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People.

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VOL. IX.-NO. 19.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 6, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

ROUSING MASS MEETING AT COOPER UNION.

Inspiring Speeches By Old Members of the Party From Leading Cities. Greetings From Out of Town Sections.

One of the finest meetings ever held in the large hall of Cooper Union assembled there on Friday evening, July 29, to listen to the speeches of well known Socialist orators and to show its appreciation of the action taken lately by Section New York to remove the stain of bossism which heretofore besimrched the fair name of the S. L. P. The large hall was filled from the first row to the last, making it necessary for many to stand up. The fact is significant when taken in connection with the meeting held preceding Monday by the deposed officers of the Party and their followers. Forgetting their heretofore indiscriminate attacks on all unions which held aloof from the Alliance. Forgetting entirely the fact that until their overthrow they were repeatedly approxing such flattering epithets like "Ceutral Fakirated Union" to the central body of the trade unions of this city, they have all of a sudden become imbuted with such a love for the "pure and simplers" as to pretend to call a meeting for the railroad workers of the city and to send one of their men to invite the Central Federated Union to the meeting. They lad to break with time-honored traditions of the city and to send one of their men to invite the Central Federated Union to the meeting. They lad to break with time-honored traditions of theirs in order to fill the hall, even if by strangers to the movement—what of that?—and to claim later that New York was with them: They betrayed their insincerity by the fact that no attempt was made by them to form an Alliance local, or any sort of an organization of railroad men, that their resolutions and speeches largely referred to the recent events in Section New York. In contrast with that, the meeting the recent events in Section New York. In contrast with that, the meeting the fact that the meeting the recent events in Section New York. In contrast with that the meeting the fact that the meeting the contrast of the city and dopted with cheers. When the chall men who were entirely and some of the lalls make paid to stain of bossism which heretofore besmirched the fair name of the S. L. P.
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Shortly after S o'clock Comrade R.

ganizations.

Shortly after S o'clock Comrade R.

Bock, Secretary of the City Executive
Committee, opened the meeting and introduced Comrade Frad. Schaefer as
chairman. In a few well chosen words chairman. In a few well chosen words the chairman referred to the late events in the Socialist movement of this city, and his statements were met with hearty applause. He then introduced as the first speaker of the evening Comrade J. Mahlon Burnes of Philadelphia, late Socialist candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. We reproduce Comrade Barnes' speech below and will have the speeches of Fred. Long of Philadelphia and Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago reproduced in the next issue, for it is important that the comrades should see what the representative American element in the Party in the leading centres of our representative American element in the Party in the leading centres of our movement think of the despicable "anti-foreigners" cry raised by the late would-be bosses, foreigners themselves. It was an inspiring sight to see the

It was an inspiring sight to see the great crowd applaud the speakers who were making "a backward step" to old fogies like Karl Marx from the "progressive" plane to which the late intriguers have brought or tried to bring the Party down in the city. At the conclusion of Barnes' speech the chairman read a communication of greet. man read a communication of greet-ings from New Jersey comrades and ...e following telegram from New

New Haven, July 28, 1899.

New Haven, July 28, 1809.
To the Comrades and Friends Assembled at Cooper Institute:
The comrades of New Haven hereby send their best wishes and congratulations to the self-control of the Cooper Institute of the Secialistic attacks upon members of the Party and the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association.

Comrade Hillquit was introduced as the next speaker. He emphasized the fact that the Socialist Labor Party was not an enemy of trade unions, that it

fact that the Socialist Labor Party was not an enemy of trade unions, that it was their friend and ally in the com-mon struggle against the capitalist class. "The Socialist Labor Party," he said, "is based on the solid rock of reason. It differs from other political parties in so far that whoever joins it must be a man who thinks, and think-ing people will never tolerate bosses in their midst. It is a Party of sovereigns which can not be ruled by orders from

"The Socialist Labor Party has no use for abusive and scurrilous language. That is the weapon of men who have no argument. These are a few of, the commandments which govern the Socialists all over the world, and which our deposed Party officers never could understand.

could understand.
"The S. L. P. had the misfortune to

NO TIME TO WASTE ON SIDE ISSUES.

The Capitalist Forces Plan to Secure Permanent Industrial Servitude for the Masses — A Preacher Voices His Devotion to His Class.

Class.

The Rev. Jos. Boddy, writing to the "New York Times" (July 26) and signing himself from Troy, N. Y., says some things, and approvingly quotes others, which are worthy of notice.

The Rev. Gentleman himself is supposed to be serving the Master who with his little band of fishermen stirred up 'riot's red hand," in Judea several centuries ago, but, unless he misrepresents himself in his letter, he serves with greater zeal the robber class which that Master so bitterly denounced. nounced.

He says, "Argus-eyed sociologists who have studied the race troubles of the South and the alienation between labor and capital of the North, see the intor and capital of the North, see the adjustment of these conditions in the epoch-making movement inaugurated by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, in the employment of negro labor, which gave such satisfaction that more were asked for."

"If, indeed," he continues, "the employers of labor would follow the consideration symplectic example of Mr. C. P. Hunting.

spicuous example of Mr. C. P. Hunting-ton we believe that vested interests would be more secure from the lawless spirit that underlies the American strikes and the periodic outbursts of labor against the hen that lays the golden egg."

strikes and the periodic outbursts of labor against the hen that lays the golden egg."

Here the Rev. Advocate (if he will pardon the simile) betrays his cloven hoof. He has made a säght mistake. He is not a follower of the meek and lowly Nazarene. His God is "Vested Interests" and "the hen which lays the golden egg." We trust he receives all of his reward in this world, for that variety of hens will only be found in the enclosure with Anaron's Golden Calf, the other side of the great divide. He advocates the introduction of negro labor in the collar shops, factories, machine shops, and other industries in which Troy bounds: "First.—Because negro laborers are loyar to their employers."

He quotes as proof that "in Illinois, in Brush's coal mines, his white miners went on a strike, but the negroes remained loyal to him"

from De Leonite throats.

WHEREAS, In the recent conflict between the railway workers and the railroad magnates of this cit; all the machinery of Government was involved to subdue and terrorize the workers.

WHEREAS, The railway workers, having succumbed after a heroic struggle with susperior organization, thus realize that their present organization when the railway workers assisted by the Central Federated Union of this city have used the experience of the last strike for the purpose of hatching a scheme of independent politics, backed by a promise of \$100,000 coming from doubtful sources and to be used for the purpose of purchasing judgeshiesd "inhor this city have used the experience of the last strike for the purpose of hatching a scheme of independent politics, backed by a promise of \$100,000 coming from doubtful sources and to be used for the purpose of purchasing judgeshiesd "inhor this control of the purpose of purchasing judgeshiesd "inhor this control of the purpose of purchasing judgeshiesd "inhor this control of the purpose of purchasing judgeshiesd inhore the purpose of purchasing judgeshiesd inhor the purpose of purchasing judgeshiesd inhore the purpose of the purpose of hatching in the purpose of purchasing judgeshiesd inhore the purpose of hatching in the purpose of hatc went on a strike, but the negroes re-

went on a strike, but the negroes remained loyal to him."

"Second:—The negro laborers are not given to thrusting "demands" in their employers face all the time. Although they are very fond of chicken, they cannot be made to kill the hen that lays the golden egg," (Still harping on that ben)

"Third:—The negro is becoming skilled in the mechanical arts and there is no possible hindrance to his efforts in that direction."

This "Thirdly" of the Rev. Gentleman's is absolutely correct and although Socialists may not be classed by him as among the "Argus-eyed" they can see a clearer menning and a better solution to the problem than he describes.

Socialism sees a better future for the negro than that of the docile slaves he influence on organized labor, side-tracking it from revolutionary, class-conscious political action:
WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor Party that consistently represents the interests of the working class as against the class of exploiters, and has for a long time pursued the path of uncompromising, class-conscious labor politics, never wavering, never flucking, and steadily advancing to its goal, the amancipation of jabor:
WHIEHEAS Hly the recent of the constant of the constant

Socialism sees a better future for the negro than that of the docile slaves he would make them. Socialism proposes that as the negro will be a great factor in the production of wealth, he shall also receive his Yull share of its benefits. It proposes, in short, that every negro child shall have as good an opportunity for education and culture as the Rev. Boddy had. The Socialist contemplates an absolute couplity of onthe Rev. Boddy had. The Socialist contemplates an absolute equality of opportunity for its dark skinned brothers and humbly believes that with such opportunity they will develop a broader, better, nobler manhood than that reflected in the letter of this Rev. Advocate of "Vested Interests." It would be really interesting to note the opinion of Mr. Boddy concerning negro availability if a cultured member of that race were to apply as a candidate for the pulpit now occupied by himself. Perhaps he might draw the color line at substitution of negro for white labor at substitution of negro for white labor in the vinyard of the Lord. He would prefer to confine them to the collar shops and foundries.

As a matter of curiosity, perhaps some Troy comrade can inform us what

whereas, we recognize the necessity of carrying on the war against capitalism simultaneously on the political and economic neids; therefore be it.

"Resolved, That we recommend to all Socialists to Join the organizations of the claimst to Join the organizations of the RESOLVED. That we declare the abusive and false statements made at this place on Monday, July 24, by a clique of deposed officers of the S. L. P. as an intended imposition upon the friends of the S. L. P. by individuals who have lost all credit in the S. L. P. is the position taken by this servant of the Lord, regarding the slaughter of colored peoples in the Philippines. We have made a guess but refrain from do-ing an injustice by assuming it to be

Comrade Morgan's speech, which we

space, called forth tremendous enthu-

space. Called forth fremendous enthusiasm. When in fiery words he contrasted the broad-minded, fearless, and splendid policy of the Socialist leaders on the Edropean continent, which "made kings tremble and thrones shake," with the narrow-minded, short-sighted policy of our depend before

snake, with the narrow-minded, short-sighted policy of our deposed leaders, who, instead of paying attention to the foe outside, looked for treason and discord in our own ranks, one could see that he so impressed his audience that even the De Leonites had nothing to say, although Morgan was directly appealing to them and although they

even the De Leonites had nothing to say, aithough Morgan was directly ap-pealing to them and although they tried to disturb him when he started to speak. "Our movement," he con-cluded, "is too big for mere slanderers, for mere villifiers to play a part in it. You De Leonites, and all of you, So-cialists, forget that there is a De Leon, a Kuhn, a Vogt, but remember that there is a Socialist Labor Party for which you should work and act, and

which you should work and act, and now I will ask you to give with me three rousing mighty cheers for the Socialist Labor Party." The cheers were given with a will, and greatest en-thusiasm reigned at the meeting. After a brief but eloquent and im-pressive speech in German in Courselo.

pressive speech in German by Comrade Alexander Jonas the meeting adjourn-

(Continued on page 3.)

must defer reporting together w

The fact that some 8,000,000 of negroes and as many more Filiphnos are available to crush the aspirations of the toiling millions is thoroughly understood by the "Argus-eyed" capitalist lackeys aforesaid. There is no time to be lost in tritling if we would seize the political power before both the political and economic fields are closed to us.

Were Socialists in control of the Government and Socialist principles applied to the race problem both in the South and in the Philippines a condition much nearer that which the Rev. Boddy is presumed to pray for would

Boddy is presumed to pray for would obtain in our fair land.

obtain in our fair land.

He predicts that when the other industries, following the example of the saintly C. P. Huntington aforesaid, employ the negro labor, "it would be the death-knell to 'riot's red hand' as a

death-knell to 'riot's red hand' as a menace to industry."

What does this kind-hearted clergyman expect to become of the collar girls and foundrymen of Troy and elsewhere which he will so displace? Perhaps they would starve quietly and decently or jump into the Hudson out of the way and off the earth. Again they the way and off the earth. Again, they might not—the Rev. Boddy might have to face a thousand or, two of them a

merciless as himself No. Most Reverand Sir. Socialists do not propose to draw the color line any-where—not even at the pulpit. They do not propose to displace oppressed

labor by ignorant and docile slaves, black or white. They propose that all shall have opportunity to develop the best that is within them and enjoy the full fruit of their labor, developing the enormous resources of our country. Resources which belong to all the people and which have been wrongfully stolen and which have been wrongfully stolen and locked up by such capitalists as the aforesaid Huntington. They only wait for political power to legislate and enforce their decrees, and there is no time to lose. SS.

STRIKES AND STRIKES.

The striking period has arrived. When "Prosperity" comes-to the owners of the means of production and disers of the means of production and dis-tribution—and profits begin to pour in-to the treasuries of the associated and syndicated capitalist class, the fithe dis-inherited tollers become restless. They have a feeling that those profits are diverted from the creators of wealth to the chronic absorbers, but, outside of the Socialist ranks, neither the pro-cess nor the reason of such diversion is understood. is understood.

is understood.

A Socialist understands that private ownership of the means of production and distribution gives to the private owner all the surplus value of labor; all that Temains after the laborer is fed, clothed, and housed. When a Socialist strikes he knows that the itemost he can hope to win is a little better food, clothing, and shelter. He knows that the only strike which can permanently and effectually raise him from the position of a wage slave to that of a man, equal among men, is a strike at the ballot box. He must attain political power, such as will permit him to call out the police force and militat to enforce laws for the protection and elevation of his class. He must attain such, political power as will permit him to cancel forfeited franchises of law-breaking corporations, annul fraudulent grants and establish public, ownership and operations of the present of the present of production and destablish public, ownership and operations of the present of production and present A Socialist understands that private franchises of law-breaking corporations, annul fraudulent grants and
establish public, ownership and operation of the means of production and
distribution. The party in power
makes and enforces the law. Since the
very foundation of this Government
the capitalist party (called Whig, Tory,
Federalist, Democrat, Republican, and
what not) has held political power and
has legislated for its own class. The
working class has never been in power
and never legislated for itself. There
have been parties in which the working class has had some influence, but
not power. The dog that tracks the
game for his master has sufficient influence to secure a bone, after his
master has feasted. When the dog
shows his teeth and asks for more—
that is a strike. Give the dog the bone
he craves and he is content. So with
some strikers in both the industrial and
political fields. The General Strike has
been a dream of labor for many years

some strikers in both the industrial and political fields. The General Strike has been a dream of labor for many years. If, when a trolley strike occurs in New York, every wheel could be stopped from Coney Island to the Bronx—but why speculate. It can not be done, so long as hungry dogs—I mean hungry men, are satisfied by the bones from their master's tables.

The sight of suffering wives and children, and the tempting bone held out by the capitalist master, will break the unity of labor, will compel men to scab and rat, even though their immost manhood rebels at the disgraceful act. Capitalists fully understand this con-

manhood rebels at the disgraceful act.
Capitalists fully understand this condition and they deliberately arrange that a sufficient number of unemployed shall be kept at the hunger point to break any strike.
Yet, no worker of spirit will denounce strikes. Even though doomed to failure, the manhood within them bids them rebel, and suffer if need be in a just revolt against unbearable conditions. As the light brigade rode into the jaws of death, so they brayely face their fate.
The Socialist, never backward in sustaining the industrial revolts, looks for-

taining the industrial revolts, looks forward to a General Strike at the ballot box. While hungry men can be excused for taking the bone-offered by the capitalist to save his more hungry family, there can be no excuse for class-considers worth. scious workingmen who, vote a capitalist ticket. They who sell their vote for ist ficket. They who sell their vote for a capitalist bone are beneath the contempt of an industrial scab. It is related of a man starving in a desert with his dog, that having found a little fuel he cut off the dog's tail and roasted it. After satisfying his own hunger ed it. After satisfying his own hunger he gave the dog the bone. Working-men who vote a capitalist ticket are be-neath the contempt of that dog. Of course, the dog knew no better. What can we say of the intelligence of a man who would make the same excuse? As the Socialist joins in industrial strikes, well knowing that he is facing

present defeat, but determined to a sert his manhood and courage, so in the political field the Socialist dares defeat and stands alone if need be, in the polling place controlled by his enemies. He scorns to vote any other ticket than that which demands the public

than that which demands the public ownership, operation and enjoyment of all the means of production and distri-bution. He is not misled by the smell of a bone held by a capitalist party. He knows that under the system he ad-vocates there would be no hungry un-employed, no over-fed idlers to offer bones of charity and no lack of wealth created by the united effort of all for the use of all.

the use of all.

The boundless resources of our land which have been seized upon by capitalists and withheld from the disinherited workers will be released. The pent up energy of our race will be directed to the development of these resources. rected to the development of these re-sources and no lack of employment, or no overproduction will result until all willing workers have every luxury that private wealth commands to-day for the favored few.

SS.

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

MICHTY STRUCCLE FOR POLI-TICAL EQUALITY.

The Monarchy Tottering to Its Fall Under the Onslaught of the Socialists. Stirring Scenes in the Belgian Parliament,

of the grand victory achieved by the Socialists of Belgium in their heroic struggle for the emancipation of the working class. Following our policy of giving the readers of The People accounts of the situation of affairs in the various countries as they are related by the leading Socialists of the respective countries, we give here a translation of an article by Comrade Emile Vandervelde in the July number of the Parisian "Le Mouvement Socialiste":

The fact is well known that the clericals who have been in power since 1884 cais who have been in power since loss control a formidable majority in the Belgian Parliament, 112 votes against 40 (twelve radicals and twenty-eight Socialists). They owe this majority, which does not at all correspond to their real strength in the country, to two principal causes: the injustice of plural voting and the fear of Socialism. As to the injustice of Plural Voting.—The double and triple votes are, naturally, to the advantage of the conservatives; but above all to the country voters who form the bulk of the clerical army.

The Fear of Socialism.—In the elections of 1896 and 1898 the government would have been beaten, if the liberals, overcome in the first ballot, would not have assured the victory for the Catholies, their capitalist instinct having gotten the better of their anti-Clericalism. But times have changed: the Dreyfus affair, has made people think; the admirable economic revival of the last few years has, as is always the case, enlarged men's mental horizon. control a formidable majority in the

admirable economic revival of the last few years has, as is always the case, enlarged men's mental horizon, awakened a liberal spirit, and made more intolerable the narrow and miserly policy of the elericals; on the other hand, the Socialist propaganda has been doing its work; the Catholic party is eaten away with the cancer of internal dissensions; while the success of the Democratic movement is increasing from day to day.

In short, one may hope that in the elections of 1900 the parties of opposition fused on a common platform of uniwersal suffrage and proportional representation, will make short work of this artificial majority which has been recently called by a great Catholic paper "the giant with legs of clay."

It was in order to prop up this totter-

paper "the giant with legs of clay."

It was in order to prop up this tottering giant that our clerical ministers, instigated, as it is rumored, by the King, have invented the impudent lie which is going to bring down public, indignation upon them. Their spheme of "electoral reform" provided, as it is known, proportional representation in the large districts electing at least six Deputies, maintaining as before the

the large districts electing at least six Deputies, maintaining as before the majority system in small districts.

It meant in fact the neutralization of the large cities. According to Mr. Trooz, who reported on the bill in the Chamber, the application of the principle of proportional representation in the seven districts provided for in the law would give the elected minority. the seven districts provided for in the law, would give the clerical minority thirty-two seats as against 37 of the opposition. Thus, Brussels with the villages on its outskirts, electing eigh-teen Deputies, would have nine Catho-lic representatives and nine Liberals and Socialists. While Western Flan-ders on the contrary also clering ders, on the contrary, also electing eighteen Deputies but retaining the old regime of majority rule, would send eighteen Catholics; the important minorities of the Liberals and the Socialists, would not recommend the Socialists which was not recommend to the socialists which was not recommend to the socialists which was not recommended to the social section of the social section which was not recommended to the social section of the socia cialists would not get any representa-

In short, the parliamentary majority was to depend from now on on small districts, mostly rural. True, the elerical majority would have been reduced, but it would gain indurability what it would have lost in size. The idea was to concentrate the electoral advantages the great ... imensions of which are ex plained by the enormous risk that was pandered for the future; in defance of the principle of equality before the law, it was an attempt to realize a measure of which M. Woeste himself the leader of the Right, expressed him self in these terms: "The effect of this bill will be to invert entirely the or-

omi will be to invert entirely the or-ganization of public powers; they will no more command, nor merit the con-fidence of the people."

In spite of this opposition of M.
Woeste, the Center pronounced itself for the bill; the Left in the Chamber and in the Senate then decided that, if the government refused to adjourn till the next election, they would leave Parliament and appeal to public opi-nion. In the menutime the Democratic parties prepared for resistance.

However, it must be confessed, the chances of success seemed meagre.

chances of success seemed How was the enormous clerical major ity to be made to yield, when it was the more inclined to act differently since it was perhaps its last chance of saving itself? How were the masses of the people to be aroused against the complicated bill, whose injustice was skilfully concealed under obscure wordings and apparent concessions? How were the batallions of working people to be electrified to an extent to ity to be made to yield, when it was the more inclined to act differently

The cable has just brought the news | induce them to go out on a strike of

four weeks?
The first campaign of meetings organized by the League of Universal Suffrage and Proportional Representation, an organization composed of Radicals, Socialists and Christian Democrats, were really for the purpose of preparing the ground; but, as a general rule, these meetings met with but little success, except when the personality of the speakers was such as to attract crowds.

It was then that the Labor Party, without refusing any outside co-opera-

It was then that the Labor Party, without refusing any outside co-operation, resolved to rely first of all on its own strength and to set in motion its own organization. The Brussels Federation, assembled in the great hall of the People's Palace, adopted a plan of campaign. The trade unions, through a secret ballot all declared themselves in favor of a strike a necessary results. a secret ballot all declared themselves in favor of a strike, a necessary pre-liminary of action in the street. Open air meetings were held almost every evening on the street crossings of the city. Eight days after, the mobiliza-tion of the Socialists was complete. You know what followed.

tion of the Socialists was complete. You know what followed.

In Parliament, four sessions of obstinate obstruction by means of debates, desks, and hissing; one of my colleagues is said to have been blowing a horn, but the noise became so great that I did not hear anything. On the street a great riot, in spite of the gendarmes,—what do I say?—because of the gendarmes, professional veterans brought from the heart of the provinces whose ferocious brutality exasperated the people. This lasted a whole week. On the seventh day, M. Van den Peerebom yielded. On the following Tuesday his bill was referred to a committee.

That meant victory!

ing Tuesday his bill was referred to a committee.

That meant victory!
Let us note how the political consequences and draw the moral.

From the political standpoint to begin with, it is highly probable that the next elections will be held under the old regime. It is equally likely that all the Democrats: Liberal, Christian, and Socialist will fuse in Russels and and Socialist, will fuse in Brussels and Antwerp on Universal Suffrage as a platform.

In adherance to this fusion, the La-

or Party will leave out of discussion the question of the class struggle, since the moving principle of the fusion will be the obtainment of universal suf-frage, the indispensable means to the proletariat for the conquest of public powers powers.

If, on the one hand, fusions are dangerous to a proletarian movement in its initial stage, when the class-consciousness is still feeble; the organization, in a rudimental state; and the tion, in a rudimental state; and the other parties stronger than the Socialist Party; such fusions can not in the least injure the march and course of the movement, when the working class has arrived at that degree of self-consciousness and of organization which it possesses in Belgium, where the Labor Party more powerful than its allies constitutes the backbone, so to say, of the coalition. the coalition.

To understand the immense desire

we entertain to throw off the yoke of the clericals, you should have been sub-jected for fifteen years to their domi-nation the way we have. Thus even the Christian Democrats, after they have been persecuted by the priests even more than we have, no more pro-test when at the meetings and popular lemonstrations, the cry of ancient ends, Down with the cassock' is heard again. The definite schims brought about by late events between the Catholics and the Christian Defiocrats Catnoles and the Catnoles and the con-sequences can not be overestimated. These Democrats are known under various names, like "schismocrats," green Socialists" after the color of their flag, or "Daensists" after the name of their leader, Abbot Daens.

It goes without saying that these Democrats have absolutely nothing in common with the pseudo-Democracy of Garnier, Lemire, Gayraud, et tutti The "Christene Volkspartil. quanti. The "Christene Volkspartij," their official name, is a purely Belgian product, or rather purely Flemish, because in our province, imbued with Socialism and free thought, the pretended Christian Democracy, implacably hostile to the Daensists, has no other object and no other reason for no other object and no other reason for existence than to combat the Socialist Democracy. In Flanders, on the other hand, where, one may say, all the workingmen, except those in some cities, have retained a religious faith, the party of Abbot Daens is composed mostly of proletarian elements, prin-cipally agricultural, demands immedicipally agricultural, demands immediate reforms almost identical with those enumerated in our platform, and keeps up a veritable class struggle against the employers, large and small land owners who grind down Flanders. At the same time their social views approach more and more those of our own. The other evening at Brussels, Debacker, one of their leaders declared himself a Communist. In short, Green Socialism is an unconscious Socialism, or rather an amorphous, embryonic So-

(Continued on page 3.)

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CLASS - CONSCIOUSNESS

Like true religious feeling, class-consciousness is a spirit which can not be inculcated, least of all cultivated by mere preaching. Even more than religion it needs deeds, facts of life to feed upon, or it will die out or, what is worse, become an empty phrase to be used by the hypocrite and the sycophant to cover up his shallowness and lack of any thought.

We Socialists never tire of pointing out that our doctrines are not mere schemes thrust out upon a waiting world by the brilliant brain of our master or born from a heart overflowing with love for suffering humanity Far from denving the great power with which an intellectual genius and a great heart may and must sway a human crowd, we do not lose sight of the firm ground which underlies all human actions. We maintain that the actual conditions of life must be such as to breed a certain sentiment among men, must be such as to make them feel, if not clearly comprehend, what the great leader is prepared to tell them. Unless such an atmosphere is created by the stern realities of life. the greatest leader, the profoundest philosopher, and the most exalted preacher will stand alone amidst an in different multitude.

Abstract reasoning has never yet swayed human multitudes, nor has it even exerted an appreciable influence upon the course of human affairs as far as the latter are directed by the more intelligent and learned of the race. The various economic theories, true and false, which have so power fully influenced actions of statesmen in this and in the last centuries, such as Free Trade and Protection, and their kindred doctrines of the Balance of Trade, of the Mercantilists, of the Physiocrats, the Manchester school and its counterpart which has now gained the upper hand in most of European countries,-all of these were formulated not in advance of but in accordance with the facts which life itself offered as a basis.

How much more must this be true of a theory or a sentiment which by its very ossence is destined to sway the largest numerically class of society and one which by centuries of oppression and enslavement has been made least capable of being moved by abstract reasoning and far-fetched political considerations? What is our doctrine of class-consciousness and class struggle? On the one hand, a philosophy based on historical experience and trying to explain history and to give us a key to collective human actions, it is, on the other hand, to be made and is being made for the first party of England to-day. time in human history a lever for set ting in motion the most oppressed and heretofore obedient class, and is to be the deliberate, clearly conceived policy of that class. It is plain that unless the actual state of affairs warrants such a policy no attempt of the Socialists can make the working class self-

Socialists do not need to be convinced that there is such a thing as a class struggle at present in our society, nor are the masses of the working people ignorant of the fact; what they need is to have their attention drawn to the struggle in which they take an active part and then have the conclusions drawn which inevitably follow from it.

omer words, CLASS-CON SCIOUSNESS CAN ONLY FOLLOW THE CLASS STRUGGLE, it can not precede it, nor come independent of it. In the light of this the duty and the policy of a Socialist is clear. He must actively participate in the daily struggles of the working people, he must be one of them and share with them the dangers and the fortunes (rather misfortunes) connected with them. And in the unceasing fight waged by the opposing forces he must always be there to point out its meaning and its purport, its tendencies and its meving causes, so as to raise the blind scuffles which come and go leaving no lasting mark on the minds of the people, to the high level of a systematic struggle carefully and consciously waged by the working class against its oppressors. Under such circumstances only will the

working people come to see the necessity of political action. The class struggle should be pointed out to them first in the field which is nearest home to them. That field is the struggle for the improvement of their economic conditions. Entering upon a fight with an individual employé the workingman finds himself face to face either with an organized resistance of a combination of employers or with the menacing club and gun of the capitalistic State. That is the place and time for the Socialist to appear and to point out the significance of the fact.

From this standpoint the boycott now in progress in Cleveland is one of the most gratifying signs of the times. It is the awakening of class solidarity which needs only the inspiring touch of Socialist propaganda to develop into full-fledged class-consciousness, a consciousness that will prompt the working class of Cleveland to carry the battle against the combined forces of capitalism to the ballot box after the splendid manifestation of solidarity and unity which they are now giving

to the world in the economic field.

No doubt that our Cleveland comrades will try to make the best of the situation to swell the Socialist vote at the next election.

PARTY DISSENSIONS.

Probably the wisest remark made by any speaker at the Cooper Union meeting was that by Comrade Fred. Long, of Philadelphia, when he said: "Those of you who think that this is the last fight you have in the Socialist Labor Party are badly mistaken."

Indeed, no democratic movement such as ours can possibly avoid or evade fights. Where there is a body of men acting in common for a certain purpose there will be differences of opinion so long as men will continue to think for themselves. But differences of opinion, we may be told, need not necessarily lead to dissensions and fights. This is true but to a certain extent. As long as these differences refer to but minor matters which do not affect the fundamental principles on which a certain party acts the minority will, as a general rule, submit to the majority for the sake of harmony and in the interests of the common causé. But a time must inevitably come in the life of every party, or movement, when a turning point is reached and the policy and methods must be changed to meet new conditions. Socialists need not be reminded that there is such a thing as evolution, such a thing as a continuous never ceasing though slowly progressing change which by its cumulative action finally reaches a point where the break is seen by all. We have been used, however, so far to associate this idea of change and evolution with human society as a whole, with the State, but not with voluntary associations such as parties are. It does not require, however much argument to show that the same holds true of parties as well. Parties are but organized expressions of the will and aspirations of certain classes. Thus we are all used, and for excellent reasons too, to associate the name of the Republican party with the capitalist class, of the Democratic party with the middle class, of the Socialist Labor Party with the working class. When, then, a change in the economic and social conditions of the country takes place, and thereby affects the interests of the particular classes, the respective parties which are the organized representatives of each, are bound to undergo a corresponding change. That change may sometimes affect the com position of the party, as happened to a great extent with the Democratic party three years ago; or its tactics, as was

But whatever the character of the change, if the latter is of a serious character implying the necessity of breaking away with some time-honored, old traditions it is bound to produce friction. There will always be in each class, in each party a more conservative wing of men, who either by their nature or on account of their interests will be opposed to a change. As the change in the surrounding conditions which calls for the change in the party's policy can seldom be of such a pronounced nature as to be clear to all. there are bound to arise two factions in the party with divergent views as to party policy.

the case with the People's party; or its

platform, as witnessed by the Liberal

What seems to be a surviving relic of the past to one mind, appeals to another as proof that the old is not dying away but is in the vigor of maturity.

A break in the ranks, a split in the party, a parting of ways of the two elements is generally the outcome on such occasions. But whatever that may be, there can be no doubt that the widest possible discussion under such circumstances is the wisest policy to be adopted. The usual plea that the dirty linen should not be washed before the eyes of the outside world is puerile. A party is not a sect, least of all should that be said of a party like ours which claims to represent the interests of the combined working class. THE AFFAIRS OF SUCH A PARTY ARE THE CONCERN OF ALL, at least of the whole of the working class and not of the few individuals who happen to compose its direct member-

ship. No party of emancipation has any moral claim to secrecy: its actions its deliberations, its policy-all must be above board in plain view of the whole world. Only such a course will command that respect for and confidence in it to which it is justly entitled. And only such a course of action will do away, as far as it can be done away with, with the necessity for washing dirty linen, for that sort of thing, like all that is nasty in this world shuns light and publicity and sticks to darkness and closed chambers. But these are only negative advantages of open discussion of party matters. There is a positive advantage not to be lost sight of which far outweighs all other considerations. A democratic movement feeds, upon agitation and discussion, They are to the movement what the snow fields and icebergs of a mountain are to the river which flows through the valley. Shut off discussion, stifle opposition, or, what is the same, settle it between four walls among the leaders of the factions and you have taken away the source of life and spirit of a popular movement.

A despotism, an oligarchy, fears disturbance and suppresses the voice of dissatisfaction. Democracy, born of struggle, needs struggle as an animal needs air. It is in struggle that its leaders are trained and tried, its speakers are born, its passions turned into aspirations and its ideals evolved. Like the steel that is hardened after it comes from the intense fire of the furnace, so is a democratic movement only the more purified and hardened, solidified and augmented by the struggle in its ranks. The dissensions closed, the atmosphere is purified and the members with a clearer vision and a brighter enthusiasm get to work with

a redoubled effort. The most powerful democratic party in the world to-day, the Socialist Party of Germany, is the best illustration of what has been said here. It has had more serious struggles than any similar party in the world. Its annual conventions are annual debating grounds of opposing views; the capitalist parties and press there never tire of making the utmost of these dissensions, and we are periodically treated a few weeks before the convention with 'special" cablegrams to our enterprising dailies announcing the imminent split and fall of the Social Democracy of Germany. But in spite of it all, the Socialist Party persists in growing.

Just an opposite example of this we ad in the Knights of Labor, with their mysteries, secret meetings, and strictest discipline; in spite of the advantages they had of being in a country with greater political freedom, they practically disappeared from the earth. All the good intention of their founders notwithstanding, corruption among the leaders, stagnation and indifference among the rank and file set in. No wonder: Struggles and dissensions are the life of a democratic movement, without struggle there is death.

We call the attention of the comrades of New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Providence to the announcement of meetings to be addressed by Comrades Morgan and Barnes, which they will find under the head "Official."

WAGE WORKERS' HOMES.

The Minnesota State Bureau of Labor has just made a report upon the manufacturing establishments of St. Paul—a report which is evidently as roseate as it could be made.

One item is worth noting. Of the 14,000 workingmen whose condition was investigated, only 9 per cent, own their homes. If working women and

their homes. If working women and children be included, it would appear children be included, it would appear that less than a per cent, of the wage workers are home-owners. Yet the preachers and politicians are never tired of telling the workers about the blessings of home life.

This St. Paul report is only one of This St. Paul report is only one of the many evidences constantly coming to our attention, which go to prove that home life is daily becoming less pos-sible for the wage workers. Socialism, which the clerical and journalistic which the clerical and journalistic toadles and defenders of capitalism are always denouncing as "destructive of the home," is actually the only hope for the worker who wishes to enjoy the

ALGERNON LEE.

The vote upon the suspension of the six members of the old National Executive Committee is now to be taken in all the District Branches and Sections of Greater New York. Each comrade should make it his duty to be present at the next meeting of his District and cast his vote according to his best judgement. Let the vote upon this most important question now before the comrades be as large and representative of the membership of this city as possible. Attend your meefings, comrades of New York!

The ridiculously low price of subscription for The People, 50 cents per year, combined with the great amount of reading matter which it contains every week should make it easy for Socialists to order it not only for themselves but also for those of their friends and acquaintances whom they may hope to be able to convert. For 15 cents you can have The People sent to any place in the United States for three months; 25 cents will do that for half, a year. The comrades should make good use of such opportunities.

A DECLARATION.

After a Well Known Standard.

By Dr. B. HERSTEIN.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a Party to dissolve the political bands which have connected it with its elected executive body and to relieve it of the rights and the duties which have been voluntarily delegated to it, for the more efficient exercise of the same, a decent respect to the opinions of the distant members of the Tarry requires that it should do. of, the Party requires that it should de clare the causes which impel it to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-

We hold these truths to be self-evident.

That all Party members have equal rights and equal duties; that they are endowed, by virtue of their affiliation with the Party, with certain unalien-able rights; that among these are: the unlimited right to vote upon all ques-tions concerning the Party's welfare; a sober-minded criticism uttered in a spirit of comradeship, upon all the despirit of comradeship, upon all the decisions of the Party; a legitimate strivling to convert the majority of the Party members to the views they enter-tain. That to institute an economic order among mankind, for the latter's own good, corresponding to the views of Socialists, we have, as behooves of Socialists, we have, as behooves civilized people, formed a Party and elected executive officers whose powers are derived from the consent of the Party members. That whenever such Party officers abuse their powers and make them destructive of the ends for which they have been elected, it is the right of the members intented with right of the members intrusted with that duty to deprive such officers at any time of their positions and to put in their places men, who are conscious not only of their powers, but as well of the duties which they have taken upon themselves together with their

upon themselves together with their office, and who are willing to subserve their own objects and views to those of their constituents.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Party officers duly elected should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that the Party members are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by removing the incompetent officers.

But when a long train of abuses and surpations, pursuing invariably the

usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evidences a design to take same object, evidences a design to take away from the Party members all free-dom of the movement and expression of opinion, it is their right; it is their duty to call a halt to such procedure and, if necessary, to compel obedience by force by force.

Such is now the necessity which con Such is now the necessity which constrains Section New York to alter the composition of its former National Executive Committee. The history of this committee is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the Party. No one recognizes more than we do the necessity of discipline, we deny, however, that any good results may follow for the Party, if discipline is carried to the suppression of every individual the suppression of every individual opinion, as it has happened repeatedly of late

Let the following facts be submitted for impartial consideration.

1. This Committee has repeatedly dis-

solved Sections or approved such dis solutions, for opposing with manly firmness its invasions on the rights of Party members. (See Sections Detroit and Cincinnati; Branches in New York and elsewhere.)

2. It has refused to give its assent to decisions, which have been solved.

2. It has refused to give its assent to decisions which have been almost unanimously adopted by members interested in them. (The referendum vote of the Polish Branches in regard to their organ.)

3. It has violated the most elementary forms of justice in so far as it made itself both plaintiff against and judge of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association and by such act took away from that organization all means of defense.

4. It has attempted to put an interpretation upon the decision of the con-

pretation upon the decision of the convention which not only were opposed to the wishes of the Party members,

to the wishes of the Party members, but were injurious to the best inter-ests of the Party.

5. It has striven to hinder the growth of the Party by pursuing a policy to-ward trade unions which has made it almost impossible for union members

to join our Party.

6. It mocked all dignity and rules of propriety by making private conversa-tion and private correspondence a basis for charges against comrades who did

not please it.
7. It has violated the constitution by

submitting propositions for referendum vote on its own initiative. 8. It has refused, contrary to the cons. It has retused, contrary to the constitution, to abide by the official decisions of the highest tribunal in the Party and has not called for a vote of the Party members.

9. It disregarded the demands of the Party of A parents.

Board of Appeals.

10. It has allowed and encouraged the official organ of the Party to pub-lish in its columns slanderous utter-ances with regard to Party members and whole groups of Party members.

11. It has mismanaged Party funds by spending them for purposes which nad nothing to do with the Party as

12. It has sown and spread discord by objectionable means, and has not hesitated itself to awaken racial pas-sions and to ridicule racial characteristics of large groups of Party mem

13. It has sought to ruin tried organs of Socialism.

14. It has tried to establish economic

principles over and above the heads of Party members and to maintain dog-mas which mock all scientific econ-

15. It spurned at and violently at-tacked comrades who appeared before it on proper occasions. 16. It refused to recognize the eligi-

bility of comrades who would not de-clare beforehand in writing that they would vote according to its wishes or all possible and impossible questions that might arise.

that might arise.

In every stage of these oppressions we have remonstrated in firm but loyal terms; our repeated remonstrances have been answered only by repeated injury. An executive whose character is jury. An executive whose characters so marked by every act which may de-

fine a tyrant is unfit to occupy any longer the high post in the Party.

We have not called for this fight, it has been forced upon us against our will. We have in vain suffered long and stood insult. In vain have we ignored insults and mean slander in the interests of barmony in the Party in interests of harmony in the Party, in vain have we appealed to the sense of Socialist brotherhood of these people; they have remained deaf for these feelings are strange to them.

Thus did the steps become necessary

which have been taken here in the lasfew weeks, by which we stand and by which the Party members will also stand when they learn and impartially judge of the state of affairs.

Long live the International Social Dangerory!

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN.

By PETER E. BURROWES.

The old crier stood in the market The old crief stood in the minract place, a red nose was his, and a deep red collar was on his blue coat, and beads of gin were in his eyes and many glasses of it in his husky voice. The bell, cracked maybe in drunken fracas, rang out its insubordinate oyes on a cold winter's noon during factory dinear hour. All inst emerged: nose, ner hour. ner hour. All just emerged: man, collar, bell and beads, from

man, collar, bell and beads, from "The Royal Arms" before which in drawling accents he gave his notice.

""Lost, strayed, or stolen, a male and female child." etc., etc.

Now the crier had cried many auctions that day, and not being clearheaded now, he surprised the palefaced mothers and the half-clad boys, waiting for thejangle of the factory bell, by adding, as usual, "Sale to commence at one o'clock."

Thou drunken disloyal stumbler against truth, did you not know that one o'clock is the hour the boys around

one o'clock is the hour the boys around you return to the factory? Oh, it is one o'clock is the hour the boys around you return to the factory? Oh. It is well, it is well. Your.oye never was more fitly finished. Truly, truly, sale to commence at one o'clock.
"And what, oh factory bell"—for now it jangles—"are you selling at your one o'clock?"
"I olympa. Johnson, human, leisungs."

"Leisure, 'leisure, human leisures. Childhood, childhood spring-time treasures. Boyhood; guardless, gallant, merry. Girlhood, prüdent; timid eyelids, carefully mantled bust and move-

ment: shaded, shrinking, laughing, blushing. Jingle jangle time is rushing. Throw away your girlhood lasses. Lo, it comes, the burden passes. Sector, it comes your way! Be ready. This is how the world grows wise, pallid cheeks and dry bleared eyes, which you carry home at night Girlhood boxcheeks and dry bleared eyes, which you carry home at night. Girlhood, boyhood, in your blight, subjects of the money king, smitten hearts and brains, oh sing. This is how the world grows wise, shrivelled brains and blinded eyes."

Come hither, you bare-footed boy Come hither, you bare-footed boy with bronzen brow lofty, and crowned with unkempt hair, bare-legged, bare-footed, maker of mischief. Not very sweet to smell are you; not very clean to touch; but it is an offense that is not thine, I smell the crime of riches in thy rags. Thou art of thyself sweet child-hood. This offense is put upon thee by the profit-hunting hog, the modern, commercial, capitalistic gentleman, hem.

commercial, capitalistic gentleman, hem, hem;
Come hither "Hie away." Be steady, I say. I shall not strike thee, nor catch, nor hold, nor bind thee. I am not seeking profit of that sort out of thee. Come! stoop and listen! Your schoolmaster is an ass and the hireling of foxes. I endow thee with this prophecy of a future manhood. You are one of them that shall live to see the triumph of Social Democracy—till then, go live, labor, think as one of the downtrodden ready, or getting ready. downtrodden ready, or getting ready

FREEDOM OF THE INDI-VIDUAL. (?)

Mr. Matthew Marshal (ås he signs), Mr. Matthew Marshal (as he signs), the financial oracle of the New York "Sun," regales us every Monday morning with a column or more of capitalist wisdom, hot from the foundry.

It is a pleasure to agree with so able an advocate of "Vested Interests" and

we take occasion to quote this nugget from his article of July 31:

It is useless to inveigh against these and other abuses in corporation management. The small stockholder, like the citizen of a nation, must submit to the control of the rulers, whom by his vote he has assisted to place in office, and his only remedy if he is discontented with their conduct is to his stock. He is only a fly on the wheel, and must go round with it.

We challenge any disgruntled capitalist to controvert the statements here in made, and, accepting the truth therein stated, we challenge him to give any adequate remedy except Socialism. Everything worth doing, producing or managing is to-day under "corporation management." The individual farmer or other producer may imagine he is "independent" but as the corporation wheel goes 'round he will realize that he is in the position of the proverbial fly. Where then is the "Freedom of fly. Where then is the "Freedom of the Individual" under present condi-

The small producers and the "small stockholders" are in the same boat with the wage slave. The sconer they realize this fact and act with the proletariat instead of with the "rulers, whom by his vote he has assisted to place in office," the sooner can the rem-edy be applied.

Under present conditions "corpora Under present conditions "corpora-tion management" includes the man-agement of every branch of govern-ment from President of this Republic to game constable. The executive, legislative and judicial branches therelegislative and judicial branches thereof grind in accordance with "corporation interests." The poor deluded flies
that think they can change the revolution of things by "anti-trust resolutions" in a capitalist party will find
themselves in due time under the
wheel. So long as, there are large
stockholders," whether in a private
corporation or in a nation, their position and influence will be that of Mr.
Marshall's fly. Marshall's fly

"Government ownership" of a PART of the means of production and distri-bution, which is catching many fles just now, is open to the same objection. No Socialist will be led away from his demand for complete Socialism by any, of these so-called Socialistic measures.

Socialists will not oppose or antagonize such public ownership, for the birth pains of the new civilization may necessitate some such measures, but they can not be induced to light upon and go around with capitalist wheels be-cause such molasses is spread before

Socialism demands the public owner-ship and operation of ALL means of production and distribution, with no "preferred stockholders," no "large production and distribution, with no "preferred stockholders," no "large stockholders" ruling over the fles as they do now. "The rulers, whom by his vote he has assisted to place in office" must leave their resignations in the hands of the people who elect them, to be accepted at any time the good of the majority of "small stockholders" requires it. In place of rulers we will have servants whose tenure of office. have servants whose tenure of office and honorable positions will depend upon the ability and zeal with which they have served the people. Some people say that Socialism would abolish the "Freedom of the Indivi-dual". Compara is freedom with that abolish the "Freedom of the Individual." Compare its freedom with that of the capitalist regime as clearly set forth by Matthew Marshall, one of its exalted high priests, and then choose what is the proper course for you and your children to pursue.

H. B. SALISBURY.

"The Man With the Hoe."

Written after seeing Millet's World Famous Painting.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

[From Edwin Markham's "The Man With the Hoe and Other Poems," just issued by Doubleday & McClure of New York. This is the first edition in book form of the Mark-ham poems, now attracting wide attention throughout the world. For sale by Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, New York City. Price, \$1.]

"God made man'in His own image, in the image of God made He him." —Genesis.

Bowed by the weight of centuries he

leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the grond,
The emptiness of ages in his face.
And on his back the burden of the world. Who made him dead to rapture and

despnir.

A thing that grieves not and that never hopes. Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox? Who loosened and let down this brutal

jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land;

To trace the stars and search the heavens for power;
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the Dream He dreamed who
shaped the suns
And pillared the blue firmament with

light? Down all the stretch of Hell to its last

gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongued with censure of the world's blind greed—
More filled with signs and portents for

the soul-More fraught with menace to the uni-

What gulfs between him and the seraphim! Slave of the wheel of labor, what to

Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades? What the long reaches of the peaks of song, The rift of dawn, the reddening of the

rose? Through this dread shape the suffering ages look; Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop; Through this dread shape humanity be-

trayed.
Plundered, profaned and disinherited,

Cries protest to the Judges of the World, A protest that is also prophecy.

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands, Is this the handiwork you give to God, This monstrous thing distorted and soul-quenched?

soul-quenched?

How will you ever straighten up this shape;

Touch it again with immortality;

Give back the upward looking and the

light; Rebuild in it the music and the dream; Make right the immemorial infamies, Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands. How will the Future reckon with t Man? How answer his brute question in that

When whirlwinds of rebellion shake

the world? How will it be with kingdoms and with When this dumb Terror shall reply to

After the silence of the centuries?

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REVIEWS.

REALISM IN LITERATURE AND ART.
By Clarence S. Darrow. Published by
Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price,
3 cents.

Caas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price, 3 cents.

Those people with whom Socialism does not begin and end at the ballot box but who understand it to be an all-embracing Social Philosophy destined to remodel the whole of human thought which deals with questions of the relations of man to man, and all manifestations of social life in the broadest sense of the word, will read this little pamphlet with an intellectual relish which the refreshing thoughts sparkling from its every page can only give.

Mr. Darrow's little pamphlet is one of the few attempts made in this country to link the fine arts with the great popular movement of our times whose ebbs and tides are mere reflexes of the throbs and pulsations of the collective heart of the people. In Europe, where Socialism has struck deeper roots than here and outside of its political manifestations has enlisted the servises of the scientist, the poet, the novelist and the artist, literature and art have long been harnessed into the service of our movement. There the stage and the novel have helped to bring the great truths of our philosophy home to people who would probably never be novel have helped to bring the great truths of our philosophy home to peo-ple who would probably never be reached in any other way. The ad-vantage of presenting our ideas clad in forms of art,—we mean real art, not mere dialectic concoctions of poorly disguised dogmas, is that like all true works of art it makes the average citimere dialectic concoctions of poorly disguised dogmas, is that like all true works of art it makes the average citizen who is too lazy to think and ponder over the meaning of events of every day, to see life as it is and as he knows it to be from his own every day experience, illuminated by the light of art, so that there is a meaning and a pathos and an appeal in it to the best instincts of his nature, where to his superficial gaze there would otherwise seem to be nothing but a blank old meaningless mass of facts of every day life. There is another side to be pointed out in this holy alliance of art and Socialism, outside of the practical good resulting from the services of the former in the cause of the latter, and that is the theoretical explanation of the nature of art and the causes which make it assume this or that form, or follow this or that tendency. And it is to this side of the question that the pamphlet under discussion is fully devoted. The great, though seemingly simple, idea of Karl Marx which has been the key to his whole philosophy, namely, that it is the material, the economic conditions that rule the world and ultimately determine all manifestations of human activity, is here preeconomic conditions that rule the world and ultimately determine all manifes-tations of human activity, is here pre-sented in an accessible and an attract-ive form. In a cursory review of the growth and development of literature and art Mr. Darrow shows us how at each stage of their development they were nothing but the expressions of the aspirations and of the ideals of the class in whose service they were enclass in whose service they were en-listed, i. e., the ruling class in each case. Here are a few passages which will at once illustrate the standpoint of the author and the beauty and sim-plicity of his language and his method plicity of his language and his method of treatment. Speaking of art in the middle ages, he says: "A man of letters could not delfy a serf, or tell the simple story of the poor. He must write to maintain the status of the world, and please the prince that gave him food; so he told of kings and queens, of knights and ladles, of strife and conquest; and the calcium he week.

queens, of knights and ladies, of strife and conquest; and the coloring he used was human clood."

Here is another flash: "Of course an artist would not pain the poor; these had no clothes that would adorn, a work of art, and no money or favors that would remunerate the toil. An ancient artist could no more afford to serve the poor than a modern lawyer could afford to defend the weak."

We must forego the pleasure of going at this time and place into a discussion of the importance and the significance of realism in art and literature, but the

of realism in art and literature, but the following passage from the pamphlet sums up the author's views: "The realist would teach a lesson, but he would not violate a single fact for all the theories in the world-for a theory could not be true if it did violence to life. He paints his picture so true and perfect that all men who look upon it know it is a likeness of the world that they have seen; they know that these are men and women and little children that they meet upon the streets; they see the conditions of their lives and the moral of the picture sinks deep into their minds. . . It is from the realities of life that the highest idealists are born. The philosopher may reason of realism in art and literature, but the ities of life that the highest idealists are born. The philosopher may reason with unerring logic, and show where the world is wrong. The economist may tell us of the progress and the poverty that go hand in hand; but these are theories, and the abstract cannot suffer pain. Dickens went out into the streets of the great city and found poor little Joe sweeping the crossing with his broom. All around was the luxury and the elegance, which the rich have ever appropriated to themselves; great mansions, fine to themselves; great mansions, fine carriages, beautiful dresses, but in all carriages, beautiful dresses, but in all the great city of houses and homes, poor little Joe could find no place to lay his head. His home was in the street, and every time he halted for a moment in the throng the policeman touched him with his club and bade him "Move on." At last ragged, wretched, almost dead with "moving on." he sank down upon the cold stone steps of a magnificent building erected for "The Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." As we think of the wretched, ragged Joe in the midst of all this luxury and wealth, we see the tens of thousands of other waifs in the great cities of the world, and we condemn the so-called civilization of the rach and great upon the rags and

earth that builds the mansions of the rich and great upon the rags and miseries of the poor."

We heartily commend Mr. Darrow's excellent pamphlet to all who ever gave or did not give a thought to literature. The former will find in it a condensed but none the less deep review of the nature of art and literature. the latter will find a new world opened before them full of inspiring and refreshing thought.

If you think of a novel present for your friend why not subscribe for him The People? 5e cents will keep him supplied with it for one year, 25 cents for 6 months, 15 cents for 3 months. Let the Socialist guns get at him at close rangel

NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 1.)

ed amidst the martial tunes of the Mar sellaise played by the Socialist Band. J. MAHLON BARNES' SPEECH.

J. MAHLON BARNES' SPEECH.
Workingmen, Comrades and Citizens:—It is not a pleasant occasion that brings me here this evening. I would very much rather have seen the removal of the old National Executive Board along the lines of order, as the movement was taking shape to unseat them through the usual course, than to be faced with a crisis as we are to night, that bids us to speak our mind for the benefit of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States. (Applause.)

Let me call to your mind some of the past tendencies of the clique that is deposed. These individuals, now happily disposed of, in whose dictionary the word f-ri-e-nd spelled "enemy" and "sympathizer" meant "coward" or "scoundrel," in the first issue of their Beekman Street "People" have called with a loud voice and lamenting accent for "Comrades, Friends and Sympathizers." Quite a different tune: "Comrades, friends and sympathizers." Quite a different tune: "Comrades, friends and sympathizers." United they need them. (Applause.)

I have no fear for the issue that is before the Socialist Labor Party. The old National Executive Board is dead, but the S. L. P. is very much alive. (Great applause.)

Let the due-paying members, the

(Great applause.)
Let the due-paying members, the rank and file throughout the United States but begin to realize even a molety of the infamous practices of the old Executive Board, and they will to a man wipe them out of existence and stand for the newly elected coun-(Great applause.) Let the due-pay

cil.

But we will give them credit for suffi-cient erudition to discover that the days of their power were limited and their position a vanishing one, and they their position a vanishing one, and they took time by the forelock in-order to inject into the literature that the English-speaking comrades generally read throughout the country, such diatribes and misrepresentations as to arouse a cry of indignation against old and reliable comrades here in the City of New York.

New York.

We know, and all the comrades at large should know,—and they will know shortly,—that throughout the length and breadth of the country there was a cry against so much space being used in the national organ, The being used in the national organ, The People, for affairs in the City of New York, and they stoppel publishing a number of things—together with this one important point, they ceased to publish the minutes of the General Committee of the City of New York for a number of years, because it was a national organ, and it was deemed hant the affairs of New York Section were of no more importance than the affairs of Philadelphia Section or any other Section; but in the latter part of other Section; but in the latter part of other Section; but in the latter part of February, when they realized that their overt acts, their tyrannical posi-tion, their usurpation of power, their visiting of vindicative spleen upon honest comrades, their reorganizing of Districts—that all of this was accumu-lating and gathering as a dispagatory. Districts—that all of this was accumulating and gathering an odium around their heads that meant their position—when they realized that, then note that they passed a resolution that the minutes of Section New York should again be reported in The People. What for? For the information of New York comrades? No. Because they controlled rades? No. Because they controlled the minutes and wrote what they

the minutes and wrote what they pleased therein, they created great prejudice and misrepresentation throughout the country. (Applause.)

This tax issue—that on which the Socialist Labor Party has not pronounced an opinion as a Party since the convention of 1896—these people have seen it to magnify into the most important question extant at present. What for? To use it as a club against certain honest comrades in this city. (Applause.) That is the situation and that only. The comrades at large know this not yet, but they will learn and they only. The comrades at large know this not yet, but they will learn and they will realize and they will realize and they will realize and they will realize and they will you, if not next week, in a few weeks. The day of reckoning will come, and they will join with you in expelling a few individuals who have seen fit to use their power, take the relns of unchecked control in their hands, and imagine that under the hats of a few individuals the Socialist Labor Party of the United States exists. They will find that this is not true. (Applause.) We of Philadelphia, desirous of preventing a split generally throughout the United States, have a proposition looking to that end, and we believe that all comrades knowing the situation in New York should join hands with such a proposition—for the removal of the National Executive Com-

moval of the National Executive Committee to any place outside of this tur-moll for the present.

One thing more, comrades, and I must be exceedingly brief, for I should must be exceedingly brief, for I should be unfair and egotistical to occupy the time of those distinguished comrades who will follow me and I expected to follow. I want to say there is one course mapped out for you as Socialists, you who have now the overwhelming majority, you who have taken control of the organization. Be consistent, stand out in the light, hold aloft the banner, see that the issue is clearly put between the propertyless class and the property class, see that the issue is properly put between the loafer and the worker, present a solid front, let the class struggle be your slogan, and move in solid phalanx to the conquest of the public powers. (Applause)

Just one thing more, in justification

the conquest of the public powers. (Applause.)

Just one thing more, in justification and in eulogium of the noble and brave action of the new National Executive Committee, and those who could stand tyranny no longer. It is said they overruled the old National Executive Committee not exactly in due form. Revolutions do not go according to law. (Great applause.) There is no precedent that holds good on any particular revolution, but when conditions became insufferable it became time to abolish them and they were abolished. (Applause.) One more word in that connection, about the manner in which they unseated the old Committee. The old National Board were working to arouse a false sentiment throughout the country, knowing the rising tide that would overwhelm them here. They made the threat. "If you disavow us, the country will support us," and they laid the wires to have that result follow. Not alone by fraud in establishing "fake" Assembly Districts and getting fraudulent representation did they try to maintain their su-

premacy, but when, on July 8, they faced, and knowingly faced, a large majority of delegates opposed to them, they had to cease by fraud to maintain their position and resorted to force. Therein is the justification of the revolution that has taken place. Long live their position and resorted to force. Therein is the justification of the tevolution that has taken place. Long live the revolution! (Applause.) But this deposed element have not only got broad enough to take in friends and sympathizers now, but, a la Debs, they are making an American movement out of it! Yes, they are making an American movement out of it! Yes, they are making an American movement out of it. Could anything be more despicable? As has often been said, such an appeal to patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel. (Applause.) Aye, comrades, let us measure them by the yard-stick of him whose memory we revere. Look back to Karl Marx. (Appeal.) And hear his tones reverberating and recehoing down through the years to you in every clime: "Workingmen of 'all countries, unite." (Great applause.) And then this late National Executive would draw the line, and say: "The beer-swilling Dutch!" (Laughter.) It is enough to make the mantle of shame show on the face of every working. is enough to make the mainte of samine show on the face of every working-man.", "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" Under that motto, we can say of workingmen throughout the world, whether they are from the Northland or the most Southern clime, whether in the Eastern or Western Hemisphere, wherever they are found, "They are

BELCIUM. (Continued from page 1.)

workingmen, they are comrades; their place is in the Socialist Labor Party,"

wherever they are found, "Tn?

Long continued applause.

cialism, composed of a mixture of mid-dle class elements imbued with sur-yivals of religion, but which is destined by fate, in consequence of its very com position, to gravitate more and more to Socialism proper. If the leaders of such movements should stop short on the way, which is possible, not to say probable, the movement will continue without them.

probable, the movement will continue without them.

At any rate, for the moment, the union is complete and will be maintained until universal suffrage has been obtained.

Having seen the political results of the movement which is going to triumple, let us look at others, still more important ones in our eyes.

the movement which is going to triumph; let us look at others, still more important ones in our eyes.

1. Without disregarding in the least the energy and the valor of our allies, the powerful support given us by the combined press of the opposition, the Labor Party has the right to say, and it may invoke the testimony of the Liberals themselves, that it has been the soul of the opposition; that it is to it, to is rganization, to the discipline of its militant members, to the class-consciousness of the Brussels proletariat, that the greater part of the success is to be attributed. Belgian Socialism emerges from that struggle stronger than it was and more conscious of its strength. From now on it will be known that the reactionary attempts of the powers that be will be dashed against the rock of its organization; the People's Palace will no more be a mere store and factory; it is one of the forts of the Revolution.

2. The government must know—if the inference of the interpretage that it was in a second

one of the forts of the Revolution.

2. The government must know—if the information that it gets is as exact and complete as ours—that it can not count any more, with any degree of certainty, upon the force of bayonets.

Apart of the twenty-five hundred gendarmes which form its solid but insufficient pretorian guard, the agree

gendarmes which form its solid but insufficient pretorian guard, the army
COMPOSED EXCLUSIVELY OF
PROLETARIANS is deeply honeycombed with the Socialist propaganda.
We do not want to cite here the numerous facts of recent date whichprompt us to make this statement. It
will suffice for us to refer here to the
three Conservative Mayors of Liege,
Brussels and Antwerp, who, when received in audience by the king during
the late troubles, declared before him
that they could not be responsible for
the preservation of order, that the police and gendarmes were outnumbered
and that "the intervention of troops
would be a signal to a Revolution." It would be a signal to a Revolution." It is for the first time, I believe, that "men of order" make such a confession and, what is more, communicate it to

and, what is more, communicate it to the whole press!

3. Another fact which merits atten-tion, at a time when it has become a, fashion to predict the imminent fall of Parliamentarism, is that if we did not enjoy parliamentary immunity and ab-solute freedom of the platform, if we had not been benefited by the achieve-ments of several conturies of struction ments of several centuries of struggle It is very likely the movement would not have come into existence, and at any rate would have been crushed.

It was the revolt in Parliament that provoked the revolt in the street. It was the obstruction in Parliament which stopping the legislative machine at a moment when the murmur of in surrection was heard from the street

surrection was heard from the street, that paralyzed the action of the government.

There was no lack of cries of "scandal" and the gentlemen of nice manners were virtuously indignant at the Socialist Deputies who do not stop before any means, follow their words with deeds, create a revolution in the House, sing aloud the Marseillaise, drowning the sound of the mallet of the President, and win their parliamentary battles contrary to all rules, instead of losing them according to all traditions. traditions.

"It is the end of Parliamentarism."

some say.
"Of capitalistic Parliamentarism,"
one should add.
They will never return, those peaceful assemblies, those councils of the administration of the ruling class, altermately governed by the two historical parties, firmly united by a community of important interests, the difference between them being that only of a shifting in opinions, while they are unaulmous on questions of prime importance.

nanimous on questions of prime importance.

Now, when the two classes find themselves face to face in Parliament as well as in the Senate, with their education, beliefs, manners of speech, and interests diametrically opposed, it is natural that some people should be shocked; it is almost inevitable in such days of crisis when a Coal Miner Cavina shocked; it is almost inevitable in such days of crisis when a Coal Miner Cavrot finds himself side by side with a Count de Merode, Prince de Rubenpré. Parliament, after all, is nothing but "the mirror of the nation." the kinetoscope of the great popular movements. When the bourgeoisie reigned all by itself, its (the Parliament's) polished surface reflected but super-

ficial agitations. It reflects to-day the violent storms of the struggle of

And no doubt the Clerical Deputies must have understood at last in the memorable sessions of that week that they are losing ground and that the Proletariat is beginning to share with Proletariat is beginning to share with them the Palace of the Nation. They have felt that those rude fellows of the Socialist Democracy represent a force which will soon overcome all forces, and when from the height of balconies we spoke to the crowds passionate but disciplined, more than one of them, no doubt, had the vision of the time fast approaching when class don't time fast approaching when class domi-nation will fall amidst the joyous ac-clamations of delivered workingmen! EMILE VANDERVELDE.

FOR A NEW JEWISH SOCIALIST DAILY.

Appeal of the Jewish Volkszeltung Publishing Association-

Comrades:—In the struggle for eman-cipation from tyranny and bossism in the Party, which brought about such glorious results, we have so far sus-tained one serious loss. We lost our Jewish organ, the "Abendbatt", which fell iato the hands of the deposed offi-cers and their tools. cers and their tools.

It happened in the following man

rer:
The "Abendblatt" was an official organ of the Party. While the editors and an overwhelming majority of the Jewish comrades were opposed to the methods of the late administration it was compelled, by virtue of its being an official organ to print all the misstatements and abuses which were poured out daily from the late National Executive. When the editors desired to supplement the statements of the N. E. C. by other reports from Party organizations or to express their opinion editorially on questions of Party disganizations or to express their opinion colitorially on questions of Party discord, they were served by the late authorities with injunctions against such "treacherous" acts. Not wishing to bring about a breach, the editors and the active comrades set about to work in the Party organization to change the intolerable system. Instead of openly defying the late administration in the paper, they submitted to the latter's defying the late administration in the paper, they submitted to the latter's authority. But when the N. E. C. was suspended by Section New York, its Jewish followers adopted quite different tactics. They took possession of the paper by sheer force, and on the very same day, when we defeated the bosses in the Party, and thought that the "Abendblatt" was free, we found that the paper fell entirely into the hands of the enemy. You all know from last week's People how that was accomplished.

accomplished.
Our Jewish comrades are since then Our Jewish comrates are since then possessed of one thought. A new Jewish Socialist daily MUST BE CREATED and as soon as possible! The "Abendblatt" is now doomed to go down, and a new paper has very bright chances.
Comrades! You all know how im-

conrades. 100 all know how important it is to have a Jewish Socialist daily in New York. The Jewish Socialist vote in the city is very great in proportion to the total, and it is wholly influenced by the Jewish Socialist press. This press has an influence even in remotest parts of the country, wherever there are Jewish-speaking working

men.

Now we are robbed of the means of reaching these workingmen. Moreover, the present "Abendblatt" and other Jewish papers are now spreading false reports as to the present situation in the S. L. P. They represent the new movement as an "opposition" of a few kickers and are thus doing us much harm. harm.
A new Jewish Socialist daily is there-

A new Jewish Socialist daily is therefore a necessity. In fact, with a little exertion it can soon be brought into existence. The Jewish comrades of this city have already raised several hundred dollars. We therefore appeal to-all comrades; of whatever tongue and wherever they may reside, to help us raise the necessary funds, as it is most important that the paper start at once, so that the Jewish comrades be well prepared for the fall campaign. Subscriptions should be sent to the National Secretary, Henry Slobodin, 184 William street, and will be acknowledged in these columns. edged in these columns.

For the Press Committee Dr. JULIUS HALPERN. Treasurer.

LETTER BOX.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address: 1

E. D., DETROIT, MICH.—1. What is the reason that the membership of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of New York has so immensely decreased in the last years?

It is ascribed by many to the fact that custom-made clothing has been greatly superseded by sweat shop products.

2. What is the reason headquarters of the J. T. U. of A. was removed from New York to Bioomington, Ill.?

You will have to ask the officers of that organization.

3. The salary of the treasurer of the A.

organization.

3. The salary of the treasurer of the A. F. of L. is, we believe, \$200 per annum.

4. Your last question as to whether trades unlouism is a friend or an enemy to Socialism is too important to be answered in a letter box. It will be dealt with in an article in the next issue of The People.

NOTICE.—The implement

NOTICE.—The indulgence of other correspondents is asked for the failure to answer their questions in this issue of The People. We are compelled, though re-luctantly to postpone that till the next issue of The People through the unusual pressure of work.

We call the attention of the comrades of New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Providence to the announcement of meetings to be addressed by Comrades Morgan and Barnes, which they will find under the head of "Official."

Are you doing all you can for The People? Don't forget that the best way to reach those who are strangers to our cause is to supply them with literature in which our ideas are presented in a form attractive and ac-cessible to the average worker. The ensiest and cheapest way to do it is to pass your copy of The People to your neighbor after you are through with it.

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 tacilitate work at the office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized. All communications should be written on one side of the paper only.]

Strange Proceedings in the Boston Central Committee

Contral Committee

To the Editor of The People.—At the City Committee meeting of July 13.—having been informed of the eruption that took place in Section New York—I presented a resolution suggesting that we, the City Committee, call a mass meeting of the Section membership and invite competent representatives from the opposing New York factions to outline the causes of disagreement so that when the matter came to us for action we should be enabled to vote intelligently upon same. To my surprise another delegate from my own Ward Branch moved to place the resolution in the waste basker.

After Considerable mirely postpone was carried and the De Leonites breathed a sigh of relief, for had not truth and justlee succembed to hypocrisy and bilind obedience?

As a consequence of the activity displayed

con. motion to indefinitely positions was scarried and the De Leonites breathed a sigh of relief, for had not truth and justice succimbed to hypocrisy and bilind obedience?

I have consequence of the activity displayed by my associate Ward delegate at the election of officers for the ensuing term held by my associate Ward delegate at the election of officers for the ensuing term held by my ward Branch on July 19, said delegate, although a candidate for re-election, was given an opportunity to study the Max Day People and the taxation question with an Arkinson prescription. May his soul rest in peace.

At City Committee meeting of July 20, this same delegate to avoid presentation of the west of

Section Cleveland Takes a Stand. (From a letter of a prominent Cleveland Socialist.)

Socialist.)

We have met the enemy and they are ours. By a vote of 55 to 19 the meeting of the combined Sections and Branches of Cleveland to-day endorsed the new Executive Committee. Also endorsed Chicago propositions by almost unanimous vote-Likewise instructed State Committee to correspond with Sections throughout Ohio, notify them, of our action, and instruct them to send all moneys to new National-Executive Committee. It is significant that nearly all the English-speaking comrades voted for the new Committee. The vote ruly representative, many on the present or the committee of the committ

Minneapolis, Minn., July 24, 1899.

A Voice from Rhode Island.

A Voice from Rhode Island.

To the Editor of The People.—Your correspondent from Pryvidence, R. I., who signs himself "A Man" in your last issue of The People, should have had manhood the property of the People, should have had manhood the property of the intellectual coward that our Socialist pressunder the management or mismanagement of our defunct administration has created. There are a number of intelligent comrades even in "Loyal Rhody" who have been for some time past disgusted with the Illogical and unfocientific rot dished out to them in weekly instalments by De Leon's "People," but who haven't got the courage to get up and express their opinions at a Branch or Section meeting for four of being banished or pronounced tratogs.

Ares, comradors Somism in Rhode Island and unfortuned tratogs.

Ares, comradors Somism in Rhode Island and the pronounced a FOE OF THE WORKING CLASS. an unclass-conscious, muddle-headed fakir and be excommunicated. Such is the histoic interpretation some of our local stars give to scientific Socialism. As regards the S. T. & L. A. it would take a contrade with considerable spunk to dare to criticise any of its had faults. Whatever crimes the chosen officers of the Alliance may commit in the name of that organization, we must be loyal, keep mum, and got hollest. Alliance, Thou art faultiess, we worship Thee, be Thou blessed forever and ever!

In my opinion a Party to be worthy of the name of Socialist must fast of all cultivate among its members a desire to think for themselves, its accept no opinion upon the authority of this or that grand mogul, however big his standing may be in the Party, this can only be obtained by a free discussion of all questions of principle or factics amongst members both through our farty press and at Section meetings. To come that a resortion of committed in a Carlo with that resolution is an outrage unbeard of even in darkest Russia. The cry of allen, un-American that the deposed officers

comrades will think twice and think hard, before they vote to support the gang that have been the curse of the Socialist Movement in America.

Yours for a reorganized and true revolutionary Party,

Providence, R. I. A. P. WORKMAN.

Missouri Chimes In.

Missouri Chimes In.

To the Editor of The People.—For many months past I have done much soliloquising and thinking of the conditions of the S. L. In the United States. I felt and still feel much concern, for the success of scientific Socialism is-in my mind the only ray of hope for the emaucipation of labor, but I must confess I have been greatly discouraged, not alone because of the apathy of the unlihitated, and their seeming stubborn unconsciousness, but because of the want of harmony in our own ranks, and the dictatorial policy of the self-appointed bosses. The change seems to lift the cloud and admit a ray of sunlight. I have at all times opposed to using abusive epithets and foul slander against those who agree with us in milnor points. We have before us, and around us the enemy in force. We must direct our energies in fighting the common foe.

direct our energies in fighting the common file the tactice of our Party be so clearly defined that one need to err, let our discipline be rigid but not severe, let us admonition be in a spirit of kindness. I will say that before the transformation I could not read The People with any degree of patience or satisfaction, and I never attempted to circulate it as I could not consistently ask any workingman to join a Party so divided within itself and under such a despotic control. Here's my hand to the true comrades all over the downtrodden capitalist country of ours.

Higginsville, Mo., July 23, 1859.

Colorado in the Dark.

Colorado in the Dark.

To the Editor of the People,—Comrade T. A. Hickey, on his tour of propagnada work through the "Wild and Woolly West," has come and gone. His coming was an event looked forward to with considerable interest and hopeful anticipation on the part of, the Nobe few elect here. He is the second man of his kind who has favored this corner of the vinyard with the light of his knowledge and experience in a public speech. He spoke here on the evening of the 18th loost. To a fair and orderly house. The loost to a fair and orderly house. The passed in the spoke here on the evening of the 18th loost. To a fair and orderly house. The passed in the passed in the spoke here on the evening of the 18th loost. To a fair and orderly house. The packed to its limit. He spoke in the Town Hail, the property of the municipality. Municipal ownership is in full swing here. A water works system and a town hail, the only public enterprises here are owned and operated by the municipality. On the 19th he spoke at Coal Creek, Colo., just one male from here, to a fair house. Tonight he spoke at Coal Creek, Colo., just one male from here, to a fair house. Tonight he spoke at Coal Creek, Colo., just one male from here, to a fair house. Tonight he spoke at Coal Creek, Colo., just one male from here, to a fair house. Tonight he spoke at Coal creek, Colo., just one male from here, to a fair house. Tonight he spoke at Coal creek, Colo. Just one male from here, to a fair house. Tonight he spoke at Coal creek, Colo. Just one male from here, to a fair house. Tonight he spoke at Coal creek, Colo. Just one male from here, to a fair house. Tonight he spoke at Coal Creek, Colo. Just one male from here to a fair house. Tonight he spoke at Canon.

City, the county seat. We have creey reason, to anticipate that he will meet fair nutiences at both those piaces, so that his experiences in this county, to say the least, will not be considered by him as a hidgether disagreeable while the prospects are very fair for gratifying results to the

Rockvale hereafter in consequence of these meetings. May the like be multiplied in future.

I understand that Comrade Hickey wisely refrained from mentioning anything concerning the "family quarrel" in full blast at headquarters in New York in full blast at headquarters in New York in the blast may have safe the property of the the property o

We call the attention of the comrades We call the attention of the commacs of New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Providence to the announcement of meetings to be addressed by Commades Morgan and Barnes, which they will find under the head of "Official."

Assistant Organizers Wanted-

All comrades willing to assist in the great struggle for spreading the principles of Socialism, and extending the organization of the S. L. P. in this city, are hereby requested to notify the undersigned.

JULIUS GERBER,

Organizer of Section New York,
64 East Fourth street,

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

64 East 4th Street, N. Y. (Store open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Satur-days, to 9 p. m.)

1		
1	Marx and Engels:	
1	The Communist Manifesto	\$0.1v
4	Karl Marx: Value, Price and Profit	.85
1	Wage Labor and Capital	.05
1	A Discourse on Free Trade	.25
1	Prederick Engels: Development of Socialism from	
1	Utopia to Science	.05
1	H M Hyndman;	
1	Economics of Socialism	1.20
1	Marx's Theory of Value	.05
1	George Piechanoff:	.05
1	Anarchism and Socialism, 25c.; cloth	.40
1	Edward Aveling:	
1	Charles Darwin and Karl Marx	.10
1	Wm. S. McClure:	.10
1		
1	Erin's Hope	.05
i	Daniel De Leon: Reform or Revolution	.05
1	What Means this Strike?	.05
1	Lucien Sanial:	
ı	The Socialist Almanac	.50
1	Territorial Expansion	.05
1	A M. Simons:	
1	Packingtown	.05
1	May Wood Simons: Woman and the Social Question	.03
1	T .Reresford:	.00
ł	Facts, a Pocketbook of Statistics.	.15
i	Scientific Socialism	.10
ı	Modern Socialism, 25c.; cloth	.75
ı	Industrial Evolution	.05
ı	John Hobson:	
ı	Evolution of Modern Capitalism	1.23
ı	Wealth against Commonwealth	1.00
ŧ	David A. Wells:	
ł	R. Widdup:	2.00
ŧ	What Political Economy Teaches	.10
ı	Enrico Ferri:	
I	Criminal Sociology	1.50
ľ	The Criminal	1.25
F	Prof. John B. Haveraft:	letteneti

Prof. John B. Haycraft:

Darwinism and Race Progress... 1.0)
We have secured a number of Lissagaray's standard book "History of the Paris Commune," regular price \$1.00, which we often at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents.

Catalogues mailed free of charge on application.

OFFICIAL.

(ATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Secretary, Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

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

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

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTE. Section Greater New York-Secretary, S. Berlin, Meets every Thursday evening at 64 E. 4th street.

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

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

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 officers of the N. E. C. have taken away with them all of the Party's property which happened to be in their possession. The new N. E. C., which is to conduct the business of the Party until a permanent committee is elected as prescribed by the constitution, would thus be placed in an embarrassing condition without any runds on hand. But, thanks to the spirit of self-sacrifice of our devoted and enthusiastic comrades, such a state of affairs has been prevented and the N. E. C. supplied with sufficient money not alone to order the printing of a new set of stamps and articles necessary for its work but for purposes of agitation as well. More money, however, is needed if the work once begun is to be pushed with the vigor and energy which are characteristic of all that the Socialist Labor Party has been doing, and we appeal to the sense of duty and 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 bonn 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 nearly six hundred dollars, and it remains now for all those who have not as yet had an opportunity to contribute their share, to do so now.

Send all moneys to: Henry Slobodin, 154 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. KIRCHNER, Jr. MICHAEL F. BaRANOFT, RUDOLPH BECKER, WILLIAM FAHL.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

STEPHEN WENZEL.

National Executive Committee.

HENRY SLOBODIN, Acting National Secretary.

HENRY SLOBODIN, Acting National Secretary.

Receipts for National Fund.

For the National Fund of the Socialist abor Party the following donations have cen received: Labor Party the following donations have been received:
Previously acknowledged. \$441.28
Previously acknowledged. \$441.28
Section Long Island City. 25.00
Bakers Union No. 164. 10.00
Bakers No. 164 toollection. 9.55
lat Ward, West Moboken. Br. 1. 5.00
Bakers No. 164 toollection. 9.55
lat Ward, West Moboken. Br. 2.00
Bernach A. W. S. & D. B. F. 25.00
Section Springfield. III. 2.00
Section Springfield. III. (collection). 2.00
Section Springfield. III. (collection). 2.00
Br. S. J. & Miss Esther Himorich. 1.00
Dr. Hirschfield. Newark. 4.06
Br. S. J. & S. & D. B. F. 25.00
Br. S. J. & S. & D. B. F. 25.00
Br. S. S. & D. B. F. 25.00
Br. S. S. & S. & D. B. F. 25.00
Dr. Hirschfield. Newark. 4.06
Br. S. & S. & Cliff. L. 1.00
Diff. and 17th A. D. S. 25.00
Diff. and 17th A. D. 4.00
Diff. Additional collection in Elizabeth. 2.25
Mary
Total \$566.58\$566.56

National Executive Committee. Meeting of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. August 1, 1899, at 184 William street. Comrades E. Kirchner and R. Bseker absent, excused. Comrade S. Wensel absent without excuse. Comrade Heary Stahl in the chair. Commade Baranoff elected recording secretary pro tem. From the National Board of Appeals as follows:

At a meeting held Friday evening, July 28, 1890, at which five members were in attendances, by a unanimous vote it was decided to recognize the Acting National Executive Committee until a vote of the membership finally settless the question as to whether the meeting of July 10 was justified in taking the action it did.

ROBERT BANDLOW, Secretary.

From State Committee of Connecticut endorsing the newly elected N. E. C. Section Cincinnati appeals from the manner of its reorgalization by Comrade Root. Comrade Root is Squeezed Companies of the Section Companies of the Section Companies of the Section Stauphan. Mass., refuses to comply with action of Section New York of July 10.

July 10.

Section Rockville, Mass., ditto.
Section Newpert, Ky., ditto.
Section Newpert, Ky., ditto.
Section New Haven, Coun., by a vote of
Sto 1 endorsea newly elected N. E. C.
Section Long Island City endorses newly
elected N. E. C.
Section Delta, Colo., sends back charter,
because it disagrees with tactics of deposed
N. E. C.
Comrade Marthy Voc.

N. E. C.

Comrade Martha Moore Avery sends a resolution signed by several individuals after adjournment of meeting of Section Boston. Filed.

tion Revere, Mass., orders membership

ards.

Section Boston, Mass., ditto.

Section Canton, O., endorses Chicago resoution.

Section Columbus, O., endorses San Franisco, Cal., resolution.

All, resolution.

All, resolution.

Milford. Conn.. asking for new, as the former organizer refuses to ter the old one. Granted.

on Springfield. Ill., endorses action than the old of July 10 by a vote of Section New York of Val., of 19 to none. Section Milwaukee endorses Chicago reso-

Section Milwauere chooses newly elected N. E. C.
Branchi, Passaic County, N. J., endorses action of Section New York of July 10.
Section Clinton, enforces newly elected N. E. C.; endorses Chicago resolution.

Section Phoenix, Ariz, endorses San Francisco resolution. Calls for early convention.

Report from Organizers Fred. Schaefer, R. Becker and B. Felgenhaum read and approved. Further instructions given.

Regular order of business suspended for Jewish Volkszeitung Publishing Association asks for space in The People to insert a call to comrades and friends for funds for purpose of establishing a Jewish daily organ of the S. L. P. Request granted.

National Secretary reported on financial arrangement with organizers of S. L. P. Approved.

Comrade Slobodin instructed to communicate with several courades offening them to act as organizers for the S. 22.63.

Income, SSS14; expenses 22.63.

Rec. Secretary pro tem.

Canada.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Acting under instructions from Montreal, and in accord with referendam vote of the Party, Section London met in special session on Tuesday evening, July 25, to nominate and elect a National Secretary and a National Executive Committee for the S. L. P. in Canada. Result as follows, by vote on proportional representation plan:
National Secretary—Henry B. A. Mrs. Ed. Westland. Ed. Westland (painter), Fred J. Darch (accountant), O. Hasselgrove (cigarmaker), F. Radway (bleycle worker), F. J. Appleton (iron moider), Z. Prickwort (woodworker), HENRY B. ASHPLANT.

HENRY B. ASHPLANT. National Secretary, S. L. P. of Canada,

California.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION SAN FRAN-CISCO, S. L. P.,
WHEREAS, The Socialist movement in Greater New York, which is the sent of our National Executive Committee, is at present in a state of great disruption and is split up into a number of antagonistic factions; and

in a state of great distribution and its split up litto a number of antigonistic factions; and HEREAS. The demoralization prevailing at present in New York has brought our national organization into such great disorder that the existence of the entire Socialist Labor Party is threatened; and WHEREAS, We are at present confronted by a most dangerous condition which makes it immaterial for the movement at large as to which faction in New York is right or wron, but which brings most prominently to the front the important question of how to restore order in the ranks of our Party; therefore be D. That we, the Central Committee of Section San Francisco, S. L. P. in regular session assembled, demand that a national convention of the S. L. P. be called immediately for the purpose of restoring peace and order to the Party, and of deciding upon all questions relating to the welfare of the S. L. P.;

RESOLVED. That we recommend Chicago as the place for the holding of our national convention:

RESOLVED. That we apeal to all Sections as the place for the holding of our national convention:

as the piace for the holding of our national convention:

RESOLVED, That we apeal to all Sections of the S. L. P. of the United States of America to call special meetings and endorse this step for the holding of an early convention and the settling of all disputes that have a manual sections of the different 18ates is necessary before a special convention can be called.

Section San Francisco earnestly requests the co-operation of other Sections in this action.

Connecticut.

Section New HAYEN.
Section New Hayen. Conn., in special meeting assembled, voted 55 to 1 to support the provisional national officers.
The provisional national officers, WM. E. WHITE.
Secretary Central Committee.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON COMRADES, ATTENTION:—
J. Mahlon Barnes, of Philadelphia, Pa-,
late candidate for Governor of Penn.;
Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago; B. Feigenbaum, of New York, Will speak on Sunday,
August 6, at 7:30 p. m., at Puritan Hall,
965 Washington street. RESOLUTIONS OF BRANCH WARD 8,

RESOLUTIONS OF BRANCH WARD 8, SECTION BOSTON, 8. L. P.

'The following resolutions were adopted at a legally constituted meeting of Branch you are considered by the second Boston, 8. L. P., held on you are constituted meeting of Branch you are second for the se

isse, which implies, that all matters of importance be subject to referendum principle;

WHEREAS, The said City Committee, at its meeting, held July 27, have unseated our old delegates and refused the acceptance of credentials of our duly and legally elected new delegates for the ensuing term, for no other reasons than the following: 1st, that Courade J. Epstein, one of the newly elected delegates, had been accused of sending a letter to Comrade Philip Krautz, the then Editor of the Abendblata and Editor at the Editor of the Courade Editor at the Editor of the Party, matters, intellegating this letter as a conspiracy against the Party, a rejoinder to which Comrade Epstein will submit in due time; 2d, that Courade McKaplan, another of the newly elected delegates was opposed to the old National Executive Committee, to which charges he will also duly reply; and as to our third delegate, committee of the well of the Editor of

as to the rights and duties of a city Com-mittee:

RESOLVED. That pending such appeal and whilst being deprived of rights of representation in the City Committee, Branch Ward 8 carry on all work of pro-paganda, etc., etc., independently of the City Committee until decision is rendered by the National Board of Appeals; and be

tripter (Turber) that copies of these resolu-ions be forwarded respectively to both of he disputing National Executive Commit-ees, to the National Bord of Appeals, to he Massachusetts State Central Commit-ce, to the Organizer of Section Boston, to he Organizers of the warious Ward Branches of said Section and to the two 'Peoples."

M. KAPLAN, Organizer,

M. KAPLAN, Organizer, J. EPSTEIN, Secretary.

New Hampshire.

SECTION MANCHESTER, SECTION MANCHESTER.

Section Manchester at its last general meeting elected the following officers: Emil Zussy. Organizer: R. Teubert. Financial Secretary: W. Schoenematt. Rec. Secretary: Charles Haal. E. Kuchnel. P. Modis. Fin. Committee: Charles Polymann, W. Schoenemann, Anton Kratz. Agitation Committee: Henry Sommermann. Elberary. Cherkers. A meeting of all members of the Section will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 8, at the Labor Lyceum, and as very important business is on hand the members are asked to come in time.

EMIL ZUSSY, Organizer.

New Jersey.

SECTION HUDSON COUNTY. SECTION HUDSON COUNTY.

On August 1 a meeting was held in Hudson County to reorganize the Section. The meeting was called the Section. The meeting was called the the considered outstand the section of the section of the section of the farty and to be considered outstands of the farty and to be denied admission. Organizer Kraft refused to call the meeting to order on the ground that it was illegal, having been called without due notification, whereupon another comrade fulfilled this duty. Comrade Gilliar protested, stating the meeting was illegal. Overruled, then a bombartic effusion as to the tactics, etc., of the Party was read with great lung power. The lung power convinced the members present that another Moses had

arisen, although unconscious that this Moses will lead them into the wilderness of confusion and despair.

A vote by roil call was then taken regarding the Party troubles and the N. E. C. Comrade Gilliar was not allowed to vote the confusion of the party troubles and the N. E. C. Comrade Gilliar was not allowed to vote the season of the party troubles and the party troubles are the season of the party troubles and the party troubles of the party troubles of

New York. -3

ATTENTION, COMARDES!
Comrade Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago,
ill speak:
Thursday, in 16th A. D. Place will be announced. Friday, in Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-935 Willoughby avenue. Saturday, on the Westside. Place to be announced.

12th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT S L P. 12th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, S. L. F.

12th A. D., S. L. P., holds its regular business meeting on Friday evenings, 8 p. 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, 24t E. Broadway, c. o. New York Socialist Literary Soclety. way. clety.

"JEWISH VOLKSZEITUNG" PUBLISH

"JEWISH VOLKSZEITUNG" PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

A Joint meeting of the Jewish-speaking members of the S. L. P. was held Sturday, July 29, at 200 E. Broadway. Comrade Chrystal was scienced to preside. The committee elected at the last meeting to draw up a plan for the mode of organization for the publication of a new Jewish Socialist paper reported its plans for the formation of an organization. The report of the committee was adopted, and it was decided to form a Publishing Association. The following conditions were accepted to regulate the membership of this Association. The following conditions were accepted to regulate the membership of this Association. The following conditions were accepted to regulate the membership of this Association. The reupon a strong Publishing Association was formed, a large number of comrades having joined it. The Association was formed, a large number of comrades having joined it. The Association was temporarily named "Jewish Volkszeitung Publishing Association." It was decided to call upon every comrade who is simonths in the Party to join the Association and thus assist it in its work to realize the publication of a new Socialist paper that will spread the light and knowledge amoug the inboring class and will lead them to upon the Board of Directors of the Party press and to request them to open a subscription in the columns of the press for the new paper. Three delegates were elected to 4the United Hebrew Trades.

Ness meeting of the "Jewish Volkszeitung Publishing Association" will be held on Tuesday, August 1, 1850. The place of the meeting will be announced on Tuesday With cheers for the new Publishing Association will be held on the severy comrade will a sun of the press for the new publishing Association will be held on Tuesday will be published by it, and with hopes that the course of the "Jewish Volkszeitung Publishing Association" was adjourned.

U. DROSHER, Secretary.

Pennsylvania-

SCRANTON, PA. A county convention of the local Section S. L. P. will be held on Sanday August 6, at 7:30 p. m., at the Roman Hotel, Lake avenue, opposite the D. L. depot, JOHN KIEN.

Rhode Island.

COMRADES OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
ATTENTION:—Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, and B. Feigenbaum, of New York,
will speak at Providence on Monday, Aug.
7, 7:30 p. m., at 1'Mull street, ball of
Branch. Subject: The present situation.
Only members of the S. L. P. and the S. T.
& L. A. admitted,

Revolt Against Boss - Rule in the Alliance.

D. A. 2, S. T. & L. A.

D. A. 2, S. 7, & L. A.

Meeting of July 31, 1809, at 73 Ludlow street. Delegate Cohen of the Clgarnukers Union in the chair. Painter and Paper Hangers' Union reports that the union endorsed the action of their delegates in setting for the action of the Lutter left in the ported that Secretary Brower of the S. T. Y. to the United Hebrew Trades, I was also reported that Secretary Brower of the United Hebrew Trades, demanded of the United Hebrew Trades, demanded that Friedlander is suspended 'from the Allianee for recognizing the new National Executive of the S. L. P. As the chairman, was not prompt in complying with this demand, Brower arone and shouting with this demand, Brower arone and shouting with this demand, Brower arone and shouting with the committee of Section New York, S. L. P. The union is out now on a general strike. Committee elected to help the union in its strike. The same reported also by the Paper Clgarette Workers' Union. The union will have a special meeting to discuss the question of the Alliance. The Capmakers' Luion reports that five new members were admitted. The union decided that its delegates abstance from set in the two casts, by its delegate, Feldman, against the admission of the delegates of the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., be with drawn.

Resolved, that the secretary of the United Hebrew Trades be Instructed to communicate with the General Executive Board. S. A. L. A. and demand that Secretary

Hebrew Trades be Instructed to communicate with the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A. and demand this Science A. A. and demand the Science of the Communication of the Commu

swer be requested.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

"HEREAS, The "Arbeiterzeitung," and its offspring, the "Abendblatt," were founded and maintained during a long number of years by the self-sacrifice and devotion of Jewish organized labor represented by the United Hebrew Trades, whose official organis they have been since the first day of their existence, and to whose exertions in their behalf is due the confidence which the Jewish working class has always placed in them;

of their existence, and to whose exertions in their behalf is due the confidence which the Jewish working class has always placed in them;

WHEREAS, The Jewish working class of this country, and particularly of New York and its vicinity whom the blood of them for guidance in the vicissitudes and intricacles of our political and economic life, and at this important crisis of our public life, when the capitalist class, terrified at the sight of the ghost of its own approaching end, has its energies to the contrivance of all sorts of pitfalis and shares for the working class, and the working class is therefore especially needful of honest, clear-sighted, and capable guidance, a large especial heed and credence to the "Abendbatt" in the belief that it is still the mouthplece of the United Hebrew Trades, and that its utterances express the ideas, and that its utterances express the ideas, wishes, and counsels of the United Hebrew Trades, whom they will eventually hold responsible for any mistakes and follies which they may commit under the direction of the "Abendbatt" and trastworth members of the Whendbatt and trastworth members of the Workingman's Publishing Association, publishers of the "Abendbiatt", that organization has failen under the sawy of a clique of unprincipled and self-seeking men who have diverted the "Abendbiatt" from its useful work in order to use it for the personal interests of another clique of militious and fanastical men who waited politically organized working class of America, the Socialist Labor Party; and WHEREAS, That clique in the Publishing Association in order to attain its purposes has systematically, by all sorts of four mens, removed from the Publishing Association in men who by their courage and honesty proved a hindrance to the execution of their chipsocritical mask and honesty proved a hindrance to the execution of their hypocritical mask and handled the supporting mask and handled th

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

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

re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its profest. Once more-it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The lime is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand; shall have worked out its own downfall.

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

RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. The Ur

opined with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of ests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the 8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

nation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. Municipal self-government.

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

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

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Ad-

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

into their hands through the erroneous judgement of some and the indoience of others of the members of the Publishing Association, by forcibly and without the least show of right lepering II membelly, and the property of the property of the members of the property of th

did its dirty work for a mess of pottage; and RESOLVED. That we hereby sever our connections with the Workingmen's Publishing Association and the "Abendhatt' forever, and that we emphatically protest against the further use of our name in order to give that sheet prestige with organized labor, that we take action as soon as possible to acquaint the Jewish workers with this state of affairs; and RESOLVED. That we call upon the Jewish inhor organizations to take immediate action looking to the establishment of a new Jewish paper to represent the interests of labor, and that we call upon every workingman to aid them in their efforts to force a new sword, the harder to strike all the foces of the working class.

Bakers' & Confectioners' Alliance of America, L. A. 33.

At the last regular meeting of the above union, held on Sunday, 16th inst., various business has been transacted. The dissensions in the S. I. P. were characterized as a dilegrace and L. A. 33 is of the opinion of L. A. 35 that De Leon and Vogt should be demanded to resign their offices in the Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A. The delegates to the L. E. were instructed accordingly. The members were to be notlined that the next neeting is to be held on following Sunday.

We call the attention of the comrades of New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Providence to the announcement of meetings to be addressed by Comrades Morgan and Barnes, which they will find under the head of "Official."

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST,

New York, Attention!

COMRADES! Your connections with the S. L. P. must, according to Constitution, henceforth be maintained trough the newly elected

Secretary's addres: B Feigenbaum. Sec'y State Committee S. L. P.

64 East 4. st. NEW YORK. 1. Goldmann's Printing Office, cer. New Chambers and William Sic.

Works Type Setting Machiner German and English. MORRIS HILLQUIT,

Attorney at Law, 20 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.

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. Genstreet, Room 96, New York City. GenFluancial Secretary Murphy. General
Esceutive 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. Cittle MURICULA

Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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