Only duly elected and ap-proved agents acknowl-edged. ******

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NEW YORK, JULY 30, 1899.

OHIO.

Through Socialist Eyes.

Oraphic Description of the Con-dition of the People by the Party's Organizers.

We reproduce below the following letter of the Ohio State Organizers of the Socialist Labor Party from the "Cleveland Citizen":

Niles is a second Youngstown, only much smaller. The name of the latter, by the way, might well be changed to Povertytown. Of all the ugly, dirty, unsanitary, ill-kept cities in the country, Youngstown is the worst. The "little homes of the workingmen" are not fit to house dogs, let alone human beings. As a rule, they are old rickety and tumble-down, smoky, greasy, unsightly structures, the sight of which produces a melancholy feeling in persons unused to living in these modern slave stockades. If the tenements are mean the yards and streets are meaner. Dirt, dirt everywhere; ash heaps and cinders predominate, and green lawns, shrubbery and flowers are woefully conspicuous by their absence.

"Mansions on the hill tops and hovels in the hollow" is glaringly exemplified in Youngstown. From the beautiful homes of any number of the local parasitical plutocracy on the aristocratic hill one can toss a stone upon the roof of labor's ugly "little homes," owned by profit mongering landlords. Large families of children are the rule, and the little ones are dragged up in poverty and ignorance and surrounded by Niles is a second Youngstown, only

families of children are the rule, and the little ones are dragged up in pov-erty and ignorance and surrounded by every damnable influence that is pos-sible in a plutocratic "civilization." This is modern capitalism, which is so doggedly defended by our Democratic and Republican workingmen on elec-

The same conditions prevail to a large extent in Nies, which is also a mill town. So far as we could discover there are no uplifting influences in the latter place. As in similar towns, the workers, those who produce all the wealth, for the most part live in miserable ramshackles that a self-respecting horse would kick against, while the idlers somehow live in well-kept homes; the fleecing middlemen carry on their vocations of extortion as in other places.

The mills closed down this week and

The mills closed down this week and some of the fool workingmen are busy putting away as much rot-gut whiskey in as little time as possible. Drunken men were reeling and staggering all about town when we arrived, and there were four-lifths on one block inside of an bour.

At night we had a large audience, some 250 to 300 persons being present, including many women. The meeting was a turbulent one, fire crackers, street cars and noisy drunks keeping street cars and noisy drunks keeping up a perfect din. A precocious small boy threw a big cannon cracker under "Ike," but when it exploded the horse never moved a musele. The p. s. b. went away in disgust. But despite these little discouragements the meeting was a success, the people remaining on the ground from 8 to 930 o'clock. The audience was largely sympathetic, which was made manifest when one smart Aleck declared that "Nash is the best man nominated for Governor," and when he was answered that Bandlow, a trade unionist workingman, was a better candidate both as a man and from the standpoint of principle, there was loud applause. both as a man and from the standpoint of principle, there was loud applause. Then the smart fellow, who was a lawyer, bank clerk or something of that breed, went over to another corner and started a little "neehive" of his own, which was broken up soon after by a kindly old lady driving her horse through the little crowd surrounding the Nash plugger. Hundreds of leaflets and papers were given away and all recipients promised to read them carefully and to study the present capitalfully and to study the present capital-istic conditions.

Warren is a beautiful little city of Warren is a beautiful little city of 10,000 inhabitants. Its streets are wide, clean and smooth as a billiard table, lawns and trees are well kept. Howers bloom everywhere, houses are neat and in good order, and altogether it is a town in which a human being can live with some comfort. Warren is the home of Carl Newton, another candidate on the State ticket, and everydigate on the State ticket, and every lawn or the state of the s candidate on the State ticket, and everyone speaks in the highest terms of him as a citizen and a Socialist worker. There are half a dozen other active propagandists here, all highly esteemed by the laboring people. One of the hoop trust's plants is located here, and recently a Socialist organized an Amalgamated Association lodge in the institution. He is talked of as a caudidate for the Legislature on the S. L. candidate on the State ticket, and ev didate for the Legislature on the S. L. I'. ticket, for like Columbiana, Trum-bull County will likely have a local ticket in the field.

We left application blank for Section charter and instructions how to or-ganize in good hands, and not only will they form a Section, and perhaps start a permanent club room, but the local hustlers also promise to get an organization under way in Niles, six miles away.

organization under miles away. There were only about 50 to 60 people whis was due partly at our meeting. This was due partly to the fact that hundreds of citizens were out of town, celebrating the na-tional holiday and partly to the threat ening weather, a shower passing over the place about 7:30 o'clock. However the place about 7:30 o'clock. However, after the rain we talked about an hour amidst the boom of cannon cracker and the shouts of the festive small boy. The people listened patiently and many uttered words of approval during and after the speaking. Without a doubt Trumbull County will loom up with an increased vote for Socialism this fall.

next stop, but rain in the early even-ing kept the people at home and no meeting was held. Ravenna is another one of those lifeless agricultural burgs, whose residents belong to another gen-eration. Conservatism has fossilized

Chagrin Falls was our next stop Chagrin Falls was our next stop.
The town lies just within the eastern
border of Cuyahoga County. On the
map it looks as though Chagrin Falls
got disgusted with the mossbacks of
Geauga County and seceded. There is
a good deal of prejudice in this town a good deal of prejudice in this town against Socialism, so nuch so that a street railway man informed us that in case we had billed the town the inhabitants "would have remained in their holes." However, a fairly good meeting was held in the town, considering its size, some half a hundred voters being present, who listened attentively for an hour. They seized the leaflets as though they really meant to read them, and it is barely possible that our visit has resulted in inoculating some of the Falls people with a bit of Socialism. Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant no Socialist speech had ever been made in the town.

Lenving the Falls, we started for

Leaving the Falls, we started for Chardon, the county seat of Geauga. Old-fogyism predominates in this coun-Old-fogyism predominates in this county to the utmost extremity. The hayseeds upon the hill-tops and in the valleys of this re-actionary district seem
to think that their only object in life
should be to go to prayer meetin', keep
liquor out of their little towns and
regularly vote the Republican ticket.
On every road, and perhaps to a greater extent than in any other county that
we have yet passed through, are abanwe have yet passed through, are aban-doned farms and homes. On the main doned farms and homes. On the main road between Chardon and Painesville, a distance of ten miles, there are at least half a dozen deserted farmers, and "For Sale" signs are also nu-merous everywhere.

"What is good farm land worth?" we asked an old settler.

"Well," he replied, "fifteen to twenty dollars an acre when the assessor comes around, and thirty dollars an acre is considered a good price in mak ing a sale. Twelve years ago the same land fetched fifty to sixty dollars an

Asked as to why farm land had de-preciated to such an extent, the old fellow opined that "there wasn't enough money." It transpired that the Republicans had been playing a double game in that they preached goldburgery to one class of capitalists and "inflation" to another class—the benckrutt farming element. bankrupt farming element.

We arrived in Chardon in a steady, drenching rain, and no meeting could be held. The same thing was true, when we reached Painesville, and there the meeting had to be abandoned

There is a sharp contrast between There is a sharp contrast between the poor homes of the farmers of Geauga and Lake counties and those of the land owners between Painsville and Cleveland. The latter, however, are not alone farmers, but are largely interested in vineyards, and as we draw nearer to the Forest City we find that the "farmers" who possess splendid, in fact princely mansions on the hills are substantial manufacturers, reprices and merchant princes, who hills are substantial manufacturers, bankers and merchant princes, who own large establishments in Cleveland, in which thousands of the horny-handed, muscular laboring people are corraled and exploited.

corraled and exploited.

The Republican and Democratic newspapers and orators will be telling us in a few days, when they open their campaign, that capital and labor are brothers, but they will not go into details and explain why labor always gets the worst part of the bargain in this relationship. And when gazing at the beautiful summer homes in the eastern part of this county, surrounded by romantic natural scenery, far from by romantic natural scenery, far from the smoky, dirty, foul-smelling slums, one cannot but marvel at the patience one cannot but marvel at the patience of wage workers. The many appear to be satisfied to build kingly mansions for the few and live in poor tenements themselves; they seem to relish piling up wealth for the enjoyment of employers, and to scrape and save and deny themselves and their families the ordinary modern comforts of life.

If there be any union man, wh If there be any union man, who is struggling upon the industrial field to secure the full product of his toil, and thus be enabled to live as he ought to and has a right to, who, after reading these lines, cannot yet see his way clear to be a class-conscious union man on election day and stand up and fight labor's battles at the ballot box, asking for ne compromise and giving none, he labor's battles at the ballot box, asking for no compromise and glving none, he ought to take a few weeks' vacation and study the inequalities and glaring contrasts of the present capitalistic so-cial system. His manhood would sure-ly revolt, and he would just as surely join the Socialist Labor Party and pre-pare to put an end to the injustice suf-fered by labor. fered by labor.

MAX. S. HAYES. N. P. GEIGER.

We will all meet at Cooper Union, Friday evening, July 28.

Union Friday evening, July 28. Social-ist speakers of national prominence will address you there

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facililate work at the office.

Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, J. Mahlon Barnes and Fred. Long of Philadelphia, S. Sieverman of Roches ter, and other prominent Socialist speakers will address the meeting at Cooper Union, Friday evening, July 28.

THE MAN WITH THE LONG NOSE AND ANOTHER FELLOW.

By PETER E. BURROWES.

He who disables the mind is a useful He who disables the mind is a userni man in days-of economic subjugation. The gentlemen whose pillows are the steel safes of the trust companies would seli all that they have to-morrow and give it to the poor; that is, if the grateful recipients would only stop thinking; for then, you see, the precious old dollars would all soon return to their precious old places, and peace their precious old places, and peace would reign at Warsaw.

one spot upon earth The one spot upon earth most dreaded by the man who thinks himself born to rule, is that little free spot under the dome of an honest man's skull, where the dreadful microbe of thought is generated. To check the propagation of this microbe is the most honorable and profitable business of our generation. our generation.

This is a good time to take by the nose that ancient lie which writes in the registry of every radical thought and popular movement these words: "Born in a Saloon." If you will keep a firm hold, my comrade, the swner of this nose will make to you many strange revelations. He will tell you that Socialism was also born there. That all the strikes are born there. He will tell you that seventy per cent. of That all the strikes are born there. He will tell you that seventy per cent. of the prison stripes are painted by the saloon-keeper. And that all the poverty of the nation is simply an exchange voluntarily made for beer. How enormous must be the wealth of the saloon-keepers! Those capitalists, who now employ ten men where formerly they employed twenty, have they also taken to drinking? How have they also taken to drinking? How have they lost their power to employ? Does the saloon cause the poverty of unemployment? Gentlemen of the long nose, the laborer has a fey more mental microbes left; he is not so easily stuffed. This gentleman with the long nose is a man without faith, family or friends; he has no comrades and no country. He is that comrades and no country. He is that awful phantom man of the nineteenth

awful phantom man of the nineteenth century, the man soul-less; yet building himself into economic immortalities with human flesh and blood for his mortar. The exploiter of human labor, the capitalist.

The surest place to meet a dairy-man's daughter is at the pump. He who holds the pump handle in his hand is the autocrat of the milk market. Therefore the man with the long nose, when he saw machinery applied to thought distribution got hold of the handle of that printing press pump and handle of that printing press pump and handle of that printing press pump and began to water the microbes. The money masters make it easy for your brains. Oh, my poor workers, you may read all day now without any think-ing being required of you, except you strike Socialism. The slave owners, the brain sterilizers, foolishly trembled at sight of the printing machine: foolish at sight of the printing machine; foolishly they feared immediate disestablishment; but it has disestablished nothing blue; nothing slow-footed; poverty-making, or tory; nothing that was George-the-thirdly; it has only disestablished nublic direction. Half a established public digestion. Half a century of improved printing presses only proves, that to starve the public mind you have but to stuff it.

Have you heard of the flerce family quarrel between public opinion and the public. Public opinion has turned her back upon poor brother. She is an amiable old goose and fat; and men of the newspapers and the gentlemen subjugators, gentlemen intoxicators, pew thousagers and others are backing her thumpers and others, are backing her up. "Free trade, Free trusts, Four editions and Free luch" our motto. And if you want politics without this want to make here microbes, you

quartet you must have microbes—you ought to be a Socialist.

The saloon-keeper is complaining.
"I am not a Socialist," he says, "I am in excellent company; and if you do not open your mouths I will call in the government. I am one of the licensed thoughkillers."

"This generation of gentlemen has had its intimations and its warnings and wisely it has hearkened to them. Nevermere will you catch them encourage temperance agitation in moral circles. Danger lurks in the new alliance of voting and thinking; therefore we insist upon the legality of the marriage between voting and drinking. Come, fill your glass; let us drink to the thoughts that are emigrating." thoughts that are emigrating."

Listen to the dust of a poor white laborer, the humble successor of the laborer, the humble successor of the colored gentleman who formerly resided in Uncle Tom's Cabin: "I am the world's true teacher, a sorrowful teacher. I am the lesson of the new capitivity, of hunger, of uncertainty, of dependence. I am the unwisdom of too long waiting. I am the temperance and the industry of the world still unjustified by economic results. Still in darkness and poverty."

"I am human trust. I am the race's simple faith in fair promises. I am the loyalty and fidlility of the masses to the tasks committed them by the money masters of the world. money masters of the world. I am the twin brother of Cain the capitalist, he of the currencies and clubs and corporations. I am the man whose labor was saved when the machines came in. I am a man who finds it hard to save his natural stomach until work comes back. I am a man who has done much work and little thinking. I am history's warning of the unprofitableness

of silence. Wounded am I but I cry

"I am the hunger that was forced to lie down and slumber. I am the darkness which peering through the thick walls of prisons and want found the true light. I am class-conscious."

"Had the demigods kept me in stalls and fed me, howsoever they might have worked me, I had never become the brotherhood discoverer. Had they kept me in chattel slavery, valuing me for so much, and my fodder, I would have still been, perhaps, a prosperous animal and have never discovered class-consciousness. But they pinched from me in the shed and in the stall, and in the field ever desiring a cheaper way, and at last liberated me to the free bare commons of competition where we were forced to play the devil on one another and rend our brother laborers down to the weakest and the uttermost; and the man whose foot trampled upon the last man just downfallen became, with every such a fall, an ally—a partner in the crime of Kings. For a meal's meat is he a tramplet: for a meal's meat is he a tramplet: for a meal's meat he is thinking the thought and speaking the speech of Kings."

Thus even among the slaves, turned out into the delusive freedoms of the common competitions there are no slaves! They lie in the same mud, and eat the same grass with us and are not or us who are the down-most.

By this conquest, through deputy, the dealgod, the money master, has piaced setween himself and me, every dog to whom was ever cast a bone. The science of slavery and of liberty appear together, and at the same moment, and are uttered from the same lips—I am the dust of the laborer, the world's disinherited man; I have no longer right to food or shelter as the ox and chattel slave; I have a right to nothin.

Who will do anything for me? Nothing is yrong that can stand against me successfully; for not until it is over-turned is it discovered to have been wrong. I am the poor laborer tying my own bands.

No laws of others' making can unmake the disaster of my making. It has nearly cost the human race its own life to slay me. A little more science in the art of disinheritance, a science in the art of disinheritance, a little more permanency added to the lives of the demigods of weights and measures, a little more! and the mechanism of life, the mechanism of success, the mechanism of making books, votes, opinions, governments, art, everything, heretofore the goals of high strung men will congent. A little more mechanism in life, then everything men had thought and fought for, could be set on the counter, with a price upon it. And the mystery of iniquity would have worked itself out, and demigods would reel and stagger under the appaing blow, they would rise and cry in their golden desolations: "Where is life?"

I am the labor of the world becoming

I am the labor of the world becoming articulate

Denied the power to breathe one economic breath, a workless hungry man and I denied the right of common dogs-to beg. And when I tried to dogs—to beg. And when I tried to urge my claims upon my age, invoked the nation's flag, the nation's God, the human right to life; and got for answer an injunction only; bidding me forever to lie still—I murmured: "This is death."

When I no hand possessed to till the soil, no seed to sow; no sickle and no scythe to mow, no earth to touch, I whispered, This is death. When I, and the harvests gleaned, had neither right to help or share; when I of all the world's clothes had neither right to make nor wear, I whispered, This is death. Smitten by subpelsions rude, by the Gods all golden shoed, down with white faced multitude there to fight or curse for food; then to get it, if I could, "surely" cried my poor man-hood: "This is death." cried my poor man hood: "This is death."

When in tenements I sobbed, with air when it tenements I sobbed, with air hunger when I throbbed. When I saw a pleasant lake, had no power my thirst to slake; saw the ocean, heard its roar; must not touch nor tread its shore; breathe its ozone must no more; spread a sail nor dip an oar; then I groaned from heart full sore: "This is

When, 'mong thousands of my kind, suffering like myself; but blind, speak I may not of my mind. Though I see in narrow cells labor withering in its hells, hypnotized by liar's spells, fooled by fakir friends or lost where the trail by gold is crossed and I cannot anywhere give the soutrage vocal breath, then I quiver: "This is death."

When I see my family all so pinched When I see my family all so pinched, so silently asking food and safety; while I, false paternity, am disarmed most cruelly. Quite a social match for me on my floor creeps infancy. What can I that cannot he? Then my manhood gasps for breath, and I mourn: "This is death."

Thus the money master is driving himself scientifically and mechanically by the best of all machinery into such a condition of easy-getting that life will soon become to him an aimless sliding to nowhere on golden wheels and rails. And while he, in his palace car is bewalling a relishless life, the slave who drives him is groaning forth his own lamentable experience: "This is death." Yet thought revolutions are Yet thought revolutions are very rapid, they may agree to divide the honors or disagree to a fight.

We will all meet at Cooper Union, Friday evening, July 28.

Recent Achievements of the Socialist Party.

Described by Comrade Enrico Ferri, the well known Professor of Criminal Sociology-

We have translated for our readers the following correspondence of Comrade Ferri recently sent by him to the Berlin "Vorwaerts" for the information of Socialists throughout the world: Rome, July 6, 1899.

The famous utterance—"Legality is killing us"—which Odillon Barrot made half a century ago in France, expresses the leading principle of that reactionary and lawless policy which the governments of several countries are now pursuing.

To capture the public powers which had been monopolized under the

To capture the public powers which had been monopolized under the feudal regime by the nobility and the clergy, the bourgeoisie was forced to proclaim equal civil and political rights for all the people, for it would have been unable to demand them for itself only. 'As a matter of fact, however, the bourgeoisie has exercised all political rights for its own benefit for two-thirds of a century in order to concentrate in its hands the monopoly of oublic power as a means for insuring public power as a means for insuring its economic monopoly.

its economic monopoly.

But when the proletariat was cured of its sickness of political abstinence which had been preached to it by the anarchists and the reactionists, and began to make good use of these civil rights, the right of suffrage, of combination, of assemblage, and of the freedom of the press, for its own emancipation in its own class interests, the constitutional capitalistic governments have been irresistibly and, naturally, enough, driven to the conviction that their monopoly is threatened. And their monopoly is threatened. And since the governments had neither the since the governments had neither the energy nor the seuse to meet the new popular current with discussion and rational reforms, they gradually came to regard the free use of these rights which have become more dangerous weapons in the hands of the class-conscious proletariat than guns and barricades as injurious and inimical to the State the State.

In Belgium the government proposed a suffrage bill designed with the exa suffrage bill designed with the express purpose to create an artificial majority for the government party. But the people of Belgium who live under comparatively advanced economis conditions and are therefore better developed intellectually, and are guided by Socialist thought, have shown to the world an example of a wonderfully strong and successful resistance. sistance.

The Belgian government which remembered Barrot's saying, has been forced by the Socialist people to return to lawful methods.

In Italy, however, with the exception of a few provinces in Piedmont and Lombardy, the economic condition of the people is so miserable that a state of complete exhaustion has been reach of complete exhaustion has been reached and the people no more have the power to render any active and victorious resistance to the oligarchy which keeps its foot on the people's neck and stifles and drains it of its life-blood.

The absolute inability of General Pelloux to subdue the extreme left led him next to adopt the plan of adjourning the chamber for a few days and then making public a royal decree con-

ing the chamber for a few days and then making public a royal decree containing under a new form the gag-laws against the rights of unions, assembly, coalition and the press, with the threat that unless the Chamber pass the bill before the 20th of July, this unconstitutional and therefore illegal decree would take effect on that date.

In the session of the Chamber June 30, the majority, supported by a partial and servile President, made an attempt to trample upon the parliamentary rights of the minority and to force a decision by surprise. This could not be tolerated by the extreme left, the Socialists and the Republicans; we met force with force, and prevented the violation of the legal rights of the minority by physical force.

force.

In the morning of that day, June 30,
In the morning was proclaimed closing a royal decree was proclaimed closing the session-of Parliament.

On the following day the extreme left replied to this act of violence by issuing a manifesto to the country in which the conduct of the government was set forth and the necessity was pointed out of resisting this unconstitutional law oppressing the mignetic.

pointed out of resisting this unconstitutional law oppressing the minority.

The policy of obstruction scored a victory, for the gag-law has not received the sanction of the Chamber.

Article 3 of our constitution says that the law waking power is exercised jointly by the King and the Parliament.

General Pelloux also remembers Bar

General Pelloux also remembers Barrot's principle, and instead of making use of law, he insists on the royal decree which alters the penal code and partly abrogates the vested rights of the people without the consent of the Chamber.

The people of Italy have repeatedly shown in various ways that they are with the extreme left, but they are much weakened to proceed against the conduct of the government in the manner of the Belgian people, and the government was able to add to the many lawless acts which it had already committed this new lawlessness, which is lawless acts which it had already committed this new lawlessness, which is by far the worst of all. If the measure of the people's anger is not running over, it is only because it has not been filled to the brim. The latest act has helped to bring about such a state in

Italy that a few drops may cause an

The municipal elections which took place recently in all the provinces of Italy, are a significant sign of the times. Before these elections were not times. Before these elections were not of a political nature. Now it is different. They have become political struggles, and since the victories we have achieved in Mailand and Tūrin the interest and enthusiasm for the struggle has been growing with every new election. In the South, in the North, and in the central part of Italy we have scored victories over the priests and the government reactionaries who have become, inspite of their old hostility, one heart and soul against us. We have combined in these elections with the Republicans, who are being more and more forced to Socialism, and the banner of the Socialism, and the principal cities of Italy.

The recent acquittal by the Jury in Fiorence of our Comrade Pescetti, the Socialist member of Parliament, was a mighty protest against the reactionary property of the government are very severe and property of the government.

Socialist member of Parliament, was a mighty protest against the reactionary policy of the government.

In May, 1898, a small riot in Florence furnished the pretext for the ruling clique to move the government, which was only too anxious to comply with the request, to declare martial law. Then followed the court-martials before which the Socialists were dragged. Member of Parliament Pescetti was accused, without any ground, of having caused the riot. Luckily he was able to escape prison by flight. For a few months he found an asylum in the House of Parliament in Rome, where he took up his abode and where the police did not dare to arrest him. After the close of the session he fled to France. But the court-martial sentenced him to twelve years imprisonment. When the tests the fiscents. ponce did not dare to arrest him. After the close of the session he fied to France. But the court-martial sentenced him to twelve years imprisonment. When the state of siege was raised, our friend returned to Florence and came before the officers to be tried by a jury of citizens. At his request the Chamber consented to his trial a member of Parliament can not be tried on a criminal charge without the consent of Parliament.—Ed.) and Pescetti reminined under preliminary arrest until the trial last week. We—my friend enaged me as his counsel—made use of the occasion to demolish the structure of contemptible slanders which the police and the court-martial have built up to kill him, and in his person the Socialist Party of Tuskany, morally, economically, and politically.

In this trial I was able to reveal the whole infamy and the whole filth that were hidden in that state of seige, and, on the other hand, the purity of the Socialist preparation the self-searlifee.

on the other hand, the purity of the Socialist propaganda, the self-sacrifice of our foremost fighters and the lofti-ness of our aims. The Jury of Flor-ence acquitted Pescetti and thus brand-ed the shameful sentence of the court-martial

martial.

These are undoubtedly symptoms of a national state of mind which may rightly be called revolutionary, since with the economic exhaustion of the with the economic exhaustion of the Italian people and specially the working people we can not expect such healthy passionate outbreaks as those which took place in Belgium. Under such circumstances the government remains on the path of lawlessness and violation of the constitution and does since circumstances the government remains on the path of lawlessness and
violation of the constitution, and does
not perceive that by his conduct Gen.
Pelloux exposes the person of the Kfng
and the monarchical principle to the
immediate wrath of the people—a fact
about which we, the Socialists, have
the least ground to complain.

During the summer months, until
the reopening of Parliament, the political life, as may be foreseen, will drag
along as heretofore—for I do not believe that the Ministry will be so blind
as to dissolve Parliament and order a
new election, from which only we
could expect any advantage.

The carrying out of the royal decree
will not present any special difficulties,
our officials being a servile lot.

But with the reopening of the session
of Parliament the Socialist Party will
resume its campaign of resistance to

of Parliament the Socialist Party will resume its campaign of resistance to lawlessness. And then we, the Socialists, will also remember Barrot's words that legality is killing the government.

The wiser spirits among the conservatives are in deadly dread of the results of the insane government policy which sets in danger the King and the monarchy in order to gain a momen-

monarchy in order to gain a momen tary advantage; and from day to day the confidence of the country is turning more decidedly toward the Socialist more decidedly toward the Socialist Party, as the only party which knows what it wants and which has not in view any personal, class, or special interests, but solely the interests of the people and of the community.

ENRICO FERRI.

A report in the daily press on the proceedings of the "Peace" conference at The Hague contains, among others, the following interesting news:

The second point, prohibition of the use of asphyxiating projectiles, was agreed to by all except the United States and Great Britain WHOSE ABSTENTION NULLIFIES THE AGREEMENT OF THE OTHERS.

Thus giving the lie to the boasts of capitalist flunkydom that the Anglo-Saxon people being the most civilized, are the foremost in furthering the efforts for peace. Nothing of the kind: The Anglo-Saxon being the wealthiest of all nations just now can best afford to stand the expense of an "armed peace" and are not going to give the relative advantages which may accrue to them on that score just to please the Russian Zar who is afraid of bankrupting his State.

All other considerations, such as sympathy for struggling humanity. alleviation of the horrors of war, realization of eternal peace on earth are good enough to be used as bait for the gullible but not to guide actions of

THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance:

As far as possible, rejected communication will be returned if so desired and stamps are



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

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In	1888	(Presidential) .		. 2.068	l
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INDEPENDENT POLITICAL AC-

How many times had this cry come up in the history of the Labor Movement of this country calling forth tremendous enthusiasm in the world of Labor only to leave behind it disappointment, disgust, and shattered

hopes?
Disregarding the many "working-men's parties" which mushroom-like grow up at every election to be sold to the highest bidder, to the greatest "friend of labor," there has not been a decade in the history of the American Labor Movement which has not witnessed at least one great upheaval of the working class which strove to recent its grievances at the ballot

Last among them in point of time was the great Henry George campaign of 1886 started under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of New York and participated in by the Socialists of New York. Notwithstanding the peculiar hobby of the standard-bearer and leader of that movement it was essentially an expression of the wants and aspirations of the working class. It drew its numerical, moral, and finan cial strength from the ranks of that class, was strenuously opposed and bitterly fought for this reason by the combined forces of capitalism of this, the greatest capitalist city in the Union; and having clearly and sharply drawn the line between the opposing interests of Capital and Labor it fully earned the name of an independent labor movement. Yet even that move ment was dashed to pieces the follow ing year as soon as through the expulsion of the Socialists those at its head succeeded of robbing it of that aggressive uncompromising spirit which alone can arouse indifferent masses and inspire them with the enthus asm necessary to overcome the perniclous influence of capitalist politics. The short-sighted leaders at that time, among them many "prominent labor men." thought the Socialists were a load on their hands with the removal of which they would grow much faster, attracting all citizens who want change" but are afraid of those wildeyed, fanatical Socialists. It seems that what followed should have taught them a lesson. Not alone were they not benefitted by the outrageous and unjustified expulsion of the Socialists, but the very next year the whole party fell asunder like grains of sand, no more held together by the cohesive force which a great principle alone can

And now the daily press is again teeming with sensational news of a new labor party formed at the initiative of Mr. Parsons, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor.

At first we were inclined to treat the matter as a joke, for threats of forming new "labor" parties have of late been made with such frequency that they no more attract the attention even of the inexperienced. But now comes the news that the Central Federated Union, the successor of the old Central Labor Union, has decided to call a special convention in August to launch the new labor party. Several of the delegates who were enthusiastic for the new move at the last Sunday meeting of that central body are men who took part in the campaign of thirteen years ago. The question is, have they learned from bitter experience, or are the same timid, nay, cowardly tactics to be used as at that time? Judging from appearances on the surface they stand where they stood before.

It is our object to point out to those who may repose any trust in a move-ment of this sort the fatal weakness and contradictions of the movement now contemplated.

To begin with, it is a class movement. It is started on the occasion of an unsuccessful strike in which the powers that be have very plainly shown themselves to be on the side of the men of capital as against the sons of toil. It is the express purpose of se who are inaugurating this movement to elect Judges at the next elec tion that would enforce the laws which have been passed in favor of labor as the capitalist Juages enforce those in favor of capital. It is therefore plain that to be successful they must succeed in attracting the greatest possible number of workingmen. There can be no hope to gain a victory at the polls

who sympathize with Labor's cause but these are not the votes that turn the scales in the contest. How, then, are the workingmen's votes to be gotten? By telling them that we are goingto elect men that will enforce labor laws? But who are "we" and who are the men that are to lay special claim to the votes of the working people? Trades Unionists? But common sense and practical experience tell us that the fact that a man carries a trade union card in his pocket is no guarantee that he will vigorously defend Labor's cause in the legislature. We have trade unionists in many of our Legislatures and Boards of Aldermen, there are a few even among the Congressmen, but this has not prevented the capitalists to go on with their aggressive legislation against Labor's interests and in most cases without even a murmur from the so-called representatives of Labor. The common people know it as well as the masters, and hence that apathy and utter indifference of the working masses to all these "political labor" movements, which stands in such striking contrast to the unbounded enthusiasm, the spirit of self-sacrifice and readiness to give up their life for the cause, which our Belgian, French, Italian and German brethren are manifesting. Even an American labor leader ought to perceive at last the tremendous power which is wielded by a great principle. You can not expect, gentlemen of the Federated Union, to rally the working class around your platform unless you come out fearlessly and openly against the infernal system which means slavery to the worker! A few more cents in wages, an hour less of work is not enough to inspire the masses for a POLITICAL movement, it is little enough even for a trade union. Unless you proclaim to the world that the workingman is entitled to all he produces and that he produces all, your sweet words to the workingmen will not mean to him anything more than do the sweet words of the politician, your past associations with the capitalist parties which you have kept up in spite of your recurring disgust with them-at least that's what you have professed-will make the working people eye you with greater suspicion. The promise of one hundred thousand dollars for campaign purposes which seems to have filled you with such enthusiasm for independent political action as to overcome the stubborn opposition which most of you have been accustomed to present against such action in the past makes the affair still more suspicious. Money will win the campaign for a corrupt political party which looks for imme diategains, it neverhad been nor will be the chief factor in a movement which has for its object to do away with a great social wrong. Such a movement needs MEN, it needs the people who

with any but the workingmen's votes.

There may be some votes cast by men

are wronged to back it. Unless the rank and file is fired with a burning hate for the wrong which oppresses it, unless the rank and file is conscious of its rights and determined to win, no rain of money pouring down like a manna from the sky will accomplish any good. It will only breed corruption, of which the old parties have given us enough.

And now the last question: Whence the need for a new Labor Party? Have not we a Socialist Labor Party? A party which has stood all the tests, has successfully steered clear of all the reefs against which had shattered so many endless ephemeral parties in which you, gentlemen of the C. F. U., and the like of you, had taken an initiative part. It is the only Party which not even its enemies have dared to accuse of political corruption, the only Party which has been steadily growing from year to year, gaining in power, in public respect and inspiring fear in its enemies. The issue is being drawn clearer and sharper from year to year. And between the two opposing forces of Socialism and Capitalism every one choose: You can not dodge the issue gentlemen! If you do. you will be dodged into oblivion by the rising tide of the Socialist Movement.

Declare for the S. L. P. or steer clear of the Labor Movement!

"THE WORKERS' CALL" AND SECTION CHICAGO.

The "Workers' Call" of July 22 contains a resolution of Section Chicago which the readers of THE PEOPLE will find reproduced on another page of this issue, and an editorial devoted to the question now agitating the Party as the result of recent occur rences.

With all due regard for the "Work Call" as a Party organ, and with all our esteem for the able and clean manner in which our sister organ is edited, we can not agree with most that is said in the editorial, and in proportion to the influence for good which that paper has been exercising and the grave importance of the question with which the editorial is dealing we shall endeavor to point out the reasons for our disagreement in the hope that Section Chicago and with it the "Workers Call" will see the necessity of a different policy than that to which they now give voice.

We shall take up the various points

in the editorial in the order they oc-

The Editor of the "Workers' Call" is entirely mistaken when he says that the communication informing the Party membership of the suspension of the National Executive was signed by an individual member of the Party, and we are at a loss to understand the cause of his error. By referring to THE PEOPLE of July 16 he will see that the communication is headed in big capitals as follows: "Statement of the National Executive to the Members of the Socialist Labor Party." The statement is then signed "Henry Slobodin, Acting National Secretary." haps it would have been better to have it signed by all the members of the N. E. C. However, as much thought was not given to that point it did not occur to any one that the document signed by the National Secretary would be considered as not an official communication, and as one coming from an individual member. The fact that the comrade signed the document not as an individual member but as National Secretary should have been sufficient not to warrant a construction like that put upon it by the "Call."

'As to the statement coming from the National Executive and not from the Section that was due to the fact that the General Committee left that work to the newly elected N. E. C. it being composed of New York members and therefore well fitted to carry out the

Next comes the assertion that "the two factions have each mutually suspended the other leaving New York with practically no organization." This is again not in conformity with actual facts and is to be explained by the fact that the author of the statement being at a distance is not familiar with the condition of affairs here. There is only one bona fide organization in the city of New York and that is the one which stands behind the new National Executive. It comprises fully twothirds of the total membership of this city and while a minority should not be ignored, it foregoes all rights of recognition as soon as it refuses to abide by the decision of the majority and, what is worse, uses force to resist the carrying out of the majority's

We now come to the most important part of the "Call's" editorial which we quote in full:

We believe that recent events have shown that Section New York is absolutely incompetent under present conditions to longer remain the sent of the national organization and therefore we navise that some other city be selected to hold it until an of the Party can find expression in a more detailed manner.

We will not enter into a discussion as to whether Section New York is or not competent to be the seat of the National Executive. That is for the members of the Party to decide; what is however important is that when certain action is taken it should not be done hastily and rashly, but with due regard for the importance of the step involved and the means to be adopted. This the editorial as well as the resolution of Section Chicago seem to over-Grave as the present situation is it has not been left unforeseen by our constitution. The constitution speaks very plainly and the present N. E. C. has no choice left to it but to follow out strictly the course laid down for it. Art. IV., Sec. 1, states: "It is the right and duty of the said Section or Sections to suspend any member of the National Executive Committee, including the National Secretary, who may be guilty of any neglect of duty; to elect a temporary successor in place of such suspended member, and TO SUBMIT SUCH ACTION WITH THE REASONS THEREFOR TO A GEN-ERAL VOTE OF THE PARTY."

It is therefore clear that the first and only step which can now be taken by the N. E. C. is to submit the action of Section New York for ratification or disapproval by the membership of the country. This will be done as soon as the membership of Greater New York will have voted upon the action taken by the General Committee. For the latter being only a delegated body and some of the outlying Sections no being represented in it, its actions must be first submitted to a referendum vote of the members living within the territory of Greater New York, After the vote of the country has been taken, and the action of Section New York indorsed, as we are confident it will, it will be the time to come out with propositions like that of Section Chi-

The paramount issue before members of the Party now is the late action of Section New York. The duty of all Party papers at present is to take part in the discussion pending the of the members so as to enable the latter to cast an intelligent vote, a vote which should once for all settle the questions that have been disturbing the peace of the Party and interfering with its work.

It is important also for Section Chicago to realize that it places itself in a self-contradictory attitude, when it on the one hand refuses to recognize the National Executive, and, on the other, wants it to submit a certain proposition for a referendum vote. neither the old nor the new Executives are to be recognized by a Section of the Party how can that Section demand from either body to do certain things which only a legally constituted body can do? The way out of this inconsistent position is very simple. The constitution very plainly provides the right of Section New York to suspend National Officers: Section New York is left the sole judge as to whether such officers deserve such treatment or not. Pending the final vote of the Party there is nothing left for individual Sections to do but to recognize the Provisional Executive. By that no Section relinquishes any of its rights, for it lies with it and the rest of the membership of the Party to ratify or disapprove of the action, and it is only while doing that, that it is in a position to propose whatever new measures it may think best in the interests of the Party, and make its voice heard

As far as we know the sentiment of the comrades of this city, we believe we are not mistaken when we say that they would cheerfully submit to the removal of the seat of the National Executive if that should be the desire of the majority of the Party. We know it to be the sentiment of many members in this city that such a change would be beneficial for the Party in removing its central authority from a city which has been the scene of too much discord. But such a proposition should come in a manner prescribed by the rules of our constitution (Art. IV., Sec. 4a), i. e., the Section making the proposition should get the indorsement of "five others located in at least three different States" and then send it to the National Executive Committee. There can be no doubt that if that be done the N. E. C. would proceed as prescribed by the constitution, ie. e., submit it to a referendum

The same is to be said with reference to the other proposition in the Chicago resolution calling for an early national convention. Art. VI., Sect. 1, of the constitution makes ample provision for just such an emergency and Section Chicago should proceed accordingly if it desires to have its will carried out by the Party officers.

As for the rest that is contained in the editorial we have nothing but satisfaction and acquiescence to express. That "there must be no deviation from the clear, class-conscious revolutionary tactics which has marked" the Party's "course in the past; that a revolutionary movement as such has no con cern with any transactions within the capitalist society; that there can be no question of fusion with any party within the realm of capitalist politics; that there can be no coherent movement without strict Party discipline," are truths that have been so often asserted and relterated by all our Party speak ers, Party papers, and in Party literature that it is doubtful whether there is still a man in our ranks who would not subscribe to it. If there is, he is there by mistake, and the sooner such

men leave the Party the better for it. It is however doubtful whether the other statements in the "Call" would find such unanimous approval as the foregoing. When it says that "the will of the Party, must be paramount to that of its created officials" it is surely saving something that would not get the unqualified approval of the deposed Party officers; according to the latter a document worked out by the National Executive Committee stood superior to one issued by the authority of the whole Party, and to criticise the National Executive Committee meant to attack the Party. When therefore the "Call" adds to it further that

all the transactions of the Party officials should be-subject to the greatest publicity possible, so far as the Party membership is concerned; that there should be no suppression of free criticism of Party action within the Party councils and no attempt to use Party organs to the advantage of any particular faction.

we are prepared to hear the cry of "treason" coming from that camp which has confounded Party discipline with blind obedience to those temporarily hold positions of Party trust.

As far as we are concerned we wel come the manly utterance of our Chicago organ which has been the first since the memorable events of two weeks ago to put itself squarely on record for progress and democracy as opposed to reaction and bossism.

THE TRIO SLAPPING EACH OTHER'S FACES.

In the last issue of THE PEOPLE we reproduced in an article entitled "An Interesting Historical Parallel" Vogt's speech of ten years ago when he, together with "the Volkszeitung crowd," helped to overthrow the old N. E. C. Simultaneously with that comes the Beekman street "People" with an article "Ten Years Later" in which all that Vogt has so expressly and pointedly advocated is called "deep villainy." We feel sorry that lack of space prevents us from repro ducing side by side the two articles. Surely, had De Leon known before that he was to slap his own and Vogt's face by his article he would have abstained from writing it. But with the modesty which is so characteristic of his nature he assumed as usual that the proper history of the S. L. P. be gins with 1890 or 1891, the year of his joining the Party, and therefore he could denounce in his off-hand way all that had taken place in our Party be fore that eventful date. Whether the

gentleman has learned a lesson now we do not undertake to tell. What we are wondering is which of the two leaders is to be the fakir from now on, and who is next to be kicked out of the small band of would be leaders? Don't you think, Mr. Vogt, De Leon's ignorance and bad breaks are getting too much of a burden even for an in tellectual giant like you to bear?

"A great deal has also been said in certain quar-ters about the 'pri-"Now, then, all | these interests the German Labor Fakir, the Gerters about the 'private' and 'capital-ist' character of what is insinuat-ingly called the 'Volkszeitung Co.' Fakir, the Ger-man bourgeols ex-workingmen and the singing, etc., society tired-out Socialist—cluster-ed in this city around and cen-tered in a German and it may not be amiss to state briefly a few facts tered in a German paper that, sailing under the name of about this institu about this institu-tion and the man-ner in which it is conducted.

The 'Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Associa-tion,' for this is the real name of socialism, was, from its inception essentially a prac-tical business en-terprise for its own em, That paper, was the "New Yorker the "New Yorker the real name of

Volkszeitung." The fishiness of the Volkszeitun was too rank to be concealed."

Executive Committee, publishes
The People, and
"Vorwaerts," is organized as folstreet "People," July 23, 1899. lows:

lows:

1. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

2. Only members of Section New York and Brooklyn, i. e., only members of Our Party can be our Party, can be admitted: hence the Association is controlled by men who hold the red card.
3. Each member

the society, which

in conjunction with the National

has but one vote, immaterial how many shares \$5 each, pays many shares (at \$5 each, payable in small instal-ments) he or she may hold. A cap-ture of the Asso-dation by ciation by pur-chasing a majority of the shares is thus rendered im-

4. No valid ac-tion of any kind can be taken, un-less there be a quorum present and since a quo rum means one quarter of the several hundred hundred bers of the members of Association, stands to re-that there is much opportunity for a coup d'etat on the part of a small clique. 5. According to be constitution

the constitution nine-tenths of all profits must be set aside for a reserve fund, to be used exclusively for Socialist propaganda. It is only nine-tenths benine-tenths cause the law for bids that the en bids that the en-tire profits of such an association be disposed of by its constitution, and thus the disposi-tion of the re-maining one-tenth is decided upon each year by the July general meeting. So far, meeting. So far, even during the most prosperous period of the Association, t meeting has tha ways voted that this last one-tenth also go to In obedience to

these regulations the New Yorker Volkszeitung though, like most circum stances has spent by far over \$12,000 for an English Social-ist Press and in support of Ger-man weekly and daily Socialist pa-pers outside of pers outside New York.

This is backbiters and in triguers, in order to injure the Par-

to injure the Par-ty, call a 'private capitalist' corpo-ration."

"By order of the National Execu-tive Committee, HENRY KUHN." in a pamphlet ad-dressed "To the Members of the S. L. P." in 1894.

Roosevelt is an upright, honest, fear less man who stands for law above all. He will enforce a law even if it is un popular. Do you-smile, reader? But has not he fought bitterly against the "saloon evil" when Police Commis sioner? It is true there is also a little bit of a law on the statute books pro viding that ten hours shall constitute a day's labor for street railway em ployés, which is not enforced. But then, how can you expect Roosevelt to attend to all little details of this kind? Has not he been kept busy at Oyster Bay consulting with his military advisers about the best ways of shooting down the strikers who are striking for the enforcement of that law?

THE LATE REIGN OF TERROR

The stage, through which our Party has passed during the last two or three years; can be compared to that phase of the Great French Revolution, which is known in history as the "Reign of Terror." The French Jacobins inaugurated their Reign of Terror through fear of foreign inva-Jacobins inaugurated their Reign of Terror through fear of foreign invasion aided by internal treachery. The extremists of the S. L. P. started their Reign of Terror through fear of invasion by that great foreign foe—Eugene Debs and his mighty polyglotous army, aided by an infinite amount of internal disloyalty.

"The Fatherland is in Danger!" was proclaimed by the leaders of revolu-

"The Fatherland is in Danger!" was proclaimed by the leaders of revolutionary Frence. "The Party is in Danger!" was announced by the leaders of the S. L. P. And then similar events followed. The Saviours of the French. Fatherland resolved themselves into the fathous "Committee of Public Safety" with Robespierre at their head. The Saviours of the S. L. P. constituted themselves as a Committee of Party Safety with De Leon at their head. And then the saving began. In both instances the method was the same: inquisition and demolition. Free discussion was prohibited; criticism and all expressions of dissatisfaccism and all expressions of dissatisfac cism and all expressions of dissatisfaction with the regime were declared to be nothing short of treachers. Martial law was proclaimed, the Saviours assumed dictatorial power, and every citizen had either to bow his head or be prepared to lose it entirely. The guillotine or exile awaited every Frenchman that fell under the suspicion of the great Robespiers. Suspenrenemman that fell under the suspi-cion of the great Robespierre. Suspen-sion or expulsion awaited every mem-ber of the S. L. P. who did not show enthusiasm enough in reading THE PEOPLE or in its almighty Editor. No citizen was safe from the ears and eyes of the self-constituted spies of the Committee of Public Safety even in the sanctum of his home. No comrade was safe from the years and eyes" of Sultan De Leon even in his own district. The axe of the guillotine hung over the head of every citizen of poor France. The axe of suspension hung over the head of every member of the S. L. P. All means, were considered worthy for the glorious end—of strengthening the Republic in one instance, the Party in the other. But that glorious end was slow in arriving. Foreign foes had been repulsed, but then internal treachery was suddenly discovered. Every Parisian that wore a decent pair of pants became suspicious. Every of the self-constituted sples of the Com-

Every Parisian that wore a decent pair of pants became suspicious. Every comrade that used decent language in speaking or writing of a labor union or another labor party, was marked as a candidate for expulsion.

The terror grew in intensity. The most rabid Jacobin was not sure, in opening his eyes in the morning, whether he would not have to close them forever before the next morning. The most loyal comrade was never sure that he would not be declared a traitor some day and "Bred out" the next.

Such state of things could certainly

some day and "fired out" the next.

Such state of things could certainly not last forever. France became at last tired of her Saviours and saved them the trouble of further saving her by sending them to the guillotine. The members of the S. L. P. became tired of their self-constituted Saviours and with one mighty shake threw them off with one mighty shake threw them off their shoulders.

their shoulders.

The decapitators have been decapitated, the professional suspendors—suspended, and the terrible nightmare has at last disappeared. We are free men again! We can breathe freely

once more! If we could at least console ourselves, If we could at least console ourselves, that the reign of terror in our Party was as justified as its counterpart in France of the Great Revolution! But we cannot enjoy even this consolation. Every clear-headed and unprejudiced comrade can see at present that our Party was really never in any serious danger, and that no extraordinary Party was really never in any serious danger, and that no extraordinary measures were necessary to save it. We have been fighting all these three years not against mighty enemies outside or inside of ranks, but a row of windmills; and our leader in this ludicrous fight was not a Robespierre, but a very unpolished and barbarous kind of a Don Quichote.

Yes, it was not even trackel—it was

Yes, it was not even tragical—it was rather farcical. M. F. BARANOFF. New York, July 17.

Freedom's Day.

[From the "Workers' Republic."] [From the "Workers' Republic."]

My noble lord,
With spur and sword,
Has swept the world's broad highways
While I, his peer,
In all but gear,
Have slunk along the byeways;
While he has rolled
In cloth of gold.
Use roughed it, wet and dry day.

I've roughed it, wet and dry day, But freedom's light But freedom's light,
Breaks on my sight,
And freedom's day is my day!
Yes, freedom comes,
With roll of drums,
And freedom's day is my day!

I plough and sow, I reap and mow. .
So does my honest neighbor;
My lord doth dine, And feast on wine, he does not labor; And hence I sup The pauper's cup. For every day is Friday; But fredom's light Breaks on my sight For freedom's day is my day!

Will some one tell Will some one tell
My lord how well
The world can do without him?
How all the tears
Of all tae years
Surge, like a sea, about him.
He's had his way

He's had his way
But, lo, his day
Of judgment is a night day;
For freedom's light
Breaks bold and bright,
For freedom's day is my day!

Oh. Lord of lords, What will their swords And guilty power avail them When men unite For truth and right, And in Thy name assail them? When all the world

When all the world
With flags unfurled
Will rise to welcome Thy day
When freedom's light
Will bless my sight—
For freedom's day is Thy day;
Yes. freedom comes,
With roll of drums,
And freedom's day is Thy day! And freedom's day is Thy day!
MICHAEL SCANLAN.

CLASS STRUGGLE.

The History of Poor Tom.

(Concluded.)

The class struggle continued between the class of Toms and the class of masters. The state of mind of Tom, of the class of Toms and the class of masters. The state of mind of Tom, of all the Toms, one can easily imagine. But there are millions of Toms; actually the majority of the community consists of Toms. Now the fact that a majority of the community goes around in a particular state of mind must necessarily manifest itself in some social movement. The Toms are slow to observe and to learn. But the cumulative experience of being knocked over the head with hard facts cannot fall to attract the attention of

knocked over the head with hard facts cannot fall to attract the attention of Tom to the cause of local disturbance within the region of his cranum.

Tom learns sluggishly but he does learn. He learns that the troubles of all other Toms are very much like his own. He learns the force of organized vertice.

Some of the Toms get together and in their inarticulate but striking way some of the lons get together and in their inarticulate but striking way formulate their grievance into some sort of an economic demand. They form a trade organization to realize their demands; to carry them through. The unions carry on a systematic campaign and with progress of all things public opinion crystalizes itself against some particularly flagrant oppression of the worker—Tom.

At the same time this economic movement of the large class of Toms cannot fall to influence the course of political events. It is ridiculously little that Tom can accomplish alone, and it is wonderful how much the mere number of Toms accomplishes. The politicians, with an eye to popularity, are forced to act and labor laws are enacted.

In the meantime the class of employ-In the meantime the class of employ-ers—capitalists is by far not idle. They buy those that lead the workers in their economic struggle. They hire the politicians to direct any conscious Tom into the swamp of inane reforms. The interests of the capitalist—em-ployer on one side, the interests of Tom—the proletarian on the other, are arraigned against each other in con-stant strife. Now one takes the upper hand, now the other. And it is the stant strife. Now one takes the upper hand, now the other. And it is the conflict of these material interests that is the determining factor of social development. Class struggle is the method of social evolution in capitalistic society. The vast majority of the individuals, the mass of the people are utterly unconscious of this basic law; still are they, not the less, subject to it. Like clay in the hands of the potter the habits and the character of the individual are shaped by this great social force. His standard of right and wrong, his moral conceptions, his idealistic or artistic aspirations not cial force. His standard of right and wrong, his moral conceptions, his idealistic or artistic aspirations not less than his individual egotistic inclinations are mere manifestations of the conflict of social forces. They indicate the relative triumphs of one or the other class.

the other class.

The philosophic theories advanced in The philosophic theories advanced in scientific treatises or in fiction; the contents of the novels of the day; the psychological state of the collective mind; the veriest schools of abstract speculation; the division of political parties; all these are merely the play of the forces of the social class struggle.

gle.
The class struggle determines all dynamic manifestations in society whether or not individuals are con scious of it.

scious of it.

Descend into the crowded streets of the city and take the average man or woman; take the farmer from his plough; the professor from his chair; the preacher from his pulpit; the agitator from the street corner; the gambler from the exchange; the poet from his garret; the malden from the bower; ask each of them, what are his receives of such of them. garret; the malden from the bower; ask each of them what are his regrets of yesterday, his care of to-day, his hopes for to-morrow. Analyse and classify them intelligently, in the light of scientific deductions elaborated by our minds. Trace them to their original cause, and you shall find that it is always the economic conditions, individual position in this or that class, transition form this to that class, which in one case more, in the other transition form this to that class, which in one case more, in the other less remotely, but always ultimately, underlie individual character, as well as social manifestations.

The conditions of production and distribution in capitalistic society divide it into two hostile camps, pitting one class against the other.

The interests of one class lie in the present system of production and dispresent system of the production and disp

present system of production and distribution. The dominating capitalist class, armed with all the authority and prerogatives of the State and Govern-ment, nay, still more strongly leaning upon the traditions of the past, upon the habits deeply imbedded in our nat-ure, this class stands for the preserva-tion and perpetuation of the present

system.

The class of producers—proletarians. The class of producers—proletarians, the class of workers, whose interests, antagonistic to those of the capitalist class, lie in a change of the system of production and distribution, this class—having at its side nothing but the all pervading force of social development; having only one ally, the irresistible pressure produced by change in the tools of production; this class struggles for a change in the political code of society in accord with the economic evolution of society.

It is well to point out here the strikingly strange, wonderful tendency in

ingly strange, wonderful tendency in the progress of all things as well as in economic development. The economic conditions in the course of their develconditions in the course of their developments produce an element in society whose interests lie in a change of these economic conditions. Tending to negative (annihilate) themselve the economic conditions lend all their force and sanction to the struggle for their change. Thus economic conditions tend to remedy-the evil they produce. It is the compensating-principle of a miserable present that it bears in its womb, and is the necessary mother of a better future.

All the patent, apparent powers are

a better future.

All the patent, apparent powers are with the dominating capitalist class; all the latent, hidden social forces are on the side of the proletarian class.

This principle of negation, of self-annihilation is the basic formula of Socialist philosophy—a philosophy whose boundaries coincide with those of nature. For this principle applies to all things in nature.

The meaning given by the science of Socialism to the principle of class struggle is the following:

It is a law of social development acting through the individuals whether or not the individuals are conscious of it. Consciousness of the agent is not a necessary factor in laws of nature which grade below conscious class struggle; as the laws of aggregation, of sexual affinity; descending from the organic to the suborganic, down to the simplest of all laws, the universal law of gravitation.

of gravitation.

I shall endeavor to present here the most salient of the arguments advanced against the doctrine of class struggle as here expounded. It is

If the laws which determine social If the laws which determine social development are outside of the sphere of human desire, of human intent, of human will; if all things are, so to say, predetermined in the inalterable course of nature; if the misery of the present tends to remedy itself, anyhow; tends to remedy itself whether we want that or not—i.e. without how; tends to remedy itself whether we want that or not,—I. e., without our being conscious of it; tends to remedy itself in its own way and no other,—why, then, should we exert ourselves at all? Why should we, with our limited knowledge, bungle in our attempts to fix 'the course of things, perhaps, in opposition to their ultimate aim? Would it not be far more rational to sit passively by, and wait for things to better themselves, to drift

tional to sit passively by, and wait for things to better themselves, to drift without any effort into the millenium? This argument is often uttered by learned heads.

I will not discuss its logical contradiction. First, it assumes the celeptated doctrine of iron necessity, of fatalism. That all things happen, and will happen, in society as elsewhere, whether we will it or not; that if there be such a thing his individual will, it has not an lota of influence upon the course of social development. And after thus denying that man is a free agent, the argument reproaches him for NOT exercising his will. It fells him not to do a certain thing as it is of no avail. of no avail.

of no avail.

Such a proposition further assumes that social development is one thing in itself; that individual desires, intentions, etc., are another thing in itself. It tells the individual:

"Remain calm and peaceful. Rest in philosophical contemplation of the course of things in society. Make no effort, for it is of no avail,— things will adjust themselves in their own way."

But how? Hit how?

There can be no social life and activity without a society. There can be no society without individuals. Social activity means the collective activity of the individuals. If each individual should do nothing, but lie in the shadow of a mangrove tree or vine,—what society will there remain to develope? It is self-evident that there is no social development taking place outside of what the individuals are doing. We cannot sit idle and contemplate social of what the individuals are doing. We cannot sit idle and contemplate social development as something beside ourselves. Or sit, hands and legs down, on the shore of a passing stream of events and languidly let social development run between our fingers as the running waters.

One might as well speak of the population of the City of New York which

One might as well speak of the population of the City of New York which will go on increasing though each individual being retire from the limits of the city. Just as the population of a city must necessarily include every human being in that city, even so is it true, that we are the society and within us and between us is all there is of social progress and social development.

I have stated before that there are I have stated before that there are great historical causes which, in ultimate instance, give shape and form to our ideas, passions, tastes, inclinations, and also our will. These are the laws which out of apparent chaos caused by strife of forces evolve the modern man, evolve the future man. The strife of blind forces shape our mind and our spirit; but there again intervenes, the great compensating mind and intervenes the the great compensating of self-destruction of a

intervenes the great compensating principle of self-destruction of a present for a higher future. This principle is pregnant with a promise that the bilind social forces, that hammer and forge the intellect and spirit of man, will in their turn be conquered and bent before the well-tempered intellect and spirit. At present we are in a period of transition, on a broad road to that destiny.

Still we continue to act mainly because there are irresistible forces which impel us to act. We desire because there are powerful causes that make us desire. It is useless to argue why we do so and not otherwise; why we do at all, since it is of no avail. Our passing thought, our aspiring ideals, the smallest shade of our tastes, the fury of our passions are all the same blind energy evolving in and through us to some higher purpose.

We do because we cannot help doing. Our desires are utterly uncontrollable. And there is no social development outside of what we do and

We do because we cannot nelp do-ing. Our desires are utterly uncon-trollable. And there is no social de-velopment outside of what we do and of what we desire.

Another argument is advanced against the doctrine of class struggle.

It is argued:

The principles of social science, as expounded by Socialists, do not show the necessity of independent political action. Since the law of class struggle is so self-assertive that it pervades all manifestations, it must necessarily manifest itself in the struggle of polimanifest itself in the struggle of poli-tical parties. The strife between the interests of the capitalists and the in-terests of the proletariat must rage in all political parties, whatever their name and ostensible principle. And since the Socialists claim that the latent social forces are in league with the working class, it follows that this class must continually gain ground wherever they give battle; gain in the old political parties in proportion to the progress of all things, and not a old pointen parties the progress of all things, and not a lota less; and in new independent political parties just in proportion to that progress, and not a lota more.

Why, then, found, with so much gusto, new political parties if the same purpose is achieved through the old ones. Why claim monopoly of the principle of class struggle for the Socialist Labor Party,—claim that this principle asserts itself only through independent political action of the proletariat; that capitalist parties are void of conflict, only the capitalist being represented there and, therefore, no struggle taking place.

Such is the argument.

Now, the proposition that the principle of class struggle permeates all the

ciple of class struggle permeates all the forces of society and asserts itself even in capitalistic political parties is true. The Socialists claim no mono-poly of the principle of class struggle. What we, Socialists, understand by

taking the principle of class struggle as the guiding star of political action, I shall presently explain. We are not bound to give any justification for independent political action. As I have stated before, no social phenomenon stands in need of justification by the canons of desire or intent. For there are other, deeper causes that determine all things. The proletarian political movement has its legitimate justification in its very existence. For there must be great natural causes which have produced it. This practically settles the question. But let us assume, for the sake of argument, that we may test the movement of the proletariat by the standard of universal fitness of things, and then at our will adopt or reject it, according as we find that it has or not a place in social progress.

Indoubtedly, no political party could

progress.
Undoubtedly, no political party could reasonably claim to be the sole source and author of the progressive social development. As I have stated before, the causes which determine the state for the progressive social development and the state of the second solutions. of human spirit and human mind will, in their turn bow before that spirit and mind. Human consciousness takes gradually the ascendency over unconscious forces. As yet these forces largely determine the path of society. But science can be and is greatly helpful in facilitating and accelerating the course of mankind. The higher the plane is which society has reached, the more important are the elements of of human spirit and human mind will more important are the elements of more important are the elements of science and conscious action. In the past, as new systems of social life were ushered in, even then there were men who stood helpful at the treshold of the new world, and with penetrating knowledge and conscious action smoothed the path to a better life, to a higher ideal a higher ideal.

In the course of development of all

a higher ideal.

In the course of development of all things in nature, there are moments when the accumulated elements of new life gather sufficient force to assert themselves. They suddenly break out: the old principle of life and existence is discarded and a new principle of progress is substituted. The slow process of development from lower to higher phases is called Evolution; the sudden assertion of new forces is named Revolution.

The Socialist Labor Party is preeminently the party of Revolution. After its natural period of gestation in the womb of the capitalist state, the Socialist state will, by an act of antural Revolution, be ushered into the world. At this critical moment the Socialist Labor Party will act the midwife. This act of midwifery; this smoothing of the path for a new civilization; this awakening of the consciousness of what is coming is the great historic function of the Socialist Labor Party, and the rational justification for its place in the universal harmony of things.

It is still further argued:

harmony of things.

It is still further argued:

If the principle of class struggle is a law of social development, and is as much a primal, elementary law of nature as the law of gravitation or any other physical law, by what right of reason do the Socialists take it as ground for their political demands?

We all obey the law of class struggle,—agreed. Does then a law of nature stand in need of endorsement by political parties; of promulgation by political parties; of promulgation by polistand in need of endorsement by poli-tical parties; of promulgation by poli-tical parties? As well might you make the dispute over the nature of light a party issue. Class struggle may be a legitimate subject for disquisition in schools and academies, but it is mani-festly absurd to make it an issue of the day. Moreover, the Socialists who claim that they alone stand on the ground of class struggle gainsay, again, their own proposition that this is a law of social development pervad-ing all social manifestations.

Thus the Socialists are to be con-fused.

Thus the Socialists are fused.

Nay and nay.

This social law is not negatived by the attitude of Socialists but borne out by it. The Socialists act not in conflict with this social principle but in full accord with it. More than this,—the Socialists are the only ones that

the Socialists are the only one act so.

There is a fundamental distinction between the law of economic class struggle and the conscious class struggle advocated by the Socialists. It is gle advocated by the Socialists. It is
the distinction between a law of nature and a METHOD of deriving from
it the greatest benefit. The distinction
is similar to that between the Nautical
Almanac which every sea captain follows and the astronomic laws upon
which it is founded. Such obedience
of the sea captain to the laws of nature
does not mean that be enforces or
promulgates those laws; that they can
manifest themselves through his volunfary action only. It means, on the manifest themselves through his volun-tary action only. It means, on the contrary, that if he wants that his ac-tions effect, in the best and quickest way, what he intends they should, he must act in accord with the natural laws to which such acts are amenable.

The Socialists do not promulgate the The Socialists do not promulgate the law of class struggle. They simply awaken the consciousness of the individuals to the law. For knowledge of the laws which determine the course of society is of as much vital importance in social struggle as knowledge of astronomical laws is in navigation. This knowledge will facilitate and accelerate social progress. Nature, cercelerate social progress. Nature, cer-tainly, forces man along the path of tainly, forces man along the path of progress, but nature's ways are tor-turous, painful and wasteful. The So-cialists recogizing the opposition of in-terests of the two classes, urge upon one class, the more numerous and the one whose interests will be furthered by the change, to act consciously in accord with the law of class struggle.

The mandate of the law of class struggle must be realized, and, theo-retically, may be realized in either of

the two ways.

The capitalist class may subdue and The capitalist class may subdue and crush the working class, holding him down till all resistance exudes out of him, together with his ideals of liberty and brotherhood,—a state incompatible with the modern spirit of progress; or the proletariat will capture the reigns of government, abolish private property in the instruments of production and distribution and establish the Cooperative Commonwealth.

All the tendencies of modern life converge in favor of the final victory of the proletariat.

of the proletariat.

To recapitulate:
Social class struggle is the organic law of social development in a capitalist state. Political class struggle is a method of conscious political action. It awakens class-consciousness. Class-consciousness shows man the identity of his interests with the interests of of his interests with the community, of progress.

H. SLOBODIN.

ORGANIZERS' STATEMENT

As to true Membership of Section Greater New York THE PEOPLE has been in receipt

THE PEOPLE has been in receipt of several letters from the country asking for a detailed statement of the membership of Section New York, the number of delegates in General Committee and the number of members remaining loyal to the Party, as well as those who have followed the deposed officers. We now submit a statement of Organizer Gerber in reply to these questions.

of Organizer Gerber in reply to these questions.

The number of members given below is that published by ex-Organizer Abelson in the month of January, and is naturally somewhat below the actual membership at present; a new semi-yearly report was about to be published when the former organizer was deposed. The number of members credited as favoring the old and new administration, respectively, is bers credited as favoring the old and new administration, respectively, is based on reports of meetings and votes usually cast for and against the ad-ministration, on reports of members of the respective Districts, and on the personal knowledge of the organizer who has attended the meetings of most of the District.

bly District	ership in good standing	ers against deposed administration	ates for deposed administration (2014-0020 :- :010 :01
		Istration	istration
1st, 3d and 5th 2d 4th 6th and 10th 7th 8th 9th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 1sth 1sth 1sth 1sth 1sth 1sth 1sth 1s	12 16 56 25 18 40 15 10 36 15 30 15 23 60	3 9 12 44 2 23 3 15 6 34 10 5 10 5 29 16 4 11 5 25 18 2 5 18 35 25	22442233 .1 .042 .2 .2 .4

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20th II	11	11		2	
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32d and 33d	40	25	15	3	
34th and 35th I	60	32	28	4	
34th and 35th II	10	8 7	2 3 2	1	
Polish, Branch	10	7	3		10
Bohemian Branch	10	8	2		1
BROOKLYN O	RGAN	IZA	CION	S.	
5th	10	71	3	1	
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ith II.	28	1	28		n

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Danish Branch 10
Polish Branch 9

53 Organizations, 1,120 394 726 43 61

Thus out of a total of 1,120 good Thus out of a total of 1,120 good-standing members, there were before the meeting of July 8, 384 members favoring the old administration, or slightly over one-third of the total membership. Since the suspension, however, of the old Party officers there has been guite a stangede to our Dishas been quite a stampede to our Dis-tricts of members formerly favoring tricts of members formerly favoring the administration who have now left that side in disgust; besides that several comrades who for months or years have not attended Party meetings, driven away by the spirit of De Leonism, have now again joined our ranks. The 28th Assembly District place of De Leon's residence), for example, has now 55 good standing members; the 23d has increased to over 40, etc., in nearly every District.

And now as to the alleged 76 delegates which met in the so-called General Committee at new headquarters, as given in Mr. De Leon's "People."

2d A. D.—Max Kaplan, a suspended member of the Party, and now the sole "member" of that District which he represents.

6th and 10th A. D.-Henry Ehren-

6th and 10th A. D.—Henry Ehren-prels, representing two.members. 8th A. D.—Steinberg and Berdichevs-ky, representing six members. 12th A. D.—Represented by three delegates. Since 16 members with-drew from that District, preferring to remain with the Party as against the officers, the District, according to the rules of Section New York, could not be represented by more than two dele-gates.

13th A. D.—One delegate, represent ing three members besides himself.

16th A. D.—Four delegates. As there are only 28 left in that Branch it was entitled to only two delegates.

18th A. D.—Two delegates. Since ten men withdrew, entitled to only one delegate.

delegate.
21st A. D.—One delegate, represent-

23d A. D.-One delegate, represent

23d A. D.—One delegate, representing his co-member.

28th A. D.—De Leon's "American" Branch of seven men represented by two delegates; Deutsch and Eichhorn.

32d and 33d A. D.—Four delegates, representing 25 members (entitled to two)

34th and 3th A. D.-Four delegates, representing 35 members (entitled to three). BROOKLYN

3d and 9th Ward-Two delegates 3d and str ward—Two delegates. That Ward was never organized before, and is seemingly the result of splitting up of the 6th Ward into two parts, since Keep, one of its delegates, has been a member until now of the

oth Watu.

5th A. D.—Two delegates representing nine members.

6th and 12th Ward—One delegate.

Has never had more than seven members.

bers.
The rest of the Districts mentioned in Mr. De Leon's "People" were en-

titled to their representation as far as number of members is concerned.

It will also be seen from their own report that the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 15th, 17th, 22d, 24th, 80th A. D.'s and Polish Branch of New York, and 18th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th A. D.'s, and 16th, 22d and 23d Wards and Polish Branch of Brooklyn were not represented at all in their "General Committee," thus proving that they do not have a single man in those Districts on their side, since he would otherwise come as a delegate representing himself, as is the case in the other of their "Districts."

"Districts."

So much for our relative strengths and their "representative" General Committee!

JULIUS GERBER. Organizer Section New York.

THE SITUATION IN BOSTON.

The Financial Secretary of the Sec-tion in that City Making Grave Charges Against Certain Members there-

Section Boston has for the past six months been engaged in an internal struggle that has caused us to lose en-tire cognizance of all but our own

In fact it was only last week that we have been enabled to wrest the full control of our sub-Branches from an control of our sub-Branches from an element that had up to that time been ruling to rulin. Being in no manner scrupulous as to methods employed, there was barefaced mismanagment and diverting of Party moneys for personal purposes. I as financial secretary of Section Boston state these facts not from hearsay but from evidence in the possession of Section Boston. This particular element, it is important to note, are now going the rounds as great howlers for De Leonism, and brazenly circulating petitions for the endorsement of the deposed National Executive Committee, and I tional Executive Committee, and have no doubt should De Leonism b sustained but that this element will again come to the front and rule the

As to the general outlook in Section Boston I am frank to admit that the situation here is very grave. The trouble with our Boston comrades is that they very seldom attend meetings, generally are content to pay dues and mind their own business, overlooking in this entirely the fact that a Socialist must be so not only in name but in act, that it is his duty to be the aggressor at all times just as soon as he becomes conscious of his opportunities.

Furthermore, and this particularily must be realized that principle can at no period of development be embodied and expressed wholly in personality. There are men, many of them, un-doubtedly, in our Party who are very doubtedly, in our Farty who are very brilliant, very aggressive, and very dogmatic, who may wield a mighty pen which oft-times does magnetize and at-tract an homogenous element, but—and this is where the danger lurks—once forget that man is fallible, that man's power is limited, that no armor has been invented that can't be pierced, that "or is human" and we immethat "to err is human," and we immediately fall into the error of assuming that not only is principle embodied in person, but that personality is above principle.

Again, Boston comrades have so long been accustomed to reading the one-

Again, Boston comrades have so long been accustomed to reading the one-sided arguments presented in THE PEOPLE under De Leon's editorship, so much accustomed to its vicious attacks upon individuals and its sneering refusals to entertain contrary opinions, because the I AM of one person's intelligence was in the estimation of that "One" greater than the sum total or collective intelligence of all the Party members. It is not surprising therecollective intelligence of all the Party members. It is not surprising therefore that decency has been put to slumber, let us hope not of death, but all semi-stupor. That energy and perseverance can overcome. Then, again, we have had within a number of months a few samples of De Leonist organizers (Hickey, Kelnard, Keep), who followed well the teachings of the "master." Hickey, who prior to coming here, writing up an article published in THE PEOPLE defaming womanhood, one of the most cowardly ing here, writing up an article purple lished in THE PEOPLE defaming wo-manhood, one of the most cowardly concocted attacks ever printed. This very individual when here had the brazen ehrontery to inquire of me how brazen eirontery to inquire of me now it liked that particular specimen of his writings, for to him it appeared to be a most wonderful composition and in his own mind at least scored a point that destined him gaining both "name" and

Then, again, we had Keinard, whom if I do not respect I at least pity, for he who speaks not what he means when forced to do so should not be condemned. However, he played his part quite well, for the very first ques-tion put to him at his "lecture" in Bos-ton immediately brought down a torrent of abuse upon the arrogant ques tioner, in which above the din we could tioner, in which above the din we could hear such terms as "Thief," "Liar," "Crook," "Fakir," etc., etc., the questioner himself being told he was crazy and, of course, he had to accept the appellation or stand another on-slaught of abuse.

Keinard calling personally upon me the next day, I bluntly asked him what grounds he had for calling certain receipt necessarity defend them.

what grounds he had for calling certain people not present to defend themselves thieves, liars, etc., etc., and if he had proofs to back up his assertions. His simple answer was that everybody knew it and, furthermore, did not THE PEOPLE publish it?

PEOPLE publish it?
As to Keep, we all remember his article attacking Hyndman and his continued slurs upon different persons. Surely, no self-respecting person can uphold such despicable methods.
In conclusion permit me to add that I am in accord with the action of Section New York in suspending the preceding National Executive Committee and whilst I do not agree with the

preceding National Executive Committee, and whiist I do not agree with the sentiment of the composition of provisional committee, I recognize the necessify and expediency of the time and the possibility of improvements by suggestions of Party members.

M. KAPLAN.
Boston, July 17, 1899.

We will all meet at Cooper Union, Friday evening, July 28.

Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, J. Mahlon Barnes and Fred, Long of Philadelphia. S. Sleverman of Rochester, and other prominent Socialist speakers will address the meeting at Cooper Union, Friday evening, July 28.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

Students like "The People".

Students like "The People".

To the Editor of THE PEOPLE.—It has been a matter of great pieasure to myself, and many of my friends to see that anairs have taken a different turn and that THE PEOPLE has been taken from the hands of those who were unfit to edit it.

Most of us are students in the various miversities in the city and we have found it a great pieasure to be able now to hind it a great pieasure to be able now to hind it a great pieasure to be able now to hind it a great pieasure to be able now to hind it a great pieasure the beauty of the previous issues. We hope that in the future THE PEOPLE will contain far more educational matter and that the personal prejudices and ill will of the Editor will and no room in its columns. We would like to see an absence of capitalized expressions as they do not at all add to the beauty of the paper.

Besnetfally yours.

support against bossism and tyranny, a bette remain.

Respectfully yours.

EUGENE J. SCHOLER.

New York, July 21, 1899.

A Follower Worthy of his Master-A Follower Worthy of his Master.

To the Editor of THE PEOPLE.—I do not think that I will ever change my opinion. be Leon is right. I have been in PHACTECAL POLITICS and know, that De Leon's way is the only right way to win. Hammer the fakirs and drive them to hell. Your mild mannered Dutch Socialism, tinged with the worst form of Anarchy and free-love business does not go down the guilet of the average American. I have read the free-love-doctrine preached in the Volkszeitung' and have no use for that rag. If you get out of the narrow path of clean cut scientic Socialism and bring any of your muddle-headed Dutch mosense in it, I will refuse for one to follow you, and there are others.

C. C. CROLLY

Injustice to the Workingmen.

To the Editor of THE PEOPLE—Last week, while in a severe thunder storm here, an employe of a capitalist drove his team under a shed on his place until the storm passed. While there, the barn was struck by lightning, the effect of which stunned the driver, knocking him off the wagon, and also causing the team to run away, damaging the wagon and harness. Because the driver was not killed he is obliged to make the damages good or loose his position. CHRISS SCHLINKE.

To the Editor of THE PEOPLE.—I want Socialism because it will bring justice, pleasure and plenty, and shield us from the tyraut. I pay my dues and octe the S. L. P. Or like the second of the state of the second o To the Editor of THE PEOPLE.-I want

LETTER BOX.

[No questions will be considered that comin anonymous letters. All letters mus carry a bona fide signature and address.]

C. S., SMITH'S LANDING, N. Y.-Sorry can not publish your communication with the letter from the clergyonn. Would take up too much space. The other part is pub-ilshed in this issue.

lished in this issue.

R. A. MORRIS, CHICAGO.—Perhaps the resolution of Section Chicago to which you refer in your letter of July 15 went astray on account of change of Editors. If you send on an other copy it will be published.

KRUSE, HOLMES, and TUTTLE. LOS ANGELES.—The copy of the resolution you sent in does not bear the seal of the Section, and all the three names are signed by one hand. If you want to have your resolution published, please send in another copy signed by the secretary or organizer of the Section with the seal of the same attached.

of the Section with the seal of the same attached.

ERNEST SHERWOOD, PROVIDENCE, R. I.-1. "Is every Branch in Section New York represented or entitled to representation?" Yes.

2. There a number of outlying Sections, such as that of Richagord Borough, which of the comparatively expected in the country of the country of

dum vote of the New York City membership.

R. B., CLEVELAND.—A detailed statement of the membership of Section Greater New York and the delegates representing it in General Committee will be found given in another column of this issue. The reports of the present membership of the various subdivisions are now coming in and two or three to be in two or three to be in the constant of the color of the proceedings of the so-colled General Committee a report by Abelson as to the vote on the Liedertafel. It goes without saying that Section New York as now constituted can not take the statement of Abelson and a new yote has been ordered taken.

Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor 1.—"The Workingmen's Marseilleise," ar-ranged by H. Mohr.

2.—"Down with Slavery," words selected from Shelley; music by Platon Brounoff. The Hand with the Hammer," by Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon Brounoff.

4.—"On the first of May," by Elizabeth Serber; music by Platon Brounoff. ce, 10 cents per copy. Send your or-

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 E. 4th street, New York City.

To All Members of the S. L. P. in Greater New York-

Comrades:—All correspondence intended for the Party Organizer, elected by the new General Committee, should be addressed as

follows:

JULIUS GERBER (Personal),
64 East Fourth street,
64 East Fourth street,
The word "personal" will prevent correspondence intended for the regularly
elected Organizer from being delivered to
anybody who might be personating the Organizer without being authorized to act is
such capacity.

JULIUS GERBER.

Organizer of Section New York.

Don't forget the meeting at Cooper Union Friday evening, July 28. Social-ist speakers of national prominence will address you there.

APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

Labor Party and the Progressive
Trade-Unions.

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

HENRY STAHL, Treasurer.

HENRY STAHL, Treasurer,
FRED. E. KIRCHNER, Jr.
MICHAEL F. BARANOFF,
RUDOLPH BECKER.
WILLIAM FAHL.
MORRIS HILLQUIT.
STEPHEN WENZEL.
National Executive Committee. HENRY SLOBODIN,

.............

For the National Fund of the So Labor Party the following donations	1.
For the National Fund of the So	cialist
Labor Party the following donations	have
been received:	
H. W	\$5.00
John Heinrich	1.00
N. Bendin	1.00
been received: H. W. John Heinrich N. Bendin Wm. Meler Fr. Julius Halpern Hr. Julius Halpern Hr. Julius Halpern Hranz Albert Ernest Ramm Lebnhoff, Jr. L. Jablinowski Thomas Gerndt S. Weiss	2.00
Dr Julius Halpern	15.00
H. C. S	5.00
Semper Idem	10.00
Franz Albert	3.00
Ernest Ramm	.00
L. Jablinowski	1.00
Thomas Gerndt	1.00
8. Welss	1.00
16th Assembly District (collection)	4.15
Ad. Jablinowski	1.00
4th Assembly District	7.15
S. Weiss 16th Assembly District (collection) Ad. Jabilnowski 4th Assembly District Louis Blum Waiters' Union No. 1 W R	10.00
M. R.	10.00
Tuscheck	5.00
34th and 35th Assembly District	3.50
M. R. Tuscheck 34th and 35th Assembly District. L. Kropf Peter Moeller Fred. Schaefer L. D.	1.00
Peter Mocher	1.00
P D	1.00 2.00
R. D. S. Lissauer	20.00
J. Granzig	2.00
Otto Wegener	5.00
Cigarmakers' Union 149, Brooklyn	5.00
United Engineers Union No. 1:	0.50
for City Executive	6.50
Collected by Stahl:	0.00
Mrs. Harth	1.00
Stephan Bacher	.50
Edw. Behnke	.50
John Grooki	.50
Wm. Senbert	50
Henry Stahl	50
Frauen-Verein, Br. 1. L. I. City, col-	
R. D. R. D. S. Lissauer J. Grunzig Otto Wegner Cigarmakers' Union 149, Brooklyn Cigarmakers' Union No. 1: for National Executive for City Executive Collected by Stahl: Mrs. Harth Stephan Bacher Beng Stute John Groehl Wm Seubert Henry Stahl Frauen-Verein, Br. 1, L. I. City, collected by Miss Carrie Stahl. 30th Assembly District N. J. Stone Workingmen's Educational, Club of Manhattanville	3.05
30th Assembly District	13.46
N N Stone	2.00
Workingmen's Educational Club of	.50
Manhattanville	5.65
A. Graefe	1.00
Collected by J. Moeller	2.75
Seth St Club House 1st Instrict	4.02
Miss M Gunberg	3.00
Br. 1, 21st Assembly District, B'lyn	6.00
Ditto, collected	2.87
6th and 10th Assembly District	3,50
Ditto, collected	1.50
R H Elizabeth	10.00
13th and 14th A. D., Brooklyn	5.00
Ditto, collected	2.80
Compositors of "N. Y. Volkszeitung",	12.00
Br. Stapleton, Section Richmond	10.00
N. J. Stone N. N. Workingmen's Educational, Club of Manhattanville A. Graefe Collected by J. Moeller 32d and 33d Assembly District 83th St. Club House, 1st Instalment Miss M. Gunberg Br. 1, 21st Assembly District, B'lyn Ditto, collected 0th and 10th Assembly District Ditto, collected Br. 1, Section Essex County B. H., Ellsabeth 13th and 14th A. D. Brooklyn Ditto, collected Compositors of 'N. Y. Volkszeitung' Br. Stapleton, Section Richmond.	1.00 2.00
Section it Junett Treighten	5.00
G. D. H. W.	.75
Collected at meeting of Socialist Co- operative Publishing Association	
operative Publishing Association	8.36

Receipts for City Executive Committee Section New York.

For the City Executive Committee of Section New York the City Executive Committee of Section New York the following donations were received:

26th Assembly District, collection. \$5.63
26th Assembly District, collection. \$5.63
26th Assembly District, collection. \$5.63
26th Assembly District Problem 1.000
27th And 14th A. D., Br. 1, Brooklyn. 5.00
28th And 14th A. D., Br. 1, Brooklyn. 5.00
28th And 14th A. D., Br. 1, Brooklyn. 5.00
28th And 14th A. D., Br. 1, Brooklyn. 5.00
28th And 18th A. D., Br. 1, Brooklyn. 5.00
28th Assembly District. Morrisania, 1st
1st A. D., collection. 1.00
27th Assembly District. 3.02
27th Assembly District. 3.02
27th Assembly District. 1.00
27th Assembly District. 1.00
27th Assembly District. Brooklyn. 25.00
28th Assembly District. 3.00
28th Assembly District. 3.00
28th Assembly District. 3.00

TotalJULIES GERBER, \$114.18

OFFICIAL.

Secretary, Henry Slobodin, 184 William street, New York. William street, New York.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN.
ADA.—National Executive Committee—
Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street,
Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-64 East Fourth street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.) NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of July 25, 1899, at 184 William street, New York, G. Wenzel absent without excuse. Reading of minutes of previous meeting dispensed with.

Acting Secretary reported: Engaged several members to act of the instructions of the street of the street of the street of the street of the instructions of the street of th

Rechard Rechar New York State Committee.

Ceneral Committe, Section New York.

Chairman, Comrade Ph. Schmitt; vice-chairman, Comrade Géo, Sleburg, Minutes of the special meeting of July 14 read and approved.

Seventy-two new members admitted to the Section.

Committee on Circlentials, reported and

the Section.

Committee on Credentials reported and recommended the seating of the following additional delegates:

7th A. D.—Gustav Falkenberg,
12th A. D.—Lichtenberg, J. M. Christenfeld.

reid.

11th A. D.—Abbert, Grafe.

11th A. D.—Ash, Spatt, Rapp.
13th A. D.—H. Burlich, Ralleyer.
15th and Itth A. D. s—Mrs, B. Braune,
16th A. D.—Plaeschel, S. Lissauer.
18th A. D.—Chas, Fishel, John Bower,
21st A. D.—Chas, Fishel, John Bower,
21st A. D.—Carl Sottung.
24th A. D.—B. Felgenbaum.
30th A. D.—B. Felgenbaum.
30th A. D.—Che Partenbeimer, Jablinowsky, J. Well.
32d and 33d A. D.'s—Welss, J. Welsh,
Nathan Reichenthal.
34th and 35th A. D.'s—Schweikert, C.
Gall.

Gall.
Branch 11—Hergert, Pohle, Zahorskie,
Pollsh Branch—Broophy,
6th A. D. (21st Ward)—Bacher, Schaefer,
13th and 14th A. D. S, Br. 1—Paul Sahlbranch, H. Feitner,
13th and 44th A. D. S, Br. 2—Otto Bisang,

Drace, H. Feiner.

Joe Clayton.

Jac Clayton

of General Committee.
Organizer J. Gerber preferred charges against L. Abelson, former organizer, J. J. Kinneally, former financial secretary, Forbes, former treasurer, and H. Sinpson, organizer the secretary for refusing to the secretary for refusing to deliver the unital secretary, for refusing to deliver the unital secretary, for refusing to the secretary for the

July 10.

22d A. D.—Acted as above.

22d A. D.—Ditto.

24th A. D.—Ditto.

24th A. D.—Ditto.

25th A. D.—Ditto.

32d and 33d A. D. s—Reorganized. With more new members than were left in the old among the few De Leonites. Endorsed action of G. C. of July 10. Made donation to N. E. C.

30th A. D.—Endorsed action of G. C. of July 10. Made donation to N. E. C.

30th A. D.—Endorsed action of G. C. of July 10. Made donation to N. E. C.

30th A. D.—Endorsed action of G. C. of July 10. Made donation to N. E. C. Lost only one member out of a membership of 40., and several new applications for membership received since them:

34th and 35th A. D. s—Reorganized. The deposed officers had 25 votes against 24 for endorsing action of G. C. of July 10. Gain-stand Deposed of the property of District Club and District

13th and 14th A. D.'s. Br. 2—Endorsed by the G. C. of July 10. Made donation to N. E. C. 13th and 14th A. D.'s. Br. 2—Endorsed by the G. C. Granted.

15th A. D. Br. 2—Endorsed action of G. C. of July 10.

20th A. D.—Endorsed action of G. C. of July 10. Made generous donation to Party funds. Are arranging an affair for the benefit of the Section and ask for endersement of G. C. Granted.

21st A. D.—Endorsed action of G. C. of July 10.

of G. C. Granted.

21st A. D.-Endorsed action of G. C. of
July 10.

Total number of delegates reported 71,
representing 35 organizations.

The reports of the delegates were received
with cheers. Some of the delegates explained in striking words the methods
adopted by fake Branches in order to pack
be Leon's own "General Committee." Most
of the "delegates" of this "General Committee" represented themselves. All organizations congratulate the G. C. on its
energetic action and pledge their support.
Motion made and carried to extend credit
on stamps to all organizations that need
such.

11th A. D. offered resolution raising the

on stamps to all organizations that need such.

11th A. D. offered resolution raising the bar of suspension from Comrade Waldinger. Action postponed till new business.

Motion made and carried in view of the urgency of the case to elect temporary delegates to the United Hebrew Trades. Comrades Weinstein, Blumenthal and Mellnick were elected.

Comrade H. Slobodin resigned as secretary pro tem, and Comrade Berlin was elected in his sepad.

Report of City Excentive Committee: Recommends reorganization of the few subdivisions setuising to recognize authority of newly elected acting officers. Concurred in.

subdivisions sefusing to recognize authority of newly elected acting officers. Concurred in.

Recommends that subdivisions be requested to give names of those who participate in organizing fake Branches. Concurred in. Bill from firm of Kihn & Hall for printing. It was said that since Courade Kihn for all other purposes recognizes De Leons own "General Council of the control of t

16th & 18th Assembly - District,

Brooklyn-At a meeting of the 16th and 18th As-sembly District Branch, held at their regu-lar quarters, No. 15 McDougal street, the following resolutions were unanimously adouted:

the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, We, the members of the 18th and 18th Assembly District, in-meeting assembled, regard that the actions of our late Party officers made it necessary to suspend them; and as the General Committee has already done so; therefore, be it RESOLVED. That we endorse the action of said Committee as well as the National and City Committee elected by them.

After electing delegate to General Committee, the meeting adjourned.
AGUST DROSTE, Chairman.
JOS. SCHOLL, Secretary pro tem.

Resolution of Section Chicago. CHICAGO, July 18, 1899.—In view of the crisis at present existing within the Party organization. Section Chicago, in Ts dele-gate body assembled, would present the fol-lowing propositions for the consideration of the Party membership throughout the coun-try.

the Party membership throughout the country.

It would appear at the present time that so far as the Party organization is concerned a state of anarchy is practically in existence, and until further information is received we believe it to be our duty to withhold all official recognition from either contending party. The Party membership being the ultimate source of all power, we demand they be given an (p-portunity to be heard at this time, and we therefore demand that those in possession of the machinery of communication between the Party members at once put that machinery in motion to secure the opinion of the Party membership upon the following propositions:

in motion to secure the following propositions:
First. Shall the National Executive Committee be at once removed from New York?
Second. In what city shall it be temperary located pending the calling of a national convention? The city receiving the
highest number of votes to the first ballot
to be elected.
Third. Shall teps be at once taken to
call a national convextion to neet not later
than March 15, 1900?
All votes must be in by Sept. 1, 1890.

than March 15, 1990?

All votes must be in by Sept. 1, 1899.
We ask that all Sections favoring these propositions at once send notice of that fact to the parties in control of the Party organization in New York, the National Board of Appeals, and also to the office of "The Workshift all "The Workshift and the result amounced as received."

Tending the taking of this referendum we recommend that all Party funds be retained in the local Brauches.

(Signed.)

JAN S. SMITH. Secretary.

JAS, S. SMITH, Secretary, JNO. COLLINS, Chairman, Section Chicago, S. L. P.

Hungarian Branch endorses the

Hungarian Branch endorses the Now National Executive.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22, 1890.—We, the Hungarian Branch No. 10. S. J. P., went to hold a meeting at the general hendquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, Saturday, July. 22, at 8 p. m. Before starting we bought one dollars worth of Parity stramps, and as we started to sell them Mr. Carless came and tore them out of our own hands. After a long struggle and fight for obtaining our stamps he returned the money and said we were not entitled to vote and thrown out of the Party forcer.

We now enter our emphatic protest against two how the protest of the part. We now enter our emphatic protest against Daniel De Leon and his associates. We have reorganized our Branch and wish to act wit the new Acting National Executive. By order Hungarian Branch, Newark.

M. TEPLIZKY, Secretary.

West Side Educational Club.

West Side Educational Glub(Secretary's Report.)

The last business meeting of the club was fairly well attended. Comrade Abramovieh presided, and new officers were elected. The Arrangements Committee for the fishing excursion reported having completed ail preliminary work, and it is the duty of the members now to push the sale of the tickets to make the affair a success. Tickets have been sent to most organizations in the Borough of Manhattan and Bronx. Any comrade or sympathizer who enjoys that kind of sport, we can promise an enjoyable day and at the same time he will help an active organization to carry on the property of the success of the same time he will help an active organization to carry on the property of the same time he will be open every Thursday our Club and will be open every Thursday event, where every comrade or sympathizer toking for information may obtain it. Next meeting,

Thursday, July 27, will be very important and all the members should be present.

Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America-

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the National Executive Com-mittee of the above organization, July 20, 1886:

the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the above organization, July 20, 1889;

WHEREAS, The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America by a referendum vote taken in April this year has almost unanimously resolved to recognize as its official organs the "N. Yolkszeitung," the "Vorwaerts," and "In the Workments," and "N. Yolkszeitung," the "Vorwaerts," and "It 184 WILLS, all of Which are published to the Wills, and it of Which are published to the Wills, and it will be the Workments, and the sequence of the organization, appeared at our convention in 1895 urging the delegates to work for the support and the increase of the circulation of the above-named organs; and
WHEREAS, Said Henry Kuhn has now in conjunction with a gang of unscrupulous, self-seeking men who suffer to an extent from an unduly developed sense of their from a shameful manner the Unit of The PEO-PLE, because the class-conscious working-men of the city of New York have refused leagues to abuse for their own selfish purposes the above-mentioned labor papers; therefore be it RESOLVED, That we brand all those members of-our organization; all such personal such

ciples, decisions and aims of our organiza-tion; IESOLVED, To call upon all members to make their contempt felt for all such per-

make their contempt felt for all such per-sons who support him; RESOLVED, To call upon all members of our organization to become subscribers and readers of the official organs of our papers. The National Executive of the Workmens' Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America,

nerica, CHAS, KÜERSCHNER, Chairman. HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, STEPHEN BACHER, WILLIAM SEUBERT.
WILLIAM SEUBERT.
Recording Secretary.
JOHN GROEH.
HENRY STUHT.
FRANK HARTH,
R. BECKER.
Trustees

Trustees.

Section Hudson County, New Jer-

Section Hudson County, New Jersey.

A special meeting of the Section was held last Sunday in Fehren's Hall. Beacon ave., Jersey City, on the occasion of the rejection of Delegate Bucksath in the last session of the State Committee. Harry Chairman Courade Jacobs of Greenvite chairman Courade Jacobs of Greenvite chairman Courade Bucksath be reciected as delegate. A lively debate ensued in which the proceedings in the State Committee as well as in New York were discussed. Comrade Bucksath stated that when he apepared with his credentials before the State Committee he was asked, by the chairman whether he endorsed the tactics of the administration: when he declared that the question was impertinent, he was refused admission as delegate. Several comrades Courade Krafft moved to a fer which the question as to whether the meeting was legal. It was resolved that the meeting was legal since it was called by the organizer. The motion to reclect Commade Bucksath as delegate to the State Committee was then carried by a vote of 48 to 36.

Ward I., West Hoboken, Branch I lst Ward, West Hoboken, Branch 1, had special meeting July 22. Motion made and carried unanimously to recognize new N. E. C. and donate \$5 to same.

12th Ass. District, S. L. P.

12th A.D., S. L. P., holds its fegular business meeting on Thursday, July 27, 1859, S. D. M., at 62 Pitt street. All those that desire to become members of the above-named District are requested to come to the meeting. All communications shall be addressed to the Secretary, Sam. Christenfeld, 264 E. Broadway, c. o. New York Socialist Literary Society.

Section Clinton abides by the Con-

Siliution.

To the National Executive Committee, 8.
L. P., 184 William street, New York,
Sear Conrade:—At the meeting of July
18 Factor and the Section Clinton
18 Factor and Search
19 Factor
10 Fact

Revolt against boss-rule in the Alliance.

District Alliance No. 2, S. T. & L. A District Allianoe No. 2, S. T. & L. A.

The D. A. No. 2 had its regular meeting
on July 25, at 73 Ludlow street. Comrades
Weinstein. Melnick and Blumenthal presented credentials from Section New York,
S. M. Committee and Smollansky under pretext that
they are the "delegates from Section New
York." But the delegates of the various
trade organizations were not to be eaught
with such chaff, and after a lengthy debate
admitted Weinstein. Melnick and Blumenthal, to the great displeasure of Mr. Brower,
Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., who wanted
the whole matter to be shelved Indefinitely.
Upon admission of the regular delegates
from Section New York he left the hall uttering dire threats.

Local Alliance 25, S. T. & L. A. Bakers.

At the regular meeting of the above union held July 15, the delegates were instructed to take a decided stand against De Leon and Vogt, it being the unanimous sentiment of Local No. 25 that these two should re-sign their offices in the Alliance.

L. B. Boudin, member of the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A. is threatened with suspension from that Board for refusing to join the organization of the seceders from the S. L. P., and remaining loyal to the Party.

Socialists and Organized Labor to the Front!

Mass - Meeting under the Auspices of

Section New York S. L. P.

FRIDAY, JULY 28TH,

Cooper Union The following speakers will address the

The following speakers will address the meeting:
THOMAS J. MORGAN, of Chicago.
J. MAHLON BARNES, of Philadelphia.
FRED. LONG. of Philadelphia.
S. SIEVERMAN, of Rochester.
FRED. SCHAEFER.
MORRIS HILLQUIT.
ALEXANDER JONAS.
LISSAUER.
43

COME ONE!

COME ALLI

DAILY.

The De Leon-Vogt-Kuhn ring, which was so effectively turned down by the New York Socialists, but which still claims that it represents the true American element in the S. L. P., has so far succeeded in gaining control over one former S. L. P. daily, the Jewish "Abendblatt." The man who but very recently ridiculed the "comrades of Essex and Ludlow streets" now clings to the paper, which the Jewish comrades have built up, and tries to make it his mouthpiece.

De Leon succeeded in capturing the "Abendblatt" by sheer violence. He had in the "Abendblatt" a few of his tools who happened to be officers of the Association that published that paper. The majority of the members of the Association, the entire editorial staff, and the business manager were opposed to De Leonism. The members of the Eastside Districts were unanimously opposed to the ring. The readers of the "Abendblatt" have on various occasions shown that they did not want the paper to be a De Leonism organ. In a word, the entire Jewish wing of the S. L. P. with all its orators and writers is unanimously on the side of the new National Executive. The only thing De Leon succeeded in capturing is the name of the paper and its property. As stated, he accomplished this through violence. It happened this way.

On July 11, the day after De Leon's

this through violence. It happened this way.

On July 11, the day after De Leon's downfall, the Board of Directors of the "Abendbatt"—mostly tools of De Leon—suspended two members of the editorial staff. reigenbaum and Magidoff, for taking an active part in the special meeting of the General Committee on Monday, July 10. On the following day the Board of Directors suspended also the editor. Ph. Kranz, for defending the stand taken by his colleagues, and a literary scab by the name of M. Beer, a man who until two weeks ago was constantly expressing himself as opposed to De Leonism and refused to enter the S. L. P. on that account, was put in Kranz' place.

The action of the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the members of the Publishing Association. A special meeting of the Publishing Association was called for July 18 to consider the action, of the Board of Directors, Knowing that the majority of the Publishing Association was called for July 18 to consider the action, of the Board of Directors, the tools of De Leon committed a coup d'etat. They took possession of the hall early in the evening, just as Tammany politicians used to do at their primaries, prevented by force (hiring for the purpose the junitor of the place and calling in the police) 17 of the members who were declared suspended by the Board of Directors, who were declared suspended by the Board of Directors, who were declared suspended by the Board of Directors, who were declared suspended by the Board of Directors, who were declared suspended by the Board of Directors, who were declared suspended by the Board of Directors, who were declared suspended by the Board of Directors, who were declared suspended by the Board of Directors, who were declared suspended by the Board of Directors, who were declared suspended by the Board of Directors, who were declared suspended by the Board of Directors, who were declared suspended by the Board of Directors, who were declared suspended by the Board of Directors and calling in the hands of the De Le In the meantime our Jewish con

In the meantime our Jewish comrades are making active preparations to start a new Socialist daily which will be called the "Jewish Volkszeitung." They already published a special issue making public the state of affairs and announcing the appearance of the daily "Volkszeitung."
Our Jewish comrades have shown their devotion to the cause by subscribing \$400 dollars at the very start, and hundreds more are now being collected on subscription lists. It is to be hoped that the undertaking will succeed, and the Jewish daily with the same editothat the undertaking will succeed, and the Jewish daily with the same edito-rial staff as the old "Abendblatt" will continue as heretofore to spread the teachings of Socialism among the Jew-ish proletariat.

We will all meet at Cooper Union, Friday evening, July 28.

Don't forget the meeting at Cooper Union Friday evening, July 28. Socialist speakers of national prominence will address you there.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent Interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, J. Mahlon Barnes and Fred. Long of Philadelphia. S. Sieverman of Roches-ter, and other prominent Socialist speakers will address the meeting at Cooper Union, Friday evening, July 28.

Sections of the State of New York, Attention!

COMRADES! Your connections with the S. L. P. must, according to Constitution, henceforth be main-tained trough the newly elected State Committee.

Secretary's addres: B Feigenbaum. Sec'y State Committee S. L. P. 64 East 4. st. NEW YORK.

DR. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST,

I. Goldmann's Printing Office. cor. New Chambers and William Sig. works Type Setting Machines German and English.

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney at Law.

290 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Barton Manufacturing Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 338 Broadway, New York, on the 26th day of August, 1890, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Signed. C. L. SMITH, Secretary. New York, July 25, 1899. 438

A NEW JEWISH SOCIALIST | Trades' and Societies' Calendar

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

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE
AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane
street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower.
Financial Secretary Murphy. General
Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and
5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1016
Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 353

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 44 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei-

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 99. Office and
Employment Bureau; 64 East 4th street.
A STORY of the Company of the Compan

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday even-ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary, AUG. WALDINGER, 27d

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D. s. S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 19.30 p. m. very evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head-quarters 79 East 4th treet. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clered, moon. Free Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 70 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 31th & 35th At D. S. 547 E. 157th street, Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday, of every mouth at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 18:100 3d arenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Seand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

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

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO-CHETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 200 E. Soft st. This Society mins to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by neans of discussions and debates. Com-and join. 341

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meet-ing every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street, English lectures every Sunday evening, Bowling alley and buffard room open ev-ery evening. Visitors welcome.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S

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

the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year less by workingmen indued with the spirit of solidarity and subject of conditions the spirit of solidarity and subject of the less of the passed of 165 occal branches with more than 18,000 male members is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to mebership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the second class. Members belonging to the second class. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same first of \$4.00 for '10 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 4) weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and leight of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of eviced according to expenditury. Members at large are not accepted but all candidates have to join existing branches, in cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

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

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fudn of the United States of America.

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

WORKMEN'S

Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 10,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy Binghamton Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oncida, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passale and Trenton, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Maas New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsourg, Allegheny, Lusers, Altona, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
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