of common action and

The State Committee was charged to call a nominating convention for Ne Jersey, immediately after the National

A resolution which characterized the abstention from the polls in Hudson, Union, Essex, and Passaic Counties as unsocialistic, was rejected; a lution demanding that the National Convention do not renew its endorse-ment of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, but only recommend that party comrades join the existing unions of their trades, was adopted.

Newark was selected as the place of the next convention, whereupon the cheers for International Socialism. invitation of Section Merce County to a hanquet, the delegate spent several pleasant hours together

Manila, January 3.—A proclamation issue by Captain Lery, Naval Governor of Guam, decrees the total abolition of slaver or peonage, the order taking effect Februar 22. Captain Leary has also deported all th

What deviltry is at the bottom of this proclamation? Knowing what we do of the monkey-shines Pious William's ent has been cutting up with liberty in this, sweet land of liberty," and the license it has issued to our Sulu and Jolo subject Sultans to practice both polygamy and slavery, I can not for a moment believe that ab horrence of slavery is at the botton of it. This government of ours has utterly and absolutely lost all mora sense and all regard for either consti-tution or laws; therefore it must be in the interest of dividends, somehow. McKinley and Company are not capa ble of acting in any other inte I suppose the ousting of the Spanish priests is to make room for American

Chattel slaves were sold to the alghest bidder, but the wage slave who bids lowest gets a master.—[Pittsburg

—No laws, no customs, no rights of property are so sacred that they may not be made away with, if it can be clearly shown that they stand in the way of the greatest happiness.—[W. S.

STICKERS.

Let all those who calumniously apital has no heart, read this an

Formal notice was posted y esterday (De-cember 23), by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of an increase in wages. The su-ployees are now divided into four grades, and the pay of those in service for five, three and two years is advanced to \$2.26, \$2.20 and \$2.10 respectively. Other su-ployees continue to receive \$2 a day.

This shows you that the Rapid Trai sit Company will always do the right thing by its servants, as soon as it can afford to. This shows that when those servants went on strike lately, they acted hastfly, and that if they had only walted, the company would in its ow good time have done the righteous as square thing by them, voluntarily, as it has now done. Which shows again the folly of not trusting the wisdom of the folly of not trusting the wisdom of the powers God has in HIS wisdom placed over you.

It comes about this way: The bouse

of Flower is at war with the house of Keene. The house of Flower owns the stock of the Rapid Transit Company, and of course, does its mightlest to "bull" up the price thereof in the stock-gambling shop in Wall Street. The house of Keene would like to get hold of that stock, and therefore does its mightiest to "bear" down the price thereof-the motormen, conductors and using up their very lives fro early morn to late evening gathering in the nickels that make valuable the chances of dividends these opponent gangs of gamblers juggle with. As gamblers use to raise or lower quota-tions with, there lately circulated a rumor that Rapid Transit was in a bad way and about to go into th hands of a receiver, which caused the price of chances in the division of Rapid Transit plunder to go down, the grievous burt of the other gamble high to tempt suckers to come take tickets (stock) for chances in the throw of loaded dice, so to throw of loaded dice, so to speak Therefore Rapid Transit, in a burst of virtuous indignation, issues a reward of \$25,000 for the discovery and con-viction of the very wicked person un-known who dared to issue "false statements and rumors," about a company that never never never told a lie father, never in all its history did anything but walk righteously and uprightly and say its prayers regularly. What! Bear false witness against holy never was so prosperous. Why, were sitting up nights devising how could best divide our profits with our faithful employees, at the very time that unregenerate Son of Belief was concocting his injurious slander, and now behold the foregoing edict of a raise of wages, as proof, by the mouth of me, Clinton L. Rossiter, Rapid Trancompany never have been in better shape since I have been its president. tend, of course, to reassure all the gamblers that there really IS some the price of chances on the dice will, of course, go

and lending to the Lord," so to speak. What if it does almost always han pen that when a poor motorman lins nearly served his two years for \$2, and is looking forward to getting that ad-vance to \$2.10, his car is reported to have hit the hind wheel of a baker's wagon, or the paint thereof has got scratched, or he was five minutes late one morning, or he got stuck in blockade and dis not make schedu and, as a very great favor, is taken on again at the very bottom of the list, and so the company is never, or "hardever" called on to nav those ra Well, an employee's incompetency to reach the golden prize, should not derogate from the credit of the good heartedness that hangs it up with a

up many "points," and those few cents

of "simple justice" and good-hearted

ness to the employees will be profitable

The cannibals of the Kongo, are de scribed in "Cassell's Magazine" (Lou-don) by Herbert Ward, a traveller lately returned from the "Dark Continent. After describing their many customs be says:

Probably, the most inhuman practice of all is to be met with among the tribes who deliberately hawk the victim piecemest while affil alive. Captives are led from place to place in order that individuals may have the opportunity of indicating, by external marks upon the body, the portion they desire to acquire. The distinguishing marks are generally made by means of colored clay or strips of grass tied in a particular fashion.

The astounding stoicism of the dictim, who thus witnesses the bargaining for his limbs, is only equaled by the calloisness with which he walks forward to meet his fate. In explanation of the extreostinasty indifference thus displayed it can only be assumed that death is robbed of all terror, life under conditions of slavery offering so little attraction. Probably the most inhuman practice of all

"Inhuman practice"! I don't see anyinduman practice? I don't see any-ting particularly inhuman in t, see-ing that everything particularly fero-cious, cruel, and abominable is this world is human, peculiarly human. orld is human, peculiarly human nan being the only animal on the facof the earth that is really cruel.

But between the system of the hawk-ing by Kongo cannibals of the live meat of their captives—as we civilize meat of their captives—as we circulate cannibals do that of those other of our fellow creatures, the cattle—aid fle hawking, under our Christian opital

probably a feeling of gratitude towards the victim, for being so tender and julcy; and, in the second, that he is killed painfully, by daily degrees and by a long-continued process of exhaustion, and then flung contempts

ously on to the refuse heap, as a tough old good-for-nothing piece of human garbage—I think the balance of luck is with the poor devil the cannibals eat. The latter paragraph of the quo fits the noble wage slave of capitalism to a dot. But the stupidity of the vic-tim who hawks his own limbs to mar-ket under capitalism, is even more r than the stoicism of the former has in his hand the weapon of

his own freedom, and will not use it, whereas the latter is helpless. whereas the latter is helpless.

Rough, vigorous pastimes are excellent things for the nation, for they promote manliness, being good in their effects not merely upon the body, but upon the character, which is far more important than the body. Boxing is a fine sport; but this affords no justification of prize-fighting. * * When any sport is carried on primarily for many sport is carried on primarily for money—that is, as a business—it is in danger of losing much that is valuable, and of acquiring some exceedingly undesirable characteristics. In the case of prize-fighting, not only do all the objections which apply to the abuse of other professional aports apply in aggravated form, but in addition—the exhibition has a very demoralizing and brutalizing effect.

* * However proper it (the Horion law) may have been in its intent and as origin—

" "However proper it [the Horton law] may have been in its intent and as originally construed and administered, the gross abuses in its present administration make its existence on the statute books of the Empire State an offence sgainst decency. [From Governor Roosevelts Annual Message.

Yes, my brethren, it is a dreadful thing when men become too "strenu-ous." "Rough, vigorous pastimes promote manliness' and "are excellent tnings for the nation" says our prophet: but carried to the point of becom ing a business for money—ah! there's where the degradation begins. If you want the "strenuous life" to be really sublime you must go out, not with two padded fists, but with "rough" riders equipped with butchering tools, with intent, not to knock a man numb for ten seconds, but to blow his brains on or scatter his entrails; and not to win a purse of a few thousand dollars, but to steal a whole country to exploit it in the interest of all the thieves and hypocrites in creation; to have lots of no and fury and dust and blood and sweat and swearing and cursing and bscenity; lots of corpses to bury, and lots of bloody surgeons at work grouning and shricking wounded, and heaps of legs and arms and bones and lumps of bloody fiesh around. Ah, this, this is a "strenuous life" worth living; this is what "promotes maniness" and national character; this i the life Roosevel loves to live, to write about, lecture about, and eternally clofffy, and the life he would compel this nation to go in for, the world, oren, if the had the power. And for the people who do not love such murder, and the ledical these that a nation; avanage of the ledical that a na who believe that a nation's expansion can be better promoted b he has never anything but sneers. With that marvellous conscience Jesus once mentioned, which strains at a gnat and swallows a camel, Roosevelt

The New York "Journal" thus vir tuonsly upholds Roosevelt in his effort to be virtuous:

Governor Rossevelt deserves credit for sacrificing his well-known personal predi-lections to public morals in advocating the repeal of the Horton law and the suppres-sion of prize fights.

This ufterance is so encouraging to ! in its everlasting "crusades" against public evils. On the wrongs and sins and abominations that have gone down when the "Journal" has turned its omnipotent powers for righteous against them. See how, when all others were derelict of duty, it scotched the Ramapo steal, how it shut up the evil-picture machines, and how it kept our Congress, that House of Many Polyconcubinists; see how-oh, a thousand victories. But it has never suc-ceeded in putting down prize-fighting, although is has done its best. It tries to make prize-fighting hateful by giving the fullest reports of every one, by picturing every phase of every one; by giving the portraits of all the cham-pions, and the details of their muscles and weights, and publishes every one of their swaggering manifestoes and daily bulletins; keeps a special corps of editors and reporters to get ahead of all its competitors, and when a fight is coming on it advertises days ahead that the "Journal" will have the fullest that the "Journal" will have the fullest and most authentic accounts of the mill; in short, does more than any other paper to keep the prize ring in the pub-lic eye, and yet with all this it cannot, simply cannot, put it down. It must be gailing to it to think that this is the only public evil that baffles all its ef-forts. No doubt, it thanks God that it bely to get the Governor's mighty bely to purify our "public morals"— and lose the circulation its fullest de-tails of prize fights has obtained

By the by, the "Evening Post" is a bitterly opposed to prize fights as the "Journal." And shows it, too, by NEVER PRINTING ANY NEWS ABOUT THEM! But the "Journa

Hayans, January 3.—The President of the upreme Court, Senor Mendous, has administered the outh of Mince to the member of the new Cablact. All aware temporar, liegiance to the United States.

Take notice, brethren, that the

All the Gas and Electric Companies of New York to Combine.

The Standard Oil Capitalists Will Control the Whole System-Lessons of the Event-Competition Naturally Leads to Consolidation -The Uselessness of Capitalists -Waste Under Com What Socialists Propose.

A reliable New York daily anno mification of the lighting companies

The Interests of the Consolidated Gas The Interests of the Consolidated of Company, controlled by the Standard of Company, and the New York Gas and El-tric Light, Heat and Power Company, ex-trolled by the Whitney-Brady group, are-be merged. * * Asked if the deal wor affect the status of the New Amsterda Company, an anthority of the highest stat-ing and best information said: "The New Amsterdam Company has had nothing to Amsterdam Company has had nothing to di with the deal, and while its leading inter ests now are in harmony with Consolidated Gas interests, yet the two companies have as yet done nothing in the way of officially coming to an agreement as yet done nothing in the way of officially coming to an agreement respecting the questions at tissue in the gas war." * * * There is a strong impression among those who have an insight into the transaction that it involves an intimate understanding between the Rockefellers, William C. Waitney, and his associates, and some people high in Tammauy Hall.

Broadly stated, the scheme of operations of those interested in the sale of sight and power in this city, which has been moving forward for several years, is the ultimate unification of all the companies under one charter. The Standard Oil group of capitalists early developed mastery of the gas

charter. The Standard Oil group of capi-talists early developed mastery of the gas situation, controlling the Consolidated Gas Company and the Brooklyn Union Gas Com-pany, and having a voice in the New Am-sterdam Gas Company. The Whitney group, working in the development of electric lighting, did not come into contact with the gas people till the wonderful strides in elec-trical discovery gave them the opportunity to manufacture light and power in excess of demands for the street railways and offer-them to the public as a competitor of gas.

to manufacture light and power in excess of demands for the street railways and offer them to the public as a competitor of gas. The Whitney group finally came into control of the electric plants and the subways, both here and in Brooklyn, while the Standard Oil group had the major part of the gas companies. The latter, however, ind some difficulties in their way, notably the Standard and New Amsterdam Gas Companies, the former partly owned by Russell Sage, and the latter, while allied to the Standard Oil people, yet also directed by several independent capitalists of very large means. It acquired the rich Equitable Company, in forming itself, and has been growing in business steadily. The idea is not lacking that the hispiration for the quarrel between New Amsterdam and Consultated proceeded from the electric lighting people, who wished to induce disquest, and disappointment in many holders of Consolidated Gas shares. At all events, it is credibly stated in Wall Street that New Amsterdam Gas Interests have lately been large purchasers of Consolidated Gas stock. These moves are believed to be partsof the plan for utilimate unification. The the plan for ultimate unification Standard Oil Company wishes, according t

those informed about the views of its man-agement, to be in a position to say to mers of light and power: "You may buy from us either gas or electric light and power; you may take your choice; here are our prices for each, and they are absolute, be-lug based on the cost of manufacture plus a percentage of profit."

This report deserves careful reading -reading between the lines-because I so well illustrates the facts in regard to competition and consolidation in the present age of the world.

COMPETITION AND COMBINATION.

"Competition is the life of trade." That is an old watchword of the oppo sume that John D. Rockefeller, Wm. pretty good knowledge of trade, if of else. And here we see them, by their acts, giving the lie to the words of their subsidized economists. competition means waste in a th ways. They compete only when condi-tions force them to do so. As soon as it is possible, they combine. And even most violent competition is but e to combination—as in the present instance of the "gas war," whose object has been simply to force the smaller competitors to unite with, or else give up the field to, the larger

Another lesson is brought out else where in the report by the statement that during the "war," although the price of gas has been greatly reduced, yet stock of the Consolidated has been selling at from 90 to 99 per cent. abov par, indicating the enormous p that are being made even while tition lasts.

THE "CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY."

But that is not the whole of the lesson. We should consider the light thrown upon the "captain of industry" theory, the doctrine that capitalists perform a useful function in "directing industry." Let us take Rockefeller as an example. What we say of him is true also of Whitney and Sage—and of the Goulds, Vanderbilts, and all the Company. It would seem that he had a large job on his hands in "directing" that business alone—from the extrac-tion of the crude petroleum from the earth to the delivery of the refined kerosene, gasolene, benzine, naphtha, paraffin, and all the other products to the consumers. But Rockefeller does not confine himself to this. He is one of the great railroad kings. To really "direct" the railroads that he controls

nbine. He is a gold miner in copper combine. He is a gold miner in the Cœur d'Alene district—and inci-dentally he "directs" the Buil Pen there. Here in New York he "directs" luminating gas. And even this is only a partial list of his activities. One would be tempted to think him more than human—a sort of om-niscient god in human form—if one did

niscient god in human form—if one du-not know that he does not actually di-rect any of these useful industries. If Rockefeller were to die te-night, we should find all the industries he now dominates going on just the same to-morrow. Oil and coal and from and morrow. Oil and coal and from and steel and copper and sold and gas would all be produced and distributed just as well without him; the railroads and the street car systems would not be disturbed in the least by his disappearance. For all the useful work in these various industries of which he is "captain," from the simplest manual is "captain," from the simplest manual labor to the functions of direction re-quiring the highest executive ability, are performed by wage workers of dif-ferent grades. Some of these workers may be paid more than their produc-tive labor is worth. But that is because they help Rockefeller to keep the rest of the employees working for less than they produce. The wealth, inting to \$20,000,000, that Rockeamounting to \$29,000,000, that horse-feller annually receives is created by the tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of men who work for wages. AND IF THOSE WAGE WORKERS CHOOSE TO GET ALONG WITH-OUT ROCKEFELLER, THEY CAN DO SO PERFECTLY WELL, WITH THE RESULT THAT THE \$20,000. 000 A YEAR AND MUCH MORE WILL BE ADDED TO THEIR IN-COME. THAT IS WHAT SOCIAL-ISTS PROPOSE.

WASTE.

"The \$20,000,000 a year and much more," we say. For the profits—in other words, net stealings—of the capi-talists are probably less than the waste that is involved in the capitalist sys-tem. Consider the army of men emtem. Consider the army of men employed as commercial travellers and agents under different names, not to help in any way in satisfying the wants of the people, but simply to "boom" the trade of this or that company. Consider the still greater army employed in other forms of advertising. Consider the army of men who are employed in superfluous bookkeeping and accounting, necessary only to the making of capitalist profits, not to making of capitalist profits, not to the production of goods for consumption. Consider the army of officials legislators, judges, lawyers, soldiers, policemen, and detectives, whose sole functions are to help in keeping the working class down and to help settle the differences of rival capitalists. Consider all this, and this represents Consider all this, and this represents only a part of the waste, and you will recognize that the waste of capitalist society—the wages of unproductive is bor—is even greater than the agantic profit that goes to the capitalists. All this the workers can save for themselves whenever they choose to enforce their right to own and operate the means of production collectively for their own benefit.

Our French comrades are to be congratulated on the result of the Congress held last month in Paris to decide the differences which had arisen in consequence of the acceptance by Milerand of office in the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry. The reactionists hoped to see from this Congress wider and deeper divisions result. They are disappointed. The Congress, while affirming the principle that the Socialist party, representing the working class in antigonism to the capitalist class, is necessarily opposed to all bourgeois administration, agreed that Socialists may under special circumstances, and with the consent of the party, take part in such administration. Differences were got rid of, a constitution for the guidance of the party in the future was agreed to, and the unity of the whole party was declared with acclamation and the greatest enthusiasm. We heartly congravatilate our ciamation amid the greatest entar-siasm. We heartily congratulate our Comrade Jaurès, who has labored so hard to bring about this unity, and all who have supported his efforts. The "Temps" says the Congress has been a crushing defeat for him; the "De-hate" away on the contrary. Chat it has bats" says, on the contrary, that it has been for him a complete victory. Jaurès says that no one has been victorious at the Congress but Bo itself.—[London Justice.

—The building trades of Pittsburg have at last decided to attempt the enforcement of the eight-hour law after April 1, 1900. The workers to participate in the endeavor include the carpenters, plasterers, stonecutters and masons, bricklayers, painters, paper hangers, electricians, plumbers, tile setters, sheet metal workers, starbuilders, hod carriers, structural iron workers and interfor decorators—fitteen-trades in all. In Pittsburg and Allegheny, it is estimated, these men Allegheny, it is estimated will aggregate 12,000. E bove are affiliated Labor. The carpenters re-branch of the American Fed-Labor. The contractors hay wage advances in nearly all th but no reduction has been ma-

—The printers' strike in Pittal has revealed at least one thing, that is the utter hypocrisy of would-be Tru

PRICE 2 CENTS.

S. L. P. Scores in the Muni-

Comrade Darch, Our C for Mayor, Comes Within To Nundred Votes of Winnis Comrade Seas Slected to Gity Council-La Spite of Combi tallet Parties and Fake L Candidates.

cipal Election at London.

Gandidates.

Our municipal campaign has be eventful and era-marking one is history of our city.

The dominant and all-powers beral and Conservative parties alesced, dropped their mask of counter which they have always is fore trapped the workers into the fallet shambles of Grit and fakirs, and cubraced each other the advent of the Socialist Laker ty's nominees into the pullifical a ty's nonlines into the political or There has thus been clearly disc in this campaign what the S. L. P. always asserted—that there were two classes, the capitalist class and nated Mr. Kir

The nomines of the Social Party, our Comrade F. J. Da upheld the bauner of Social came within 235 votes of cap Mayor's chair. Kimball a Comrade Darch, 2,402. In Il rade Barch got 656 votes, crease is 1,746 votes.

There were disintegrating our propagands which help a cleavage among the west the split of the union vote been avoided, there is no our Comrade Darch would elected with a hundsome in

It need hardly be said, ther panic in the capitalist party aw their "finish" when the were united and voting true

ing to pay all t their labor. He fights si

rial Group of the Socialist Labor Pa By the Socialist Co-operative Pubne Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSRIBERS.

As far as possible, rejected communica-ous will be returned if so desired and

Entered as second-class matter at the STATES.

(Presidential) (Presidential) . . . 21.157 In 1898 82,204

The National Convention of the cialist Labor Party will be held at Rochester, N. Y., beginning Saturday, January 27. Section Rochester has elected a Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment. Address all communications to William Lippelt, 323 Chamber of Commerce Block, Rochester, N. Y.

"THE JUSTIFICATION OF

Andrew Carnegie has made a gift of \$300,000 to Cooper Union, to be used in establishing a day school of mechanic arts. He offered the gift in a letter which was characteristically sanctimonlons. The capitalist papers have gone into ecstasies of admiration over his generosity. The New York "Times" makes it the text for an editorial on "The Justification of Wealth." It starts out with the declaration that:

When a man who is a great many times a millionatre, as Mr. Carnegle is, can demon-strate that he has done good both in the accumulation and in the scattering of his fortme, there is nothing left for the Social-let and the demagonge to say to which sensible persons will pay any attention.

But the editor of the "Times" evi dently suspects, either that, after all, Mr. Carnegie has failed to "der strate that he has done good both in the accumulation and in the scattering of his fortune." or that the readers of the "Times" are not "sensible persons.' For he proceeds to give a full column of his valuable space to attacking the wicked Socialists who are unwilling rise up and call Mr. Carnegle blessed. Here are some of the gems of reason ing displayed:

ter Cooper had not amassed a greater never would have been Enion. If there had been no rier him, the institution would neven able to all the good it has do manner that it should yield him only \$5,000 a year profit he would never have been in a position to give \$300,000 to endow the Department of the Mechanic Arts in Cooper Union. If Mr. Abram S. Hewlitt and Mr. Edward Cooper had not been possessed of large wealth they could not have supplemented Mr. Carnegie's gift with benefactions of \$100,000 each to make up the last million required to carry to completion the noble design of Peter Cooper.

It has never occurred to this writer that if the working people had been conducting the steel industry in such \$5,000 nor one cent of profit to Mr. Carnegie or any other parasite, but the whole of its product to the workers themselves, these workers would have been able and willing to establish and than this school of mechanic arts. If Mr. Abram S. Hewitt and Mr. Edward Cooper and all the other capitalists were to be deposed and the Socialist nwealth erected on the ruins of their empire, we should not fear for have Cooper Unions all over the land, d vasticabetter than this one en-

The new economists (the Socialists) are ad of repeating the spothegm of one of cir number that no man can have a forme of a million dollars honestly come by, each hold that it is ouly by pillage and the ity grinding of the face of the poor that much money can be gathered in the last of one man. Gifts like that of Mr. suegte and comments like that of Mr. suegte and comments like that of Mr.

Just so. And the gifts of Robin Hood to the poor serve to dispel the mischlevous delusion that Robin Hood was a brigand. The establishment of res and libraries and hospitals by us feudal lords and prelates in the Middle Ages serves to dispel the misrfs. And the liberality of Sir as Linton and Philip D. Armony res to dispel the mischievous deluon that their practice of canning rot-a fruit and ment and selling it to the

their backs and stand up as free men. For a while yet the pro to good the capitalists the larger share of the wealth that work creates. But the proletarians will not be blinded forever by the charities and colleges Indeed, even to-day, we do not see Mr. Carnegie's generous gift to the working people of New York of a small part of the wealth he legally stole from th working people of Pennsylvania is pro ducing raptures of gratitude in the breasts of the workers, either in Penn sylvania or in New York. The prole tariat is educating itself, slowly but surely, to see through these sham bene

SOCIALIST APPOINTEES.

Our comrades in France have be agitated over the question: Ought a Socialist, under any circumstances, 'to accept a place in a bourgeois Ministry To decide that question was the chie task of the general Congress held las month at Paris. It was decided that under certain circumstances, a Social ist may, with the consent of his party, accept such a position without compro mising himself.

We in America are soon to be fronted with the parallel question Ought a Socialist, under any circumstances, to accept a political appoint ment from a capitalist Mayor or other official? That question we shall have to decide. Two recent incidents bring this question to our minds and a con sideration of them will help us in mak ing our decision.

Erasmus Pellenz of Syracuse, N. Y. for many years a member of the S. L. P. and still an avowed Socialist, rat on the S. L. P. ticket for Mayor of that city at the late election. He was defeated. When the successful capitalist candidate was inaugurated this month, he announced the appointment of Mr. Pellenz to the office of Fire Marshal, at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

Comrade Oliver Everett of San Fran cisco has been appointed by the capitalist Mayor of that city as a membe of the Board of Election Commission ers, with a salary of \$1,000 a year.

There are the two cases. Now le us examine the circumstances. The city charter of San Francisco provides that the Mayor must appoint on the Board of Election Commissioners one member from the third largest party. The S. L. P. is the third largest party in San Francisco. The Mayor had, therefore, to appoint a member from the S. L. P. The Section considered the matter and nominated Comrade Everett for the place, and he was appointed. Once apointed, he is indepen dent of the Mayor and all other off cials. He sits on the Board of Election Commissioners, legally and actually, as a representative of the S. L. P., in virtue of the vote which that party has cast

In Syracuse the position is different

Fire Marshal at his own will. No law compels him to appoint a Socialist. His action in so doing may be due to any one of three motives: First, he may have been guided solely by a consideration of the qualifications of the man regardless of his politics; this is the most charitable view; Second, he may have thought that the appointment would placate the Socialist voters; Third, he may have simply bought the political influence of his former opponent, by giving him this appointment. Which was the actual motive we do not attempt to say. But, however it be, Mr. Pellenz, by accepting the position, lays himself open to the suspicion of having "sold out." It is not enough for a Socialist to be honest in his political relations. HE MUST BE ABOVE SUSPICION, HIS POLI-TICAL INFLUENCE BELONGS TO HIS PARTY AND MUST NOT BE COMPROMISED.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

The Springfield "Proletarian" take ecasion to criticise an expression used in the "Letter Box" of The People, two weeks ago. While there actually seems to be no difference in opinion between The People and the "Proletarian," there is a misunderstanding that should be made clear.

The "Proletarian" some weeks ago protesting against a tendency to laxity in tactics which has shown itself with in the party, said: "We want no de fence made for the small, kid-gloved middle class aristocracy. The Socialis novement is a movement of the un washed working class."

The article containing this passage was reprinted in The People, because it expressed the opinion of the "Pro letarian," and because The People coln cided, on the whole, with that opinion Later the question was raised, by a ondent, A. T., whether this meant that only persons actually enpaged in manual labor could consisttly be received as members of the list Labor Party.

To this we replied: "The S. L. P. os not and cannot discriminate st individuals because they are ers of the middle class or even

tion to this paragraph. In the first place, it objects that The People seems to say that between the middle class and the capitalist class there is a difference. If the 'Proletarian' correctly understands the fundamentals of Socialism there is no distinction so far as the working class is concerned.

slight error here. We should have spoken of the "middle class" and the "big capitalist class." So far as the attitude of these classes to the workers is concerned, we constantly repeat just what the "Proletarian" contends, that both are, as classes, opposed to the workers, that we have no choice between them.

Next, the "Proletarian" suspects us of "wishing to placate the middle lass." This charge is entirely unfounded. We do not wish to "placate" anybody. And we distinctly say, as we have often said before and shall often say in the future, that the workers have nothing to hope from th middle class, with its futile and reac tionary programs such as the Chicago platform or the gnti-Trust agitation.

Finally, the "Proletarian" says: "We do not view with favor the attempt of The People to discredit an auxiliary party paper."

Here our good comrade, the editor of the "Proletarian" shows too great sensitiveness. Honest criticism should be taken in the spirit in which it is meant. If The People makes a mistake, it hopes to be corrected. It will not consider the correction as "an attempt to discredit" it. And when it calls attention to a mistake in another party paper, it does so with no intention of "discrediting" that paper.

The phrase "unwashed working class" was certainly ill-judged. However intended, it conveyed the idea that only manual laborers were referred to. It seems that the "Proletarian" did not so intend, as it now explains that it "has never said that members of the middle class are not welcome to come into the working

We are, therefore, agreed in our opinions: Socialism is and must be a movement of the working class; but any man who honestly gives his efforts to the movement is welcome in its ranks.

We hope this matter is now clearly understood and that the "Proletarian" acquits us of any intention to discredit it in the minds of the comrades or of any other intention than to set right an expression that could so easily be misunderstood.

EDWARD McGLYNN.

Rev. Edward McGlynn died in New burg. N. Y., last Sunday afternoon. The news arouses little interest. But there was a time when Edward Mc Glynn was a man known, admired, and even loved by the working people throughout the United States.

He was a priest of the Roman Catholic Church and a man of great learning and eloquence and strong per sonality. In the later Eighties he was a prominent figure in the labor movement, especially through his activity in the memorable New York municipal campaign of 1886.

His work in this campaign was re garded by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church as "pernicious activity," and after having been summoned to Rome, and after having disregarded the summons, he was ex communicated, in July, 1887. He remained for six years outside the pale of the Church. In 1893, he "modified his views" and the ban of excommuni-

His return to the Church, under such conditions, was generally regarded as an ignominious surrender. Whether it was prompted by a regard for his own material interests, or whether it is to be charged to the effects of early religlous training, is a question that we do not attempt to decide. In either case, it is evidence at once of the reactionary power of the Church and of the instability of labor lenders who are guided, not by consciousness of class interests, but merely by humane sentiment. To Edward McGlynn, the man, we can forgive the weakness that allowed his voice to be silenced, while we remem ber the valiant services that he did in his better days.

Editor Wm. T. Stead of London has sent out to the English preachers the question: "Shall I slav my brother, the Roor" And almost without excention, they replied with an emphatic "Yes." Which goes to show that most of these preachers are plous hypocrites, just as Mr. Stead bimself is a sense tional fraud.

Comrade Herbert T. Shaw, formerly organizer of Section Minneapo writes from Honolulu to the "Class struggle" on the conditions of labor in the Hawaiian Islands. He shows that the glowing accounts of prosperity and high wages in Hawaii, published capitalist class. The phrase in the Coast papers, are utterly false, and are intended merely to decoy a large number of warkingmen there, so that, was a very ill-judged that the wages of labor in the sugar in-

We have been condemned for ex pressing our distrust of Mayor Jones the "Golden Rule" leader of Ohio, and his "non-partisan party." Our judgof news, dated January 7:

The supporters of Mayor San

We would call the attention of the comrades to an article in this issue, entitled "Forty Years a Socialist." The point of the article, as showing Lucian Sanial's duplicity, is to be found in the fact that Sanial had, before the writing of the Republican pamphlet there noted, been a member of the Socialist Labor Party, that he was a member subsequent to that time, and that he has repeatedly claimed to be "a Socialist of forty years' standing." This claim was made by him, for instance in Philadelphia, when he went there last summer to break up the Section. That De Leon should have recourse to a man having such a record to support him, is one more evidence of his weak

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Pekin, January 4.-The Rev. Mr. Brooks Pekin, January 4,—The Rev. Mr. Brown of the Church Missionary Society, statione at Pin-Yin, in the province of Shan-Tung was captured in that vicinity and murdere on December 3 by members of a sedition society called "Boxers," active lately, destroying many villages and killing native Christians.

Now "we" shall have a chance to send more of "our" warships to Chinese waters and secure for "ourselves" a coaling station and some valuable commercial privileges, as indemnity for the murder. This seems to be one of the chief uses of missionarles.

like the Hawalian Islands on the way statehood and meddling in the political fairs of this country, we should prefer have it properties in the political have it governed indefinitely as a naval and coaling station under the authority of an American naval officer, like Guam or Tutulia. The islands were annexed for naval reasons, so it was claimed. Then why not hold them as an instrument or appliance of war? That is the only escape remaining from statebood and elections for American from statebood and elections for Presidents in Honolulu, if the theory of dependencies cannot to them.—[The Springfield Pepul There is your genuine Republican

anti-expansionist. What he objects to in expansion is not the denial of human rights to the Filipinos and the Hawaiians. No, he rightly argues, that is just parallel with the denial of the right to live to the workingman at home, and quite consistent with capitalist morality. But he is frightened at the idea that Hawaiians may, under the expansion program, be allowed to help elect an American President. So he says: "Rather hold the islands as instruments or appliances of war." As for your Demopopulist anti-expansionist, he is too changing and inconsistent a person to be described. But so long as Steunenberg of Idaho remains in his party, we need say no more.

New England raised \$4,000,000 of to \$600,000 worth; that President McKinley' recommendation of free trade with Puer Rico, as well as the reciprocity treaties, would damage New England tobacco interests; and that the tobacco-raisers of Suf-field "ardently and streamonsly protest against any lowering of the tariff and de-clare that the most advisable way of treat-ing this matter is to deal with the island as with Cuba, guaranteeing its nittinate in-

dependence.

The proposer of the resolution declared that the most exciting tariff campaign is the history of the country was impending and the chairman, G. W. Phelpa, said that while a Republican, he did not intend hang on the talk-of that party and swall tobacco competition and imperialism.

This is good. It so well exhibits the true inwardness of anti-expansionist sentiment-just as similar items noted in these columns have exhibited the true inwardness of expansionist sentiment. Rusiness interests rule on both sides. The workers have no business on either side of the sham battle. Their task is to throw overboard both sets of exploiters and put an end to the system which requires the shooting of Filipinos in the Far East and of strikers at home.

The situation in the Cour d'Alene The situation in the Court d'Alene mining district in Idaho has not improved if the representations made by the labor organizations be true. They charge that no man can even seek employment in the district unless he has a permit from the State authorities. Union miners must fast make application to the State representative and sign the following declaration before they are allowed to ask for work: "I hereby represents and forever shapes all allegiones to

are allowed to ask for work: "I hereby renounce and forever abjure all allegiance to
the Miners' Union." If the holder of a permit criticiaes the State administration his
card is taken from him.

The soldiers are in camp at Wallace and
at Wardner, and troops will be permanentby quartered at Osburn. The labor organinations quote this statement of General
Merriam, remmander of the United States
iroops in Idaho, to support their charge
that the Federal authorities are in tegus
appared. Thesen: "It seems to me along the

The "North American" is a

highly moral paper-much like "the moral Pecksniff" whom Dickens describes. It is now engaged in exposing M. S. Quay, the notorious Republican corruptionist of Philadelphia. Quay richly deserves the exposure, for he is an unmitigated rascal. But, rascal as he is, he is a thousand times less danberg or Merriam or McKinley. And fo them and their acts, the "North Ameri can" has nothing stronger to say than that "this is a very unfortunate condition of affairs."

Pittsburg, January 3.—Another large sale of coal land was made this week by which 7,000 acres of land in the West Alexander region, Washington County, passes into the hands of Fayette County capitalists. The land fronts on the Baitimore and Ohlo Raifroad, and is located in Donegal and West Finley townships. The prices given ranged from \$15 to \$20 per acre. Four thousand acres were sold some weeks ago to the same persons, and options have been secured on nearly 9,000 additional acres, extending into Marshall County, West Virtualization of the same persons and options where the same persons and options have been secured on nearly 9,000 additional acres, extending into Marshall County, West Virtualizations are secured to the same persons. secured on nearly 9,000 additional acres tending into Marshall County, West

Twenty thousand acres of coal lands, in a single tract, legally owned by a single combination of capitalists! That would make quite a respectable duchy or principality, over in Europe. Now, of course, we recognize no dukes or princes la free America. We did away with all that sort of thing in 1776. We are free citizens, equal before the law. But observe: In the old-fashloned feudal system of effete Europe, the peasants had certain rights in their little holdings; subjects of a feudal lord, yet they could not be denied the right to work on the land and so make their living. But the free citizens in this American capitalist principality have no rights there whatever; they cannot work there without the capitalists' consent; they cannot live there without the capitalists' consent; they may be shot, as at Lattimer, for walking on the roads without the capitalists' consent.

Few who followed the testimony before the French High Court expected that the charges of conspiracy would be sustained. Accordingly, it is no surprise to find most the wildest kind of talk: had held sur ters, and had in general conducted them-selves like men who wished to be taken for

As Horace, Greeley used to say, "Are we never to have an end of this lying? The "Post" knows that the present "government of republican defence" has only existed by the active support of these same Socialists whom the "Post" characterizes as "plotters." But, of course, it thinks that most o its readers, not knowing the facts, will accept its statement and believe that Socialists are plotters and enemies of society.

Montreal January 3.-A charter has been granted by the Ontario government to the British American Fur-Company, which, with head of ces at Toronto and with a capital of \$3 000,000, has been formed to acquir in the export furniture trade. company has power to take over the companies now in existence or that may hereafter be formed. It is stated combine. - Consolidation of capital again. Don't try to sweep back the tide with a broom, as Mrs. Partington fration as natural and inevitable, and organize to take the means of pro tion into your own hands, as the collective property of the people.

-It looks as though one of the res sons that Cougress permitted chattel slavery to be continued in Sulu is with the lope that they may, if possible, be able to show that the working class may be in a worse condition than they in America.- [Freeman's Labo

Socialist Publications.

ENGLISH. The People. Weekly. Official or Sodalist Labor Party, 184 street, New York. The Class Struggle. Weekly. 117 Turk strict, San Francisco, Cal. The Workers' Call. Weekly. 36 Chrk street, Chicago, Ill. The Proletarian. Weekly. Labor Lyces Fost's Block, Springfield, Mass. The Citizen. Weekly. 193 Champials street, Cleveland, Obio.

GERMAN.

The Verwarts. Weekly. Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 184 William e Volkszeitung. Daily. 184 Willia strett, New York. The Tigeblatt. Daily. 117 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco, Cat.
The Ingebiatt. Dully.
street. Philadelptin. Pa.
JEWISH.
The Volume Ingel.

re three kinds of lies; lies, damne

Having something to do with statis

tics myself, I cannot say that I am very proud of the great disrepute in which this branch of economic repopuli vox Dei est," says an old Latin adage ("The voice of the people is the voice of God"), or, in other a profession or a science to fall great disfavor with the bulk of great work of boodwinking and fool ing the people, which the capitalist parties have had to carry on in their parties have attempts to hold the reins of govern politician and hireling had to be clothed in the respectable garb of statistical science to give it additional prestige. Hence, figures have at all freely drawn upon to dazzle the vision of the American worker. And as the people have come in contact with sta-tistics mostly in reading the "scienticampaigns, there is no wonder that their respect for that science is no greater than we find it to be. ong the prominent men in the So-

one until recently who enjoyed greater respect among his comrades than Lucien Sanial, the statistician, one in this city, and later of The People until ousted from that position by his His recent disgraceful conduct in the is so fresh in the minds of the New York comrades that it would hardly seem worth while to go over it (especially in the columns of The Peo-ple, which should be reserved as much as possible for Socialist propagandal but for the fact that it is no warn the comrades in other cities against any approaches this gentle future to rehabilitate himself in the party. That such an attempt is likely that there is already great dissatisfac tion in the ranks of the De Leonites and as Sanial was never fond of the Boss, he may soon try to join in the stampede to our ranks which is assur ing ever greater proportions.

cialist Labor Party there was hardly

As I said, Mr. Sanial's late conducin the party need hardly be dis here at length. Those who are inter ested in this may be referred to an open letter addressed to him, published in The People, October 29. It reveals the cunning, selfish politician, who has gle of importance in the party, always with a view to his own personal interests. Whenever Mr. Sanial dares to make the move to re-enter our ranks, we shall recall to his mind that part of his history, and more too.

For the present, however, I wish to tician and economist, to whose profound writings we have been treated It will be recalled that when that famous discussion on taxation was got the worst of the fray, it became necessary for him to get so views, after all "arguments" of his failed. At first he had recourse gels; then, beaten on that ground, he though reluctantly at first, later took statistician," after he had become sure that he had him whipped into line. waste of time. Nor does the taxa-What we want to get at is that rare jewel, the consistency of our "com-rade." It will be recalled that he took common ground with the Boss in maintaining that the workingman's standard of life was a fixed and immutable thing, that if prices of necessaries of life go up, wages go up in proportion

Let us leave our scientist here for a while and turn to another page in his public career. We are in the year of grace 1884, and find Lucian Sanial, as the author of a curious little pamphlet, a copy of which I have discovered at the Astor Library. It is entitled THE TRUE AMERICAN POLICY.

Protect Labor: an address to the work-ingmen by L. Sanial; published by the Association of American Economists. Of course the name "Association of inspire respect and convey the idea that it was some scientific body. As a on the credulous. For I have been unable so far to discover any scientific works published by that high-tariff organization. The pamphlet we are alluding to is nothing but a campaign document for the REPUBLICAN party whose chief, and indeed sole argument is that protection by in HIGHER WAGES AND CHEAP-ER GOODS. Where, oh ye gods, is that eternal law established by the Bbss and so eloquently defended by our statistician, viz.: That cheaper goods MUST result in lower wages? I will not undertake to reconcile our statistician's contradictions for him, but will give instead one or two san ples of his scientific methods

Here is one: On the third page of the appendix of the pamphlet, under the headline "Dearer Labor," we are told of the following progress in wages of farm labor as a result of the beneficent

farm hand in 1850 were \$10.89, be \$13 in the manufacturing States of New England, \$11.78 in the West, and only \$0.74 in the South. The rise was slow until 1860, when the average rate was about \$14, the same relative difference existing then as in 1850 in fav of the farmer laborer in manufactu-ing States. Under the protective sy-tem the rise was sent?

we find ourselves in the employ of the Socialist Labor Party, instead of the have to say on the say wages of farm labor, (see Soc Almanac, page 162.):

"The most complete and authorita-tive statement which we now possess concerning the this country is the result of nine statis tical inquiries, conducted by Prof. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture. The first of this paid for this class of labor in 1806; that is, a year after the Civil War, when the disbandment of the armies and the stoppage of the indus arms, ammunition, etc., had stocked the labor market' with hun vainly seeking employment. The later was made in 1802, when 'the country'that is, the capitalist cla height of its prosperity. In that period of 26 years, despite the enormous advance made in all branches of produc tion, and contrary to the persistent claim that the condition of the working class had greatly improved, the wages of regular farm labor decreased about 31 per cent., and those of transient in-bor about 40 per cent, as may be seen from the following statistical summary of Prof. Dodge's extensive inquiries covering every State and Territory. Wages per month by the year or season—without board—1892, \$18.60; 1890. \$18.33: 1888, \$18.24: 1885, \$17.97; 1882 \$18.94; 1879, \$16.42; 1875, \$19.87; 1869,

\$25.92; 1866, \$26.87. In other words, our friend Sanial did not lie in either case, he simply pro-duced "statistics," as suited him in each particular case. When he wrot campaign in the interests of the Repub lican party, it was necessary to prove that wages had gone up. This done very simply. The figures for 1866-\$26.87-were quietly dropped; comparison was made with th for 1850, when the money wages, just preceding the great California gold output were comparatively had all the reason to vote for tion to AMERICAN labor." he used other figures as suited his pur pose then.

That is the statistician who dares to in 1899, to try to convince them tha no matter how capitalists manipulate the powers they have by virtue of their class rule, it will not affect the workingman, for "he pays no taxes."

Not to make my communication too long, I shall mention just one more sample of "statistical" or "scientific" reasoning. In enumerating the variou articles which got cheaper under pro der "Boots and Shoes": "The fact that we export boots and shoes to the of their comparative cheapness in this tariff goods are sold here at exorbitant foreign countries where they are sole below the market price! Similar arguarticles of consumption to decoy the working people into the Republican camp. But then, why should he not Are not the working people fools to wallow just that kind of rot?

For the benefit of those who may no have an opportunity to read Mr Sanial's pamphlet, I shall cull just few sentences and expressions from it to give the comrades an idea of its

jingo style:
"In America people expect and get AMERICAN WAGES," with a big phasis on the last two words (page 3).

LET HIM [the workingman] FEAR
FREE TRADE, which the Democratic

party is attempting to force upon this country in the name of liberty: Work-

from the protective tariff are incal-culable. They are seen everywhere; in the growth of our maunfacturing · in the employment of la bor; • • • in the rapid accumulation of capital; • • • in our comparative freedom from taxation." (!) (Pages 5

"Therefore I say: THIS FIGHT [i. e., the fight for a high tariff] IS THE WORKINGMAN'S FIGHT. 17 IS THE FIGHT OF AMERICAN LA BOR AGAINST FOREIGN CAPI-TAL." (Page 7.) "In countries less favorably situated

capital seeks employment and profit AT THE EXPENSE OF LABOR," implying that in this country such is not

A little further be adds: "Thus we export much grain, but we have no empty stomachs in our farm houses; England exports much cloth, but he mills are full of ragged operatives." Why did you not think, Mr. Sanial, when you were writing this, of comparing England's "ragged operatives with our own starving factory work ers, instead of switching off to "our farm houses"? Was it a "statistical" consideration with you?

Here is another beauty: "In this rights of man, the nobility of genius and the dignity of labor, no last longer than the people are willing

I could quote more, but the above is sufficient. I have reproduced here in capitals only such expressions as were printed in the same manner in Sanial's pamphlet. A more disgusting, revoltprepared to the property of the property of the property of the property of figures, a more deliberate perversion of Tacts. I have hardly seen, certainly not from the pen of a Socialist. not from the pen of a Socialist.
FOR IT MUST NOT BE FORGOT-

TEN THAT THIS WAS WRITTEN BY MR. SANIAL SEVERAL YEARS AFTER HE HAD JOINED THE PARTY.

PARTY.

Were it not for that circumstance, I would not think of referring at all to this pamphlet. For what thinking mandoes not change his mind in the course

ditical action. How such a man concile such action with his fessed convictions and remain a ship clous, unflinching." leave it for the admirers of the

Such is the great pillar, called upon by the puny Boss to keep his tottering edifice from crumbling to pieces.

REVIEWS.

BETTER-WORLD PHILOSOPHY A Seciological Synthesis. By J. Howard Moore. Chicago. The Ward Waugh Co.

The preface to this book is admir-able, both for 'lts modesty and its brevity: "This book does not claim to be infallible simply serious. No being knows. He thinks he knows. A few grams strategically shifted here and there in his organism, and he and there in his organism, and he knows, or thinks he knows, something altogether otherwise. All is attitude and relativity."

From this standpoint, and with an

apparently good understanding of at least the results, the outlines of the great teachings of science, the author discourses upon such questions as the "Problem of Industry," the "Blunders" of society, the "Social Problem,"
"Egoism and Altruism," the "Social
Ideal," and the "Culture of the Race and the Individual."
The book is a great deal less preten.

tions and a great deal more valuable than most of those in the class to which its title and its popular, form would seem to assign it. The "phile original or profound. It is not, as the ssion "Better-World" might seem sciousness, for the reconstruction of the universe. It is a calm and, on the whole, a very intelligent, criticism of various features of existing society and of the prevailing methods of thought. systematic or exhaustive but

The December number of "La Revue Socialiste" contains the following ar-ticles: "Analysis of the Second Volume of Marx' 'Capital'," by N. Slep-zoff; "The Confession of an Anarchist" (bearing on the anti-anarchist laws), by rieu; "The Economic Evolution of the World," by Paul Louis; "The French Socialist Congress," by Gustave Rua-net. Eugène Fournière reviews Zola's new hovel "Fécondité," and Adrien Veber writes in the "Mouvement So-

"La Revue Socialiste," monthly, M. P. V. Stock, 8-11 Galerie du Théatre Français, Paris. \$4 a year; 35 cents

"Le Mouvement Socialiste" for De-cember 15 contains much interesting natter. Hubert Lagardelle reviews the work of the late Congress of the Socialist parties. Adolf Braun tells of the freedom of discussion and criticism prevailing among the German Social-ists. A. Hamelin contributes an interesting sketch of the organization the printing trades in France. Other valuable matter fills up the eight pages of this number, which complete the first year of the magazine's exist

"Le Mouvement Socialiste," seminonthly. Paris, 17 Rue Cujas. \$2 a year; 10 cents a copy.

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An occurrence symptomatic of the prevailing frame of mind in Brussels took place recently. During the latter storay days of the campaign against disfranchisement, a national guards me into a meeting, and towards the platform: "They have many, for we have only seven sters." At the instance of the stry, the guardsman was brought to the court; but he was dispealed, and the guardsman was put on trial again; but after a brilliant speech in his defence by Leo Meysmans, an editor of "Le Peuple," he has again

The latest news to hand is that the ts of Brussels have decided to international night school which shall teach only Socialism. adervelde, the Belgian Socialist ider, will teach collectivism, while hers, equally prominent, will give inscientific bases of socialism, the means of regulating the length of the working day, the socialistic system known as "St. Simonism" and socialism as ared with democratic Christian

The Socialist physicians of Belgium have perfected their organization. They have set themselves the following objects: Care for the public health: school and industrial hygiene; studies and publications on the afore-men-tioned subjects. It is further proposed to introduce explanatory work on health among the proletariat, as well as to found a sanatorium.

On the suggestion of the Hungarian and East Austrian comrades in Paris, the "Petit République" has opened a subscription for the erection of a monument over the grave of Leo Frankel, a Socialist, who died in Paris. The for-mer Minister of the Paris Commune. he was the personification of the inter-nationality of Socialism. A Hungarian born, he fought in Paris in the rank and tile of the French comrades, and maintained the most cordial relations with the German movement, which he kept up, through his correspondence from Paris, until his death. To the very end he was an active member of be Parisian Social-Democratic clubs.

GERMANY.

Eduard Prey died recently in Ham-burg, at the age of G3. According to burg, at the age of G3. According to the Hamburg "Echo," he was one of the old guard of the Hamburg Social-ists, and was one of the first members of the Social-Democratic party. He belonged to the Elsenach faction of the German Socialists, and at the beginning of the Seventies was a member and, afterward, chairman, of the com-mittee of the Social-Discorntic Labor party. After the union of the two fac-tions, the Eisenachers and Lassalleans. Prey devoted all his powers to the cause of the united party, and was one of the most active of the Hamburg

RUSSIA.

A new and very important phenome non is showing itself in the revolu tionary struggle in Russia, in that the hitherto indifferent masses of the Rus-sian pensantry are beginning to get to-gether for the fight for justice and freedom. Even in the Seventies and the Eighties several attempts were made to win over the suffering peasantry to the revolutionary cause, but they al-ways failed, on account of the inadequate preparations of these masses for the struggle against the government. Apart from isolated uprisings against the local authorities, uprisings in oppression immediately affecting them, and which were put down in the most brutal manner; apart also from the attempt of some adventurers to står up tempt of some adventurers to stir up the country people, in the name of the Crar, against the imperial accomplices apart from these isolated phenomena, which, being unorganized, were from the very first, doomed to failure, the rural population of Russia has

against despotism Considering the importance of the rural population in a country like Rus-sia, it can be clearly seen of what Imce the newly founded "Brother for the Defence of Popular Rights, is for the Russian revolution in general. The regulations of this or-ganization show that Socialist ideas e penetrated into the country. As et, the "Brotherhood" takes the id against illegality and oppression its program demands: 1. Making us the people's ignorance of law for 2. The peasantry shall strive to obtain nite and complete local self-govent; 3. The attempts of the stries, gradually to introduce a species of serfdom, shall be re-i: 1. Equality of law for all ranks: cipation by all those elected to peasantry and the working legislation; 6. Socialization of

led property.
a sign of the times that such demands are becoming audible the midst of the Russian peas-The acute famine of latter The acute famine of latter the pauperizing of the farmer the pauperising of the Issuers handed proprietors and the gov-it, has caused even the country is to revolt and to come under fluence of Socialist demands, has been long hoped for by many has been long hoped for by many to Socialists, namely, that the Democratic agitation among the orders, who in great part go back he country, would be propagated as villages, is beginning now to be sel. The "Brotherhood" takes in a relationships of the peasantry the authorities and the landed ctors. It further proposes to deducation among the rural intents. The organization is foundants.

carry on the greater part of the divities among the peasants. The sian Social-Democrats have, in sy their differences with the origin of this organization, given it a j

On the recent occasion of the de parture of the army recruits in Wit-ebsk, a large number of workmen gathered, and got up a demonstration and sang revolutionary songs.

railway station at Wilna, on whom were found a large number of copies of No. 14 of the central organ of the Jewish Social-Democracy, the "Arbei

A secret Russian Social-Democrati printing establishment has been dis-covered by the police in the neighbor-hood of Klev. Many arrests have been

SWITZERLAND.

According to a correspondent of one of our exchanges, there has been an unfortunate set-back for Socialist progress in the Canton of Zürich. A referendum vote on the law for the protection of working people, taken on Sunday, December 17, resulted in its antry seem to have voted almost un animously again it. The rural districts of Dieisdorf and Bülach having cast, respectively, 2,128 to 190, and 2,809 to 675 votes. But the industrial district of Zürich rejected the law by 10,598 to 8,319 votes, the city of Winterthur, being the only one out of eleven districts that voted in favor—by 4,886 to 2,225.

The inheritance tax law, which merely raised somewhat the present inheritance tax, and sought to bring to the been rejected by 35,318 to 23,209 votes the city of Winterthur being the only one that voted in favor, by 2,247 to 116

-The trade union is auton and deals with the direct economic con ditions prevailing in its particula trade, therefore it is not unnatural that a trade union should be essentially a "pure and simple" organization. But when a number of different trades and vocations get together the trade union the political motive they deny having any object in getting together, except perhaps to expose their uter ignorance of the very instinct which brings them together.—[The Workers' Call.

THE JEWISH VOLKSZEITUNG.

A Remarkable Illustration of Devo tion to Socialism and to the Party.

"The Bogus" publishes a report that our Jewish party organ, the "Jewish Volkszeitung." was dead and buried, and that the sheet captured by the De Leonites, the old "Abendblatt," maintains alone the field among the Jewish proletarians. Of course, the fact that the report emanates from "The Bogus" is enough to stamp it as a He. That alone is almost sufficient to convince our friends that the fact must be jus the reverse-namely, that the paper

alive and very active. And so it is.

The fact is that the "Jewish Volks The fact is that the "Jewish volks-zeltung" now is a living example of the strength of our movement, of the end-less devotion of our courades to the cause, and of the stability of our or-

ganization.

There really happened something with the "Jewish Volkszeltung" that deserves comment; but the occurrence was quite different from that reported

by "The Bogus."

The "Jewish Volkszeitung" was started about four months ago, and certainly was not in a very sound financial condition. It was started with a very small capital, and being the sixth Jewish daily in the field or the East Side, it had to cope with con-siderable difficulties. After four siderable difficulties. After four months of hard struggle and almost incredible sacrifices, the publishers of the paper found themselves driven to the wall by their creditors. An affair for the benefit of the paper, on which all hopes were based, was accidentally arranged at such an inopportune time that it necessarily became a failure, i. e., brought no profits. This last blow so discouraged the publishers, that they rashly decided to suspend the publication. The decision was arrived at in a meeting at the Grand Center of the suspending at the Grand Center of the suspending at the formal Center of the suspending at the suspension of the suspensio tral Palace during the affair, on De-cember 23. While the sympathizers of the paper enjoyed themselves in the large hall, the members of the Publish-ing Association prenounced the death

sentence above.

On Sunday, the paper appeared with the announcement that this number would be the last. And then there hap-

the announcement that this number would be the last. And then there happened something unheard of in the history of the labor movement. It turned out that the publishers of the paper had counted without their host, in a new sense. When the readers of the "Jewish Volkszeitung" learned that the paper was to discontinued, they were, at first, dumfounded. Many a reader or sympathizer shed bittertears on that day. Then grief suddenly changed into a firm determination not to let the paper die.

A meeting was hurriedly called to seefher by some sympathizers for that same night. It took place at 165 East Broadway. We expected to see there all our friends whom we knew, but we never dreamed of the dimensions the meeting was to grow to. Now it was our turn to be dumfounded. Hundreds upon hundreds they came, the friends of the paper and of the party. They came and with one volce they proclaimed that the paper must live, that it must appear the very next morning, without a day's interruption. And so it happened. Two lamared dollars were at once raised by the poor people present. Another hundred dollars were at once raised by the poor people present.

all this, two days before he wrote his false report. He simply stated the first part of the story, suppressing the subsequent events. As an experienced liar he founded his lie on a bit of truth, in order to make it plausible.

Another lie of his exposed—one out

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

Characterines It.

The dignity of labor—this is one of those themes that poets have sung of, writers of prose have shed oceans of ink over, and orators have declaimed short. "The discounter have declaimed ink over, and orators have declaimed about. "Tis discoursed in after-dinner speeches at aristocratic banquets, and at middle class functions; even the workingman, when celebrating his victories, is given to teoting his horn to the same strain, falling to see that the middle and upper classes are always careful to leave him in sole possession of this so-called "dignity," to let him have a monepoly of it, about the only monoply they leave to him. Yet, when monoply they leave to him. Yet, when we come to strip it of its tinsel dress-ing, take the limelight of glorified bunkum away from it, what is there left? Nothing but hard, sordid, dirty, soulkilling work. . What, in 999 cases out of 1,000, does it bring the workers? Nothing but maimed and twisted limbs, prematurely grey hairs, an early grave, or Dunwich Hospital. How dignified must feel the workers

who provide us with the ever-neces-sary lucifer match. What joy they must get out of their terrible sufferings

from "fossy jaw."
Then how delighted must be the producers of our beautiful pottery, with their wrist-drop and similar diseases. The white lead workers are no doubt satisfied with the dignity attending lead poisoning. The boys and girls of Cradley Heath must cling fondly to the dignity of nail and chain making in hovels unfit for decent pigs.

in hovels untit for decent pigs.

How dignified must the poor, seamstress feel while making shirts for a
penny each, and find her own thread;
and failling this magnificent source of
income, she must feel increasingly dignified when she has to resort to the

streets for a living.

Then turn to the less horrible, but equally dangerous, occupations. That of the satior, for instance, who, at sea, is fed and housed like a dog, or worse; is red and housed like a dog, or worse; is treated like a dog, worked like a slave, and finally drowned like a rat. Then the railway worker; the driver and fireman, whose whole lives are one long nervous tension; the signalman and shunter the same. Charles Dickens' picture of the shunter getting suit is before our mind's eye as we write. It had to be skin-tight, contain no flap or outside projections that might be caught by a passing train.

might be caught by a passing train.

Then think of the miner down in the dark bowels of the earth, subject to all the dangers of four air, choke damp, falling earth, explosions, etc.; and fancy to yourselves, dear readers, how puffed up with dignity all these people state for the caught four.

must feel.

Then there is another kind of dignity, that of having to tramp through the world in search of employment; go cap-in-hand to all sorts and conditions of employers, humbly praying for perto earn a crumb, or, at best, an existence outside the work-house Think how dignified must feel the man driven by constant refusal at last to resort to crime, to be forced to adopt a criminal life, and perhaps end up on

the scaffold.

Some of our readers will no doubt say this is an exaggerated picture, but 'tis not so; 'tis true of hundreds of thousands of the lives of the world's workers; yet, in face of all this, labor workers; yet, in face of all this, labor is still held up as dignified, and the bulk of the workers are still prepared to believe it, and go plodding on from birth to death, consoling themselves with the delusion, while the deluders, those who scoop all the profit, enjoy a inose was scoop an ing pront, carry a inxurious, beautiful, changeful, travel-ed life, with their tongue in their cheek the while. Yet, we can conceive a state of things, an organized and carefully thought-out system of work, pating in it, a system in which danger from disease or to life and limbs con-sequent on the nature of the occupasequent on the nature of the occupa-tion, would be done away with; a sys-tem whereby the strain of incessant application and worry would be re-moved, in which ad would work for each and each for all, none striving to get the better of his fellows, or make profit out of them; laboring, not for a mere living, but for the enjoyment of creation, putting part of oneself into the article produced. But this can only be done by altering the whole of the conditions under which we now live. Production will have to be for use, not for profit, and the means of production will have to become com-

production will have to be main property.

In the meantime, our business is to educate the crowd to this ideal, to show them how they are at present being imposed upon, to burst up the dignity business, and point the way to their emancipation.—[The Alert (Maryborough, Queensland).

—A good English authority esti-mates that \$1,000,000,000 foreign capi-tal is now operating in Russia in manu-facturing, industrial, steamship, and other enterprises.

—All the governments of the world are capitalistic; all are class-conscious. We can make no progress towards bettering our condition till we recognize this fact and unite to meet them on their awa ground—[Freedom.

We note that, notwithstanding all predictions to the contrary, and in spite of all legal objections, the Wagner. Palace Car Company and the Palace Palace Car Company and the Palace Tribush Palace Car Company. As immense assing self the effected by the reduction of the reduction.

ALIANIA BULL

The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be called to order in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Rochester, N. Y., at 11 o'clock a. m., Saturday, January

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The Constitution provides (Art. VI.) as follows:

2 The Congressional District shall be the basis of representation

he basis of representation.
"A Section shall be entitled to one dele gate for every one thousand S. L. P. votes cast in the Congressional District or Dis-tricts under its jurisdiction, and to one ad-ditional delegate for every major fraction

thereof.
"Sections whose Congressional District or Districts poll a smaller vote than one thousand shall be entitled to one delegate. "Where several Sections have jurisdiction of one or more Congressional Districts, they shall jointly elect the delegates to which they are entitled.
"Delegates must be members of the Section or of one of the Sections electing them."

them."

1. If a Congressional District contains only one Section that had no ticket or police less than 1,000 S. J. P. votes, the Section is entitled to one delegate.

2. If a Congressional District contains more than one Section, none of which had a ticket, or which had policed a total of less than 1,000 S. L. P. votes, such Sections are cuttified to one delegate, when they shall

a Congressional District, have polled more than 1,000 votes, they are entitled to one delegate for each 1,000 S. L. P. votes cast and one additional delegate for a major

raction of a thousand.
4. A Section that contains more than on Congressional District is entitled to one delegate for each 1,000 S. L. P. votes cast and No proxy delegates are allowed.

SOCIALIST UNITY.

tion or unity, which is now being so much discussed, and incidentally I will attempt to answer Comrade Malklel's article which ap-peared in The People of the 24th inst. That an unsignmention of all class-con-scious Socialists is desirable is conceded by

with the S. D. P. is disputed. On the one hand, it is contended that it is desirable, while, on the other hand, it is considered the S. D. P. are based rather upon hearsty than on facts. For instance, Comrade Malkiel asserts that the S. D. P. is not class-conscious; that its principles are not so-callistic. In accordance with our understanding of the term, and that Bebs, its leader, favors the election of Bryan. Now, none of these charges are true. Let Comrade Malkiel specifically point out wherein the platform and principles of the S. D. P. differ from the platform and principles of our party; where and when Debs said that he favors the election of Bryan, and if he did, is it not a fact that in an interview which appeared in the New York 'Sun' in the latter part of the month of Novembér, he (Debs) stated that he was unalterably opposed to Bryan and Bryanism. Let

te his question, as to why Debs did not join our party, as soon as he became con-vinced of the truth of Socialism. The an-swer is simply this: He foresaw that the tactics which De Leon pursued were such as would lead to its destruction—, a view which two or three years later we found to be correct. The fact is that the 8. L. P. in the twenty years of its existence has accomplished nothing compared with the three-year-old 8. D. P., which has won such splendid victories in Massachusetts at the last election, where all the capitalist parties united signing it.

With the De Leonites I think it is impossible to unite-at any rate, we cannot do so just at present or in the near future. It can only be hoped that if the 8. D. P. and our party unite, the homest and sincere element in the De Leon party will fon our ranks until his party will finally dwindle away.

N. C. SEIDMAN.

N. C. SEIDMAN.

TO THE DELEGATES.

Section Rochester hereby returns thanks to the party at large for the bonor conferred by electing Rochester as the place of holding the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party. We shall endeavor to discharge the obligation and responsibilities placed upon us in a creditable manner, a thing perhaps not so difficult to do, seeing that we fare about as many unfertified and

placed upon us in a creditable manner, a thing perhaps not so difficult to do, seeing that we flave about as many unterrified and un-boased Socialists to the square inch as any other Section of this country.

Last Friday, January 6, Section Rochester held a well attended and enthusiastic meeting. The committee appointed at a preceding meeting to accure a convention half reported that the Council Chamber had been secured. This being the most suitable hall available it was decided to field the convention there. The Council Chamber is a commodison, well-lighted, and well-ventilated hall. After providing deshr and seats for the delegates there is a seating capacity of about two hundred. Congress Hall, a very good botel provided with all modern improvements, is secured for the accommodation of visiting delegates. The sufe will be \$11.5 a far, Assertens plan. Provision have also been made for the accommodation of the interest unsubsection. eve also been on of a limi

Charles Zerrenner, Joel idt, and Gad Martindal-ng any

CORRESPONDENCE

From San Francisco.

Editor of The People:
Some time ago I was requested to write a few lines about party affairs in San Francisco since July 10. This I considered unwise, Judging from the appearance of the organ of our opponents, which is the mouth-piece of the "statewarts" all over the land. They are worthy of their master. Who could ever be able to refute all the deatardly falsehoods, misrepresentations and misquotations published in their organ?

Let it rest with the justice and liberty loving people whom you will always find on the dring line of revolution. Those shortsighted enough to subscribe to a band of gutter proletarians,—willing to destroy a workers' organization, be it political or ditor of The People:

a workers' organization, be it political o

indicatrial, simply to sustain their III practice arising from miscalculations,—may well be considered bound to uphold a "Lumpenproletariat" which will said has in all times proven reactionary against revolutionary forces.

The agent who was out here some time ago, in his mission—well prepared to reorganize where organization was perfected—tried to blackguard Comrades Harriman, lieuham, and other in the De Leon organizand the Cleveland "Volksfreund" translates these vile insinuations. Men who know the comrades only laugh at such practices. It is a well-established fact that we may better rely on any capitalist judge, than upon De Leons "stalwarts" if we wish a fair chance for discussion and agreement.

wish a fair chance for discussion and agreement.

As to the party uniting with the S. D. P., I think we may real as safe at least as we have in the past. In spite of all the boast of marching along the line of International Socialism, has our party not been split right in two? This certainly means that we have been lacking in observance of the call: "Workingmen of all countries, unite!"

A workers party will never achieve political power, unless it declares for harmony amongst labor forces, immaterial as to opinion, as long as the action along the line of the class struggle is observed. All other talk I consider a ghost to frighten little tots.

Courades, you may as well admit that you have been deceived with the ghost of

you have been deceived with the ghost of tactics De Leon stuck up for you. Make up your minds and say, that nothing short of union with Socialists along the line of the class battle can give us victory. Even if mistakes are made, the movem on such a basis is bound to advance.

If the leaders of the S. D. P. are not If the leaders of the S. D. P. are not willing to yield a point for the sake of union, then it is time enough to proclaim a third party, and we shall have all the good will on our side. To doubt, we will make a vigorous fight then. And we in California assure you, that this State will be ours, for all the forces of ability and integrity are on our side.

M. SCH.

In Syracuse.

Editor of The People:

Editor of The People:

The eccentric De Leonites in this locality were so hard hit when Peliens accepted the position of Fire Marshal that they knew not what to do. After exhibiting their child-ishness by having signs printed with the word "Judas" in four-inch letters, and hanging them up in the headquariers and Labor Lyceum, they sent for the Boss to tell them where they were at.

So this afternoon, Uncle Dan spoke at Turn Hall on "The Relation of the Party (5) to the Capitalistic Politicians." During the course of his remarks he said, that on the 10th of July a Tammany gang, armed with clubs and hammers, made an attack on the party officers at midnight and was repulsed. Just then holses were heard in the direction of the stairway. Uncle Dan listened anxiously, the pause was becoming painful, when two men appeared in the opening, he heaved a sigh of relief. "Only two," he said to the audience. Evidently the thought it was the "Seidenberg Spectre" or "The Charge of the Kangaroos." But it was only two men arguing over the century question.

The Kangaroos were there in force. The applause, was, with one exception, by the chairman.

When the time came for questions, Com-

ciagne, especially near the literary agent's table. The laughter was furnished by the chairman.

When the time came for questions, Comrade Geo. Luttinger, Jr., arose and pointed out that Mr. Pellens had spent much time and money for he cause, and had told him personsity that he took the office because he was so disgusted with the squisbles in the party, caused by selfash, ambitious individuals in New York that he did not care to chew sawdost all bis life for the benefit of the aforesaid individuals, and that while he (Luttinger) was not defending Bellenz, willi he thought that this was the real cause of Pellens's defection. In regard to the Kangaroos being Tammany heelers, he demanded proof.

De Leon tried to sneak out of it by saying that Luttinger had got up to sak a question, but had made a lot of statements instead, that no proof was furnished for these statements, and yet he was asked to furnish proof? He said the peoof that we were Tammanylites was published time and again in his paper and that he did not come here to take on that he that he trather in regard to Pellenz, and requested all other questions confined to that subject.

E. B. SCHWARZ. Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 7.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 7.

Hickey's Fabrications.

Hickey's Fabrications.

Editor of The People:
Developing its "logical line of battle,"
"The Bogus" has lied about affairs in California. Let me nail a few of Hickey's lies.
First, there was no secret meeting. There was a meeting, however, with three lawpers (not four) present, one of whom is a
De Leonite; there were three printers, three
clothing-makers, one editor, one architect,
one cloth and one painter present. The
German comrade "expelled" was Paul Hartmann, a radical anti-DeLeonite for several
years past. This meeting, which was quite
representative in character, did not decide
on the prayma, as Rickey states, on the
contrary, it decided to advise neutrality.

Hickey himself converted are to anti-De
Leoniem. We awaited his coming, expect-

polyment to certain Commissions. The new city charter provides that on certain Commissions the member staff be appointed in a non-partisan or tri-partisan way. This we Socialists are entitled to one Election Commissioner and mere doubtfully to some of the other Commissions. The question was then, Whether we should force the Mayor to select for himself a pseudo-Socialist, or should we recommend men whom we knew to be tried and true! It is not after being the select for himself a pseudo-Socialist, or should we recommend men whom we knew to be tried and true! It is not after the selection of the s

the way of John Most and Domela Nie wenhuls. For my part, I shall not accom-pany them to anarchy and impotency. C. H. KING, Jr.

San Francisco, Cat.

In Boston-Editor of The People:

Editor of The People:
Comrade Avery's assumption of intellectual superiority in her article "In Boston" is not justified by the facts in the case. She states that in Boston there are three elements or factions: One for which he is a member) whose object is the elevation of the party to a higher plane; the other who, through the perversion of their mainds, are debasing it; and between them another element without stability or true purpose.

purpose.

The facts in the case are these: On the 6th of August 57 members of the party decided to recognize the new Executive. The thea City Committee had already recognized the old. Starting at that period from a common basis, these two elements have gone off on diverging lines. There could at no time have been any chance of harmony between them. Had Comrades Avery and Goldstein taken the position that we did at that time, I believe that Boston would now stand in the same place Chicago, Cheviand, Philadelphia and San Francisco do. But, as I size up the case, they wanted to be on the winning side. As it stands, however, we find then nominally with one faction (the De Leonites), but in reality wandering between the two factions, discredited by one, and with little sympathy from the other. While writing this, I may also state that I heard from a member of the former City Committee that I, along with Kaplan, Epstein, and some others, have had the honor of being expelled from the "Section"; and I have been eigerfy waiting to see my name in print in their estimable fournal, but have been disappolated, probably because they do not want to afford us that "cheap notoriety" which De Leon speaks of so feellingly on see first of so feellingly.

LAURENCE A. HENCHEY.

LETTER BOX.

[No questions will be considered that con in anonymous letters. All letters ma carry a boun fide signature and address.

R. W., CINCINNATI, Q.-1. The gre m. w., CINCINNAII, U.-1. Ine ground spon which De Leon's clique applied for the dissolution of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association was one fitted to ex-cite sympathy in a capitalist court. It was this: That the business of the S. C. P. A. IS NOT A PANING BUSINESS, that it IS NOT A PANING BUSINESS, that it has, at arrows times, been conducted at an actual loss, which loss has been made up by gifts and losus from comrades, by proceeds of entertainments, etc. That is the best plea that could be made before a capitalist judge, who has been trained to decide the legitimacy of every enterprise by the test-question; Does it create profits? You can judge for yesuself of the character of the Socialists who would make such a piez. 2 Never fear. If the suit should succeed, the "Volksseitung" and the business media got be tilled. See it was

J. H. W.-While your chara the De Lecouttes in Lawrence. Mass., is un-doubtedly correct, we do not consider it ad-visable to publish it, simply because so much space has already been given to the subject. Let us drop these people as soon as possible, and turn our attention from the capitalist emissaries to the capitalists themselves.

W. H. MILLER, CANTON, O.-As you W. H. MILLER, CANTON, O.—As you say, it is indeed something to be thankful for that the Socialists of France are now a united body. Next week we shall comply with your request to throw some additional light upon the relations of the French parties and the events leading up to the present situation.

-The Salvation Army, of St. Louis The Saivation Army, of St. Louis, gave Christmas dimers to 5,000 persons, who would otherwise have gone hungry on that day. In heaven's pame, how are the 5,000 people to subsist during the balance of the winter?—(The Labor Compendium.

—A \$50,000,000 combine has been incorporated in New Jersey for the purpose of buying retail stores in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or more. The company expects to control from 500 to 2,000 retail stores. The store Trust will probably manufacture some of its goods and purchase trainload lots, thus cutting deep into profits, with the result that small competitors will be awept out of existence and into the labor army. -A \$50,000,000 combine has been

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Secretary, Henry Slobodia, 184 Willia street, New York.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE reater New York-Organizer, costman, 64 E. 4th street. Mr saday evening at above plot

GENERAL COMMITTEE, Section Greate New York.-Organizer, Rudolph Great man. Meets every 2d and 4th Saturda of the menth at 64 E. 4th street.

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-

Ression of National Executive Committee, January 2, 1900. Coursele J. Halpern in the chair, Comrade P. Besleyi and H. Stahl excused. Coursele B. Sock about

Stahl excused. Comrade E. Sock sheest without excuse.

The manger of the Socialist Literature Company reported that the depot of Socialist books and pamphlets is well stocked and has a rall line of English and German literature. With a view of adding the Socialist Literature Company at its very start, each social is requested to send immediately a cash order for literature, for a sum corresponding to the scope of its agitation. Order blanks will be forwarded.

Those who want to communicate with the Rochester Arrangements Communicate with address: Wit. Lippelt, 203 Chamber of Commerce Block, Rochester, N. T.

Section Long Island City contributes to the Defence Fund as a loan \$25.

Income for last two weeks, \$108.55; axpenses, \$127.35.

ses, \$127.35. S. BERLIN, Rec. Sec'y pro tem.

Mayor of which he will, no account available.

Section Rochester reports that it has necured the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, for the meeting of the Committon; that it has made arrangements for the ecommodation of delegates at the Congress Hall; that many comrades offer their hopitality to delegates who desire to avail themselves of such. Communicate with Wm. Lippelt, 225 Chamber of Commerce Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Charter granted to Section Jackson Campy, Mo. Members at large admitted: Martin Glessi, Milesgrove, Pt.; Paul Louger and E. Steidl, Providence, R. J.

Income, 856,10; expenses, \$61.20.

Meeting adjourned.

CALIFORNIA

ILLINOIS

NORTHSIDS, CHICAGO.

The Karl Marz Club (224 Wass Club club lits next meeting on Monday, Januar

MASSACHUS

Avery, may be a

LOS AN Section Los Augeles I

noids its next meeting on Manday, it, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at 30 lee Street. Commade Ch. Prits will on "The Trade Union Movement, a Necessary Attitude." Commade sheether best to get a good attendance meeting.

There are two objectionable clauses in this bill. First, it exampts locongative and marine engineers from examination. This clause is clearly in the special interest of those workers. Dekartes should recognize the changes that have recently taken place in minimum pressed air are taking the place of steam, and their skills is becoming superfluous. We may expect these clausers to arise more frequently in the superfluous. We may expect these changes to arise more frequently in the future; and the only way to remedy the evils resulting from them is to organize more thoroughly and then to meet the questions at the ballot box and wipe out the competitive system. Second, this bill creates a political machine, and the money paid the inspectors will be used for Republican or Democratic causalguing."

Democratic campaigning."

Several other delegates spoke on the same line, and the motion prevailed. During the last few years, many pro-tests have been sent to the A. F. of L. against the chartering of small organiations in New York, all to no purpos Delegate Cowen moved that a commit-tee be appointed to bring about an amalgamation of the large locals of unions. He said the time had come to close up the ranks and get ready for the impending conflict. The motion prevailed, and the committee was ap-pointed as follows: Delegates Cowen of the A. S. of E. Okram of the Gar-ment Cutters, Henry of the Carpenters, Robinson of the Garment Workers,

ment Cutters, Henry of the Carpenters, Robinson of the Garment Workers, and Warner of the Machinists.

Asked what he meant by the "im-pending conflict," Cowen said: "The building industries will be trustified in a short time. The manufacture of structural steel, of brick, in fact of all structural steel, of brick, in fact of all the principal building materials, is con-trolled by Trusts. They will follow with a builders' Trust, and, instead of selling to contractors, the Trusts will use their own material and put up the buildings. The small contractor will be wiped out. And the large local-unions, which have been able to stand up against confractors, will face the unions, which have been able to stand up against contractors, will face the Trusts directly. Now what we need is closely federated national and interna-tional unions to close up the ranks, so that the workers can better protect their own interests until they succeed in overthinking the capitalist system at the ballot box. National and inter-rational sulfarity should be the national solidarity should be the watchword of all workers."

INTERNATIONAL PLANOMAKERS

This union has made great progress during the last few mouths. It is due to the indefatigable work of the old members, and to the enthusiasm of the younger English members that this body numbers 1,400 planomakers, with three branches, of which one, the English, has alone 900 members. A special meeting of the branches was held on Sunday last, in Wendel's Assembly Rooms, at West 44th Street, at which much important business was done. much important business was done, and at the same time the triumph of the solidarity of the workers was exemillified by the telegraphing of \$200 to their locked out colleagues in Chi-

The first point in the day's business The first point in the day's business program, was to confirm the election of the Committee of Control, a committee whose duties, as several speakers pointed out, were to see to it that the books and funds of the union are always kept in order. A motion was adopted that two members at a time from the branches constitute the Committee of Control and that this committee shall have the management of the books in its hands. Acording to the resolution this committee must meet, at least, every three months. After the adoption of this resolution the piection of this committee took place. Then it was resolved that from February 1, every new member pay \$1. initiation every new member pay \$1 initiation dues. This as notice to all planomakers who do not yet belong to the union; aselt is high time that they join it, so as to work together to make it bigger and stronger to resist the oppression of the bosses.

as to work together to make it bigger and stronger to resist the oppression of the bosses.

Over the publication of a trade organ a long discussion arose. Some of the members were of the opinion, that the publication of such a paper would, at the present time, be a heavy financial burden, and that it would be better at present to strengthen the organization and make it better able to stand a fight. Others, and particularly the English speaking members, were of the opinion that they ought to have an organ, a paper in the English language, in which, as in the "Volkszeitung," all the struggles of the planomakera could be described, as the bosses, in fact. controlled all the newapapers. After mature consideration, hossever, the matter was laid on the table indefinitely. It was also proposed that the meetings of the branches be published in the "Volkszeitung" and The People. This proposition was adopted after a long discussion, in which the older pinnomakers had pointed out, how the "Volkszeitung" had, at all times, striven for the cause of the workers, and how even the late manufacturer Steinway had been compelled to declare that only with the help of the "Volkszeitung" had his employees been able to defeat him. Then a letter from the planomakers of Chicago was read, in which was described the long fight of the 3,000 locked out planomakers here, which has now bested ton weeks; and to them. HYNDMAN and MORRIS:

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SOCIALIST LITER TURE CONTANT.

esent little difficulty.-{The Workers

—The strike and boycott of the printers in Kansas City still continues, and the machinery of the courts is now being employed to keep the people

-The Social-Democrats of Portuga —The Social-Democrats of Portugal have won a great victory at Oporto, the largest industrial stown in the little kingdom. At the elections there for Parliament they succeeded in electing their three candidates by a majority of 3,500 votes. There was an immense demonstration of the people when the result was known, and, of course, "the pulse charged the moles." police charged the mobs."

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 not only to do some good work for The People, but also for the cause of So-cialism in general. The method has proven so far to he very successful.

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General Committee, - Regulare Meeting on January 13th 1900, at the

LABOR LYCEUM,
No. 64 East 4th st. New York
All delegates are requested to be
present. Important meeting. R. GROSSMAN.

Sect. Essex County. GENERAL MEETING of all Branches of the Section Saturday, January 13th 1900

at 310 Springfièle av., Newark, N. J. REGULAR MEETINGS

-of-Socialist Organisations IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA SECTION-2d Sundays, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets, entrance on Randolph CENTRAL COMMITTEE-Ist and 3d

Wednesday, 8 p. m., 6th and Brown streets. 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th WARDS 80-CIALIST LABOR CLUB (formgrly American Br.)-2d and 4th Wednes-days, 6th and Brown streets.

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2d and Cambria streets. SOUTHWARK BRANCH-1st and 3d Sundays, 3 p. m., 719 Dickinson

29th Ward SOCIALIST LABOR CLUB-Every Sunday, 3 p. m., Poplar and Bambry streets. JEWISH BRANCH-1st and 3d Fri-

days, 416 South 5th street. 30th WARD SOCIALIST LABOR CLUB (now amalgamated with Southwark Branch).

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OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PLATFORM.

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

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the pur

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

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

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and

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

RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

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

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

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers that the complexes shall be discharged for political reasons.

cers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

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

compiled with.
5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources.

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

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

to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be

compulsory, grattious and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-

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

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

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

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

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an

14. Laws for the protection of the and half the sefficient employers' liability law.

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

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and

municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative 18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.
20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituted.

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

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English (Germann, at 5 p. m.)

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SCIAMST SCIENCE CLUR, S. L. P. Sith & Sich & D. S. 547 E. 157th street Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

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