VOL. IX.-NO. 34.

STICKERS.

Two breadful Accidents.-One day in New York, owing to a an bicyclist coming in co to the Long Island Express ad getting instantly lied, the air an hour. Fortunately the property was not injured.

the same day a wagon of the rapid rate, was intercepted by a six year-old girl, out to buy a ken in consequence. Had it not n for this obstruction the goods and have been delivered on time. days of narrow streets and siness, something ought to be women and children who get the needees killed obstructing express-wagens. Such things, if persisted in, are very detrimental to dividends.

drée.-The world would give lines to know what became of Andree and his balloon in the Arctic reallions who are lost, soul and in civilization's hell of factory, mill, and railway. This is be the masses or them asses don' w how to make themselves as sting as a geographical point in desolution of perpetual ice and snow, that will be of no earthly use to any-body when it is found.

Twelve million acres of the great Sahara beserv have been turned into fertile land or means of artesian wells.

Yes, in order that twelve hundred cres of fertile land somewher else may remain desert! That is capitalist perversity.

Gnat and Camel.—The New York "Evening Post," organ of astheticism and stock jobbing literary dilettanti, never ceases to protest against prize fighting, but was never known to utter word against pigeon-shooting and striker-shooting.

Bread and Conscience.—The triumph of Socialism means the emancipation of conscience, for with economic servitude comes the religious bigot's oppor-tunity. It is said that in strike-striken Spring Tancy. He are manager would employ none but mem-bers of a certain sect—his own. The present manager will not employ any of that sect. Of course. Every bigot dearly loves to get the loan of physical force to push his gospel with, from the inssionary In the Philippines to the doctor who wants to vaccinate you. doctor who wants to recensive you. These scoundrels know the full value of a threat to put a man out of his job to enforce compliance with a humiliating alternative, and, of course, use it every time. Consequently the whole earth is filled with sneaking, servile, lick spittle piety, and political and eco nomic opinions, a universal hyprocisy that is co-extensive with the fear of want. Luther's Reformation was a big thing for free thought, but the Reation in bread distribution will be

elbof, a suburb of Berlin, has forty ants whom the rise in property has ted into millionaires (in marks), with of \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year. Mos sants not many year

ense, there must be some mis take here. Never heard of a million yet who did not make his millions his own unaided hands and brains

silliest opponents of Socialism tre the very good Christians who com up to us with a you-can't-get-over-this-arm cent air and say: "You'll never succeed, for con'll never be able in nature." This is rich they have already spent a score of centuries, is to try to change human lattice that is, by "coming to Jesus," and "being born again," and "getting a new heart," etc. The infidels.

"You can't change human nature," tays the shallow thinker. The deuc Well, just give me a chance I don't change it I'll change its station, which is the same thing for all practical purposes of Socialism se, and wreck at seat the ship you are on, and I providentially get fifty or sixty of you safely away in boats and on rafts with plenty of provisions and good hopes of final rescue. You are all ladies and gentlemen then, and behave decently to each other. But suppose I keep you out of hope for a werk, two, three, and until your last b suit is goffe, and you are mad with sickness, hunger, and thirst. Then with the composition of your blood and other bodily juices altered, you are no longer gentlemen and ladies, but ugly ill tempered, wolfish brutes, ready to draw lots for some one to be killed and care to save the rest. You have be-tome cannibals! I did not change huture, did I? No; but you might be wolves as human beings act is at the wolves, as human beings acting just like wolves. Anyway, you are totally different chemical formulae how, and that is quite as good—or bad—as a chapice of nature. Then if I head a sail in sight just then and resche you, and gradually fill you up with good victuals, and warm and hourish you back to health, why, with the return of your bodily juices to their hormal former state you return to deal former state you return to do and gentility, don't you? We don't you think that if this greenable of cannibals and victor

to proper treatment as you are, in spite of your self-conceit. At any rate, hav-ing been saved—or never having need-ed salvation—yourself, you might help us Socialists to put the victual-cure

The disclosures made by the State Board of Children's Guardians in relation to some of the almshouses in the State have shocked all New Jersey citizens. The report reveals astonuding depravity and immorality in the county almshouses of Burlington, Salem and Sussex counties, where the inmates are allowed to mingle regardless of sex. Numerous deformed and feeble-minded illegitimate children have been born in these poorhouses, the report declares.

How is this depravity astonucling? As bad or worse goes on in the resorts

As bad or worse goes on in the resorts of the wealthy makers of paupers. Why be shocked? None would be shocked except those dear plous noodles who are always expecting that they can take up the broken, deformed, and depraved human refuse our de-praved industrial system is continually casting on the ever-piling-up garbage heap of "hands not wanted," and in "charitable" institutions remould them into saints to be sent back regenerated to the factories to be again told that "No help is wanted."

The Governor will devote a part of his annual message to the scandal, and the indignation aroused by the disclosures is so intense that it is believed that the Legislature will promptly start an official inquiry. Several almshouse wardens may be "Lexowed." The clergy is incensed, and the pulpits are likely to ring with appeals for reform.

We all know that Legislatures are fountains of all purity in this land. and if they arise in their wrath sinners must quall. As for the clergy getting ncensed, they are always getting into a state of moral incandthe offensive RESULTS of a bad sys tem, but you can't raise a heat in then with a steam blower, concerning the making the pulpit ring, we say, a stou ring put in the nose of capitalism is the only ring that will ever stay the production of paupers.

"It is revolting to think," says Mrs. Wil-liamson, who investigated the almshouses, "that new paupers are being brought into the world in the very institutions where pauperism was to be discouraged, in insti-tutions designed to diminish poverty and crime." There will doubtless be a great shakeup among the almshouse who are county officials.

It is revolting, unspeakably; but hard'y more revolting than the stunid-ny cruose who, maying the studios a hundred years of such institutions a nundred years of such institutions before their eyes, can imagine that those degrading receptacles of cast-off men and women, can have any ten-dency to "diminish poverty and crime." You might "design" stinkweed and skunk-cabbage to produce attar of rose, but they would be stronger than your

design, every time.

Oh, the almshouse wardens are county officials, are they? Get pay and on't do the work, eh? That is an old story in every one of ten the ties and towns in the United States. they are answerable don't look after them. Also an old, stale story. Dis miss 'em and put in their places those hungry saints who, when out of office, always promise what grand and godly things they'll do, but who, when

In all this report there is not a breath of a suggestion that there is not a breath of a suggestion that there is anything amiss with the system that sends paupers to the almshouse. Seeing that these redhot-mad people do not, and probably cannot, point out the remedial sequence, I will do it for them: No councilities canifalist system, no nonapetitive capitalist system, no pau pers; no paupers, no almshouses; no almshouses, no scandals of immorality and depravity. An almshouse is an in sult to any manhood or womanhood or childhood: is an insult added to the injury of lifelong robbery, and a mark of the immorality and deprayity of our the immorality and deprayity of our whole social system.

Respect the Big Fist.—They say one result of the Boer war has been a de-cided increase of respect of the Eng-lish for their antagonists. Is it not astounding that after two thousand years of "Christian" preaching, the years of "Christian" preaching, the only thing to-day which inspires respect is the thing that inspired it in the savage ages of two hundred thousand years ago, viz., the big fist and the ability to wallop somebody? Workingmen, this being so, the only way to make YOURselves respected is to wallop your oppressors—at the polls. "Workingmen of all countries unite."

The Negro Question.-Why is th The Negro Question.—Why is the negro oppressed? For the same reason that any other weak race or class is oppressed. Because this is a competitive world, and the good things in it are not enough to go around, and therefore he who wants a share must fight the god its and in that fight the week. to get it; and in that fight the weak one must go down. The negro happen to be the weak one, in this country; th to be the weak one, in this country; the Jew in some others. In the struggle for bread, every man tries to down his competitor, and he only accords him equal rights BECAUSE HE HAS TO. equal rights BECAUSE HE HAS TO. The negro started without rights, therefore he will never be accorded them by his competitors. If the boot were on the other leg, and the negro were in possession of the bread-basket, he would look upon the white as one having no rights a negro is bound to respect, and would resent by force the division of the world's good things. When competition disappears the negro

has arranged to give dinners to twenty thousand poor persons of New York and Brooklyn. The army will distribute at the Garden at eleven o'clock Christmas morning sixteen thousand dinners in heakets for poor families. Each basket will countin sufficient provisions for five persons. Bix thousand dinners will be served on the main floor at six o'clock in the evening. This will be followed by a musical entertainment and stereoption exhibition.

Od's bodkins! Gad-zooks! I have Od's bodkins! Gad-gooss; just been reading St. McKinley's Thanksgiving proc. and have only through thanking God just got through thanking Got that "Liberal employment waits upon labor. Abundant crops have rewarded the efforts of the husbandman. Increased comforts have come to the home. In all branches of industry and trade there has been an unequalled de-gree of prosperity," and then on rising from my knees to be met with this staggering blow right between the eyes is too much. What! Twenty thousand out of work poor to be fed by charity!! And perhaps other forty thousand by the other charity-mongers!!! And every other city in the land shovelling grub into the bottomless stomachs of ITS thousands of poor!!!! Lord! Do the Salvation people know better than St. McKinley whether the country is unequalledly prosperous or not? Con found 'em, do they dare to contradic HIM? Has he not access to all statis-tics, while they have only access to facts? Will they dare bring twenty thousand pinehed and haggard visage against his nicely pointed lead-pencil and pad, to prove that his rhetorical gas doesn't accord with the facts. So much the worse for the facts then Who lies? I dare stake my soul that Wm. McK. would never, never, never tell a lie, unless a tin-plate industry, a tariff argument, or a Thanksgiving proc. required it.

During the recent visit of the Dutch Queen to Berlin the idea of making the Nefherlands part of the empire, holding a similar position to Bavaria was discussed, and M. de Beaufort, the Dutch Foreign Minister, left a memorandum on the subject with the Emperor. While nothing has been accomplished, it is within the bounds of possibility that an agreement might be reached.

There you are. Three or four per ole get together and discuss chucking several millions of people about, jusas they would discuss carting a load of manure from one part of the field to the other, and the people have nothing to say. "The people be damned."

While the work it, whose slickent, of

A Malignant Paper.-During the recent Maset inquiry, in New York, no paper was more insistent than the "Evening Post" that Tammany's government is rotten from bottom to particularly its police, but when that same rotten police was taken over to Brooklyn to club strikers, and commit other outrages, the "Post" paused to salaam to it and render it unqualified nomage, and said in effect that its action there had redeemed it. It also shrieked daily last summer at Governor Tanner of Illinois, because would not let a mining company import armed bands of scabs to take the places of those miners it had driven to strike against a reduction of wages, alleging that the Governor was violating the scab's "inalienable right to accept work on any terms that are satisfa-

Oh, peculiarly pleasant to the nostrils of the "Post" are the fumes of the blood of a striker.

Machine vs. "Machine."-In the elec tions in Buffalo, last week, the voting machine was used, and was an absolute success, they say. I suppose even this fact, that the governing classes of all stripes have been found such infernal scamps, scalawags, and ras that in spite of watchers and t that in spite of watchers and tally-keepers, and cudgels, pistols, courts and jalls to enable a "sovereign people" to cast its vote, we have been co pelled to adopt anti-burglar machinery to do it, will not prevent the empty headed, blatherskite American from yawping that this is the grandest, freest, almightlest people that ever honored the sun by permitting it to shine on it. Guess the "machine" will find some way of beating it, though.

Try it on the Dog.-For parade and hamboozie purposes, the soldier is a "hero," a "brave boy," the "country's defender," the "nation's hope," and a hundred other divine things, but they don't mind experimenting on him with every kind of devilish nastiness in the way of food, drink, clothes, etc. They have just lately been experimenting on way of food, drink, clothes, etc. They have just lately been experimenting on the Main; (Germany) garrison with frozen pork imported from Russis, which after quarter of an hour's cooking dissolved into a pulpy mass and gave off a most repulsive stink. You see, the soldier goes with the capitalists at his own valuation as a mere fighting pig, for whom any offal and swill are good enough. When he has sense enough to demand that he be raised even to the plane of a game sense enough to demand that he consisted even to the plane of a game cock, it will be all up with his bambooslers and exploiters, for when he gets sense enough for that he will have ough to be a man, F. S.

"L'sten to our adversaries: The cialists are only men of violence, in-pable of demanding by any other

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 19, 1899

In Idaho, Worse Than Elimpean Militarism - In Hawaii, Legalized Contract Slavery.

The Fiag, Which, According to McKinley, Stands for Freedom, Justice, and Protection for All, Wave over the "Bull-Pcn" at Wardner, Where Worklasmen are Imprisoned Without Trial, for Daring to Strike -It Waves over Hawail, Where Chattel Slavery has been Legalized

in the 6cm mine, I was arrested by Lieutenant Murphy. He asked me where I had been on the 28th of April.

I told him I had been at home and

could bring good witnesses to prove it. He said, 'I'll take you with me.' I was compelled by his colored soldiers

Was kept in the prison of a closed

May 7. On May 8, I was compelled to

sit down in thick fifth to get my dinner, which consisted of bread and coffee.

On May 9, I saw a colored soldier, of

Company M, order a prisoner, a miner from Blackbear, to sit on the ground

and eat his dinner. Obeying the order.

the man got down on one knee. The soldier hit him in the face and forced

him into a sitting position. He then drew back the butt-end of his gun and

for him, called him a son of a blich,

and other names. I saw a knot of col-ored soldlers whom the miners from Gem and Burke were watching. I

heard the colored soldiers make the fol-

lowing threats: 'You damned dyna-miters, we'll keep you here until you

rot, and we'll sleep with your wives and daughters in your places.' I saw a

number of my friends forbidden to an swer the calls of nature, notwithstand-

ing it was known that they were suffer

ing diarrhos brought on by bad food.

bad food. I declared to Captain Bache

lor that I was sick. He said, T am

sick, too, and now get out of this quick and carry the boards.' I saw one of

my friends put his hand through a hole

ed him with foul names and thresten

e shoot him down, saying: 'It costs me

you.' ALBIN NORDQUIST.
"Undersigned and sworn before me
on the 8th of July, 1899.

In last Sunday's sitting of the Cen

tral Federated Union, N. Y., Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144.

drew attention to the infamies prac-tised by the colored soldiers, in Ward-ner, and showed how they were treat-

ing the imprisoned miners, as indicated

ing the imprisoned miners, as indicates by the affidavits published in the "Volkszeitung" and The People. The delegate hald stress on the fact that the particulars are so, horrifying that the whole body of working people of the

country must protest against the mis

leeds practised by the soldlery. He

carcerated miners, the shameful treat-ment to which they were subjected

and concluded with a motion be in-structed to demand of President Mc-

structed to defining of President as Kinley that the soldiery be withdrawn as soon as possible, and to provide that a trial be awarded the unlucky miners,

before impartial judges. This motion was unanimously adopted. The matter

will not rest here. It will shortly be

SLAVERY IN HAWAIL

Instead of Hawaii being called the

retary of the San Francisco Labor Council, Ed. Rosenberg. He says that yellow, black, and white laborers are

yellow, black, and white laborers are there driven with the slave whip, so

that they have to work themselves int

an early grave for no reward what-ever. And over all flutters, in bitter scorn, the American Starry banner! Since annexation 20,000 Chinese and

Japanese slaves have been importe

under the penal contract labor law; and their condition is as bad as that

of the negroes before the war.

In the first place, this infamous lav

that all the laborers who have signe contracts abroad is valid even in Ha

wall, but not longer than ten years. But on the contrary, if any laborer who

has signed such a contract refuses to perform the duties called for by the contract, he can be thrown into prison

It is, thus, an easy thing for the capi

It is, thus, an easy thing for the capi-talists so to overburden their wage slaves and so to push them that they rebet, and then they are dragged be-fare the capitalist-nominated judges, who mulet them in fises so heavy that they canot pay; so that they are com-pelled to remain in slavery for the rest of their lives.

pelied to remain in slavery for the rest of their lives. An attempt to upaet this law failed, as the Federal Supreme Court has de-

Federal Supreme Court has de-it constitutional, until Congress it—which is not to be expected

until he does what his boss comm Fines can also be laid upon him that

e must work out.

test against the outrages.

then pictured the sufferings of the in

"L. LEIGHTY, Notary Public."

in the barn wall. A negro s

nothing to kill a s

under the Contract Labor Low. If the capitalist crimes which are of May, as I was coming from my we being perpetrated under the Ame and in the Gem mine, I was arrested flag, were committed in France of in Lieutenant Murphy. He asked Germany, no matter in what rei 61 ovince, the workingmen of the guat ritles would long ago have risen 1 a body and overthrown the dasta overnment which makes itself the secomplice to the exploiters of in or. Idaho and from Hawali, and ask your selves: Are not we to blame, we workers who form the majority of the population, for permitting such rages to be carried out?

IDAHO'S SHAME.

IDAHO'S SHAME.

The Anaconda "Standard" publishes the following on the treatment of the following on the "Pull" publishes in the "Pull" publishes in the "Pull" publishes the "Pu niners held prisoners in the

Pen," in Wardner, -Peter Breen, counsel for the min rs. the prisoners in the "Bull Pen." Alex. Mackle, Breen's business partner, as received a letter from Wallace, in received a letter from Wallace, in which the writer says: "I have it on good authority that the prisoners ore kept on bread and water; and for eight days have had to endure this ignoming. The prisoners are further compelled every day to stand in the sun for seen hours, without daring to move. Janes White of Burke, and Frank Hough of Gem, were set free yesterday, after having been put through the breid-and-water cure, without any days have had to endure this ignor and-water cure, without any complaint having been preferred against them. Hough is fearfully camciated, and its nealth is shattered. He says all fac-victims stowed away in the Bull Fin are fallen away and broken down, and are gradually taking on the appears of of insane people. Simpkins a d Mclienany have been taken from the Bull Pen to the county fall. They, by the county fall. They, by the county fall of the pro-one is allowed to visit one of the pro-soners in the Buil Pen. The writer of the letter does not wish to have his name known for fear of getting locked

The "Standard" takes an article from The "Standard takes an article the "Tribune" of September 15, in which it is pointed out that these dea have been kept prisoners for five months, without complaint or trial, not withstanding that two sittings of the District- court of Shoshone County have been held. The prisoners, the article continues, are entitled to decen reatment, and by law ought not to be treated as criminals, so long as the count has pronounced no sentence pon them, which shows that the authorities have no regard for either law or decency. As the prisoners refused to perform without pay the work that Captain Edwards ordered them to do, the bread-and-water diet was inflicted on them, and the straw, even was taken away from their sl places, so that they were compelled to lie on the hard boards. Tobacco was

denied them.

The "Standard" adds that Presiden Boyce of the Western Miners' Federa tion has made an attempt to get Senator Carter to intercede for the prisoners with the War Department. Of course, the attempt did not succeed as Carter represents the capitalist class. The "Standard" further reports movement on foot in Anaco deavor to ameliorate the lot of the pri soners, and Peter Breen, their counsel, remains in Wardner, and has appoint ed his partner, Mackle, to lead movement. Breen has reported that the military authorities refuse to allow him to put himself into communi-cation with the prisoners. He confirms the account of the bread-and-water diet and the standing in the sun. His ugers to the prisoners were turn d back by the military. He says man of the prisoners are contemplating and cide. Mackle had a conference with Boyce of the Miners' Federation, and they have sent a telegram to Presiden McKinley, in which they have informed him of the treatment the prisoners are getting, and demanded, "in the name of justice and humanity." better

On the 19th of September, the pris on the loth of september, the lother way out, but the attempt failed, as the guard got wind of the project. The miners had grabbed out a tunned through the soil, about seventy feet through the soll, about seventy feet long, and a few hours later the work would have been completed and the prisoners would have been scattered in the hills. Being compelled to get sir, they bored a little hole upward into the air above. A guard happened to notice the point of a wick through the late and reported, so the plan failed.

The "Cincinnatier Zeitung" says to feels obliged to purilish the amdartis on the Idaha harms, even at the risk of becoming tedlogs. This is the first time the documents, the originals of the documents of the continual of the continual of the documents. which were sent to President ley last July, have appeared

they are fed and lodged or, rather, pigstyed, in a horrible manner. It is pointed out that the works the Pacific coast will first suffe the horrible conditions in Hawall, for if this system is allowed to spread over the other new colonial possessions of the United States, all other workmen in the United States must suffer der it.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The official count is 1,018 in the county, against 1,796 of last year. The ized, but the party vote increased in many wards outside of these, showing clearly that the open air meetings of both factions have made converts, and if it had not been for the old party me-thods of the De Leon worshippers which forced us to call upon the public vote would have risen to 2,500. There are already indications that a reconciliation will take place, as individual members of the other faction have expressed their displeasure with the con-dition of affairs, and the wish that a dition of affairs, and the wish that a meeting shall take place at which both sides should be present and, as becomes fighters in a common cause, forget all differences and discuss the party trouble in the spirit so admirably displayed in the stronghold and source of the scientific and class-conscious Socialist morement. Hermany

Comrades, the Presidential campaign is drawing nigh. Shall it find us divided? If we are De Leonites and Kangaroos, yes, but if we are comrades and soldiers of the great international army of disinherited proletarians, the answer will come back in thunderous reverberation, No! Never!

FRED'K KRAFFT, Organizer.

THE TRUST. The trust is completing the things the machine began. The machine tool tne tools away from the worker and began the process of making the class of owners parasitic. The trust finisher the job by putting the capitalist class completely out of connection with all production and confining his function to that of drawing dividends. The msto that of drawing divider chine begin the concentration of indus-chine when our many universe, tween the laborers; the trust reduces them to a uniform army. The machine extended the market into the next town; the trust reaches around the world. The machine began to prepare the way for collective production; the tive side and is preparing the way for collective distribution. The ma began capitalism; the trust finishes it and inaugurates Socialism.—[The Workers' Call.

DENMARK.

Since October 1, Denmark has had eight self-supporting daily papers, a new one, the "Randers Arbejderen," having just been added. Seven of these are provincial ones. *Copenhagen has only one, the "Socialdemokraten," which has a circulation of 41,000. The provincial press has a total of 25,400 subscribers, making a total for the Kingdom of 66,400. Denmark has only 2,300,000 inhabitants. The late lock out brought hosts of subscribers to the

---The toiling masses, the immense majority of mankind who are sufering under the incessant, meaningless, and hopeless toll and privation in which their whole life is swallowed up, still find their keenest suffering in the glar-ing contrast between what is and what ought to be, according to all the be-liefs held by themselves, and those who have brought them to that condition and keep them in it.-[Leo Tolstol.

ITALY.

Our Italian Comrade Eurico Perri, who has been residing in Belgium late-ly, has returned to Rome to defend the four Socialist Deputies accused of hav-ing broken the parliamentary ballot boxes in order to prevent the vote on the anti-Socialist law.

-After all, the proposal to do the German navy may never be carried out. In the present Reichstag, neither Agrarians, Centrists, nor Socialists, desire to see any more money appropriated for the naval budget. Under the cir cumstances, the procurement of a jority favorable to the Kalser's seems impracticable. As yet, he has not even secured the assent of the Bun-desrath, or Federal Council. This, howdesiral, of recent council. Inia, now-ever, we presume he can obtain, insa-much as the members of that body are mere appointers of the King of Prussia and the other sovereigns constituting the German Empire. It is when he faces the elected representatives of the German people that serious opposition may be looked for.—[New York Sun.

The new machine for a coal and ore that is raising old devil with the laborers a

OUR LIN NEVERD THE SEA

lest Beigins insureipal escribes as emboldemed them to believe that they can weethrow the government at the next legislative elections. They have issued the following call:

"Now that the municipal elections are over, all the groups of the Brussels Federation must get ready for the new conflict which will take place next May for the legislative elections. To this end the Federal Committee recalls to all workmen's leagues, groups and conductors of propagands the circular of the 20th of July last, concerning propagands in the country. All these groups must begin work on the first Bunday in November and furnish a repart of their work to the meeting that takes place at the end of the month. * * Companions of the workers' party, to the work."

the work!"

The new election law of Beigium will now go into force. The Social-Democratic opposition unexpecially frequed its obstruction to the election reform proposals of the Ministry. In consequence, the debates were closed and voting for Article 1 of the proposel law, which grants the system of minor, ity representation in Belgium, followed. It was adopted by 75 votes to 85. This result makes it certain that the whole government plan will be adopted, and government plan will be adopted, and that Belgium will make trial of the system of proportional representation

The Social-Democrats have again won a victory in Berlin.

At the city elections the Social-Democratic party succeeded in selecting twelve of their candidates; and in half of the wards concerned no Socialist has been elected till now. Besides the twelve successful candidates of the So-cial-Democracy six Progressives were elected.

Apropos of this good news the fol-lowing from the New York "Herald" is interesting: "The Emperor is de-termined to fight the Berlin Municipal Council's refusal to let him construct a terrace, twelve metres, wide, all around the Berlin Castle, rasing houses in order to achieve this. All hopes of an amicable settlement disappeared this week, when another dosen locialists was also the ordered an opinion to be married as the ordered an opinion to be married.

In Mannhelm the list of the Social-Democratic candidates has been elect-ed by an overwhelming majority; but in Freiburg an Ultramontane has been elected again; and in Constance the Democratic Deputy Benedy has given way to a candidate of the National-Liberais.

officially through the Caffair of office. But ever ful effort at coercion of support of a morbund as much foredoomed in

others. The death-keell of co

The first Social-Democrat is the Oldenburg Diet is Paul Rin ed Deputy for Jeverland. The cals cast the decisive votes for

Schwarz

Later returns on the estimate of the primary election for the Baden Diet show that the Social-Democrats have added two Deputies to their contin-

The authorities in East Prussia are trying to get hold of the school teachers to help them in their war on Social-lemocracy. For the spreading of "Christian-Monarchical views" and to oppose the dangerous Socialist doctrines, the Conjecvative party has started a small paper called "The Prussian People's Franch" of which 30,000 copies were at a st distributed gratis. Now the grating is distributed gratis. The distributed is to be discontinued and the leachers are induced to get subscribes. One distributed to the teachers under him, urging them to undertake an earnest propagating for this paper, "A paper representing Christian-Monarchical views," and they were "besought" to get subscribers, and to order ten copies themselves, and undertake their distribution. In it the hope is expressed that they will give The Congress of the Countration and Conciliation Proud'hommes) has been b

Proud hommes) has been held in Charlerel. It was resolved to hold an international congress next year in Paris, on the occasion of the International Socialist Congress, to inaugures a methodical agitation for better labor

Another step in the di-active propagation of Sc dertake their distribution: In it the hope is expressed that they will give themselves to this work with "pleasure and devotion" in the manner indicated. On the result of their efforts the District School inspector expects a report within fourteen days. Especially remarkable is the fact that this order is not sent out at the expense of the Connection of the content out at the expense of the Connection of the content out at the expense of the Connection of th

not natives of the others before public opinion t everybody said the were just. This et that one of the fer whole day's deba their demands. This incident

the Labor party, which and obliged to work in a

and member of the from, in a speech at the inaugural ceremonies of the bridge of Ivry-sur-Scine, declared that the Republican government will pursue the social poli-tics it inaugurated on the occasion of the Creusot strike, resolved to inser-

cialists, accusative of all sections, to consider the differences arising out of the recent crisis, is to be held in the beginning of liveember. Among other matters to be decided will be the time and general arrangement of the International Congress of next year.

ENGLAND.

ne Cell: 302 John.

eriably in advance.

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

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In 1898 82,204

ections will please take notice tha the vote on the place of the National Convention must be taken before mber 15. The cities nominated are: Chicago, Ill.; Rochester, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; New York, N. Y.; De troit, Mich.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Philadelphia. Pa.: New Haven, Conn.; and Cincinnati, O. Vote for each city sepa rately and send the vote cast for each

FOR THE CONVENTION.

city to the National Secretary.

The party has decided, by an em phatic vote, that a special National Convention shall be held. The time of that convention has been fixed for January 22, 1900. The place will be decided by a general vote now being

This convention has an importan work to do. It has to remedy, so far as possible, the harm done to the So cialist Labor Party by its late false leaders and those who have seceded with them. What is yet more important, it has to devise methods of pre venting the growth of such evils as those which led to the recent troubles gaids of the party in the future. The task is not a light one, and it should be approached with a due feeling of responsibility.

It is not enough that all Section should make an effort to be represent ed and should be careful to select their best men as delegates. The work of the convention must not be left for the delegates alone to do in the few days they are in session. The action of the convention should, on every important matter, reflect the definite and matured opinion of the whole party membership. The questions that are to come up in the convention should be discussed as fully as possible, before

With this end in view, the National Executive Committee, as briefly reported two weeks ago, decided that a Difficient space in the "Vorwaerts" and The People should be opened for a genal discussion, by the comrades, of al b matters as may rightly be acted Joon in the convention. A number of communications of this character appeared in The People last week. , Several more appear in this issue. It has now been decided to separate such articles from the ordinary correspondence and to print them, in brevier type, unthe head of "Convention Topics." The attention of the comrades is therefore called to this department, which will be continued until the convention eets; and all are invited to avail elves of this opportunity to express their opinions as to the measures which ought to be taken for the advancement of our cause.

PARTISANSHIP.

Some yery well-meaning people—and sayor Jones may be one of them—together with some who are not so wellg, keep up a perpetual agita-"non-partisan politics." They int to the corruption of America ities and cry: "Behold the evil its of partisanship." In very elegant and fervid language they giorify ent voter," who casts his e "independent voter," who casts his illet "for principles, not for parties" "for good men, not for partisan dog-

And having thus diagnosed the polidisease, how do they proceed to e, regardless of party, or for espectable individual candion the various tickets, and with ers to do likewise? If they o there they would be harm-

on as corrupt as anybody, and ed to be purified by the similar rise of yet other non-partisans, who go through the same course to the same

comedy, "continuous performance," with only the names of the person changed in the different acts. At firs it is very funny; but it soon grows tedious; and sooner or later it become nuisance.

Some very well-meaning people, as nas been said, take part in this humbug. They are drawn into it because they see the rottenness of "practical politics" and fail to look carefully enough for the cause of that rottenness. This is their chain of reasoning There is corruption in politics; politics is partisan; hence, corruption is the resuit of partisanship. One might as accurately argue: The canned meat supplied to the troops in Cuba was unfit to eat; that canned meat was beef; hence, beef is unfit to eat. Of course, anyone would reply: But some meat which is not beef is unfit to eat; and some beef is found to be very wholesome. Exactly the same answer must be given to the syllogism of the nonpartisan: There is corruption outside of politics; and politics is not always

Everybody knows that corruption ring-rule and misgovernment occur in churches, in charitable societies, in joint-stock companies, in all sorts of organizations, as well as in political parties. Everyone knows that corruption in political organizations bears no definite ratio to the strength of their partisanship.

It is necessary to look for another reason for political corruption, a reason that will account for the corruption of non-partisan as well as of partisar bodies. And the answer is easily found in the fact that politics is only a part of a whole system which rests upon essentially false and cruel and unjust relations between two classes of society-capitalists and laborers. The immorality of that basis cannot but in fect the whole system: In a world where, in everyday life, men are forced to lie and cheat in order to succeed, that habit is not forgotten when the same men assemble in the convention

In politics, even more than elsewhere this inherent corruption of the system crossry connected with profit-grinding business. For the capitalist, politics has its end, its purpose, in efficient class-oppression. But in a democratic country, this involves the setting up of false issues to amuse and divide the workers. Internal antagonism of interest among capitalists-furthers this division. So it is necessary to keep up an army of politicians, from the "heeler" who manages a ward to the Hanns of Crocker who dictates national platforms. And for this army of professional politicians, politics is an end in itself, in so far that the great object always in view is, not to elect the ticket to as to save certain laws passed and execute but to elect the ticket so as to have certain offices and certain contracts given "to the right

men."
Such politics, partisan or not, can men." never be anything but corrupt. Many capitalists would like to see politics purified-in order to save themselv expense. But they find the effort hope less. After trying the Goo-Goos, they fall back on Ingalls' dictum that "the purification of politics is an iridescent dream." From their standpoint, they are right.

But politics need not be corrupt, and not an end in itself to those who are engaged, but merely a means to the expression of a natural, a legitimate a historically inevitable class-feeling. So it is with class-conscious labor politics. A Socialist party which finds its reason for existence in catching votes and putting men into office will tend to imitate Tammany. But a Socialist party which cares less for votes than for convictions, which does not ask non-Socialists to vote its ticket, which remembers always that the politica agitation is only a means of educating, of organizing, of disciplining the proletarist, until the time of victory shall approach-such a party need not fear

corruption. Partisanship is organization in the political world. And organization is necessary to-day more than ever before. Individual efforts, such as that of Mayor Jones, are doomed, either to develop into partisan efforts or to

So we still say, "Hurrah for Social ism" and "Hurrah for the Socialis Labor Party."

THE "RIGHT TO WORK."

One more judicial decision has be made in a labor case; and it goes without saying that the decision has been against labor. The case is that of aries L. Flacus, of Pittsburg, against American Flint Glass Workers in any way with appre

plaintiff had an unde right to establish and operate works as an independent factory, had an undoubted right to em or any other union or organization, and to dismiss them if they joined. He had an undoubted right to take apprentices to learn his trade, and enter in indentures signed by the apprentice and his parent, as was done in this case. If it were not for these inde-pendent factories many a worthy young man would be prevented from learning a trade, for in union the master cannot take an apprentice without the consent of the union. No person, organization or association whatever has any right to interfere with the workmen or apprentices in an independent factory for the purpose of lling the operator to join the

"It is the duty of every man to make an honest living in the world. To this end he has an absolute right to choose his trade or vocation, or engage in any lawful business, and no person, asse ciation or organization has a right to hinder or interfere with him. rules and regulations of the union were made only for members of the union and have no application to others. Al the rules and regulations in reference to apprentices apply only where the master is a member of the union. Mos of the rules and regulations of these trade unions strike at the first prin ciples of personal liberty in a free country: they are oppressive and tyranical, they are palpably unjust to individuals and dangerous to the peace and good order of society."

"Personal liberty in a free country" that is a fine phrase, is it not? We have been taught from the cradle to love those words "liberty" and "free country." We have learned

That a country's a thing men should die

-if it be, indeed, a free country. But all men are prone, through long custom, to accept words in place of the things they should signify, to believe that which we have often heard, without investigating its truth for ourselves. It is necessary always to go back to facts, in order to find whether our fine phrases are not empty as

blown egg-shells.

This great theory of free competition and individual liberty, which the Judge expounded to the striking glass workers of Pittsburg, this theory which i the very palladium of capitalist institutions, is a theory which is absolutely self-contradictory when applied to the society of to-day or to any society that has ever existed. It is a theory which the economists, the lawyers, the states on the philosophers have conscious the convenience of the capitalist class, and which they are always ready to distort and remodel to adapt its contradictions to the special interests of that

class. "It is the duty of every man to make an honest living in the world." Very good. But is it the duty of government to assure him the chance to mak an honest living, even though it be the barest possible living? Not at all. Every man must look out for himself. If a few millions of men in the country find that they have no land, no tools, no machines with which to work, and that the owners of these instruments of production will not allow them to be used because no profit can be made thereby-so much the worse for those millions. We are sorry for them. We will give them some free soup, perhaps. But guarantee them a chance to work? That would be an infringement of the personal rights of the landlords and mill-owners.

"Every man has an absolute right to choose his trade or vocation." Again, very good. But what if he can go no farther than "choosing"? What if, having chosen his trade, he finds that no one will give him access to the instruments he must use in carrying it on? Is there any remedy for this? None-but that he has a legally guaranteed right to "choose" to go off and starve-if he will do it decently and without offence-or to "choose" to est grass, as old Foulon said-if he can find grass that is not pre-empted.

This "freedom to work" and "free dom in the choice of a trade" is, you will observe, a one-sided affair. The Judge says, indeed, that every man has a right to choose his trade and to work at it. But he meant that in a Pickwickian sense. In plain English, he meant that, so long as a capitalis wants men to work at a certain trade no other workingmen have a right to dissuade them; and that whenever, in order to reduce wages, a capitalist wants more men to learn that trade, no other workingmen have a right to object. He did not mean, he never dreamed of meaning, that the capitalist might not shut out all new learners if he chose, that he might not, at will, close his mill and forbid anyone to work at that trade, until he, the capi-

tailst, could get a larger surplus value out of his labor. That is what the Judge meant and That is what the Judge meant and what he did not mean. And that is what all those fine phrases like "personal liberty in a free country" actually signify—enforced freedom of competition among ware workers and absolute authority of capitalist over

write more truth than fice

A constitutional right to work or to vote or to do anything else is value less unless there is first, not only the utional right, but the guaranteed right, the actual opportunity, to live The liberty of choice-to work or to rest, to work at this trade or that-is a cruel mockery when the choice is between working at a master's terms

and starving in idleness. The American working people have allowed themselves to be amused, be fooled; lulled to sleep with fine phrases too long. It is time to awake, to ba right with might, to wrest "our" coun try out of the hands of the exploiters who hold the title deeds, to make liber ty a real thing instead of a word, to bring on the time when all may work and "have no fear of to-morrow's lack of earning."

CLASS JUSTICE.

While injenctions against strikers are coming thick and fast, and judges all over the land are ruling that a boycott is a violation of individual rights and punishable by law, news comes from Chicago of the failure of th O'Day blacklist case.

"When the A. R. U. strike was order ed in 1894 O'Day was a yard conductor in the yards of the Northwestern. He went out with the other strikers and when he sought to find employment inter he failed. He said he asked J. C. Stewart, Superintendent of the Northwestern, for a 'clearance,' but that it was depled him. 'He said he asked for a place with the Wabash railroad company and was told he was not acc able and that the company had his picture. He said he then asked work of many other roads and was refused by all because he had been a striker."

The facts were proven in this, as in many other cases. But the railway companies made the defence that no actual and formal conspiracy on their part, to deprive O'Day of employment, was proven. Of course, they carried their point. One of the jurors, by the way, was an old personal friend of the Northwestern General Agent. This is of course, a common trick, by which justice is defeated in the juries when the courts do not care to take the responsibility.

It is worth while to note that while the mere fact of united action on the part of workingmen in quitting work or in refusing to deal with "unfair" capitalists is always counted as sufficlent evidence of conspiracy on their part, no such presumption is to be en tertained against employers. No evi once will pount egalast them excent ecret blacklists which they exchange and keep for reference.

This is class justice. If the railwa workers do not like it they ought to support the only party which frankly recognizes the fact of class antagonism and openly makes war upon the capitalist class.

COERCION.

It is illegal and wrong, say the courts, the defenders of law and order for workingmen to try to induce their fellows to leave a capitalist's employment. That is coercion, it is an infringement of personal rights, it is an interference with legitimate trade, it is injurious to (capitalist) society. But, on the other hand, it is quite within the province of the employer to discharge men for belonging to a union and thus to break up the workingmen's organi-

A case of the sort was tried in Peoria, Illinois, the other day. The engineer of the General Electric Company was charged with attempting to coerce the employees under him to leave their union. The report of the case given in the Peoria "Star" is worth reading, for more reasons than one. Here it is:

t unfriendly to labor unions,' said Harlan W. Clark, en-gineer at the plant of the General Electric Company, as he sat on the witness stand in the police court yes terday charged with coercing em ployees of that industry.

"I have always been in favor of them,' he continued. I have organized them and have been identified with the Knights of Labor and the Peoria Trades' Assembly. But I found that these unions were breeding anarch

"What unions do you refer to? interposed Frank J. Quinn, for the prose "The Stationary Engineers' and Firemen's Unions.'
"What anarchy were they breed-

'First they demanded fewer hours Then they wanted more pay. Then they wanted to fire fewer doors. That is your conception of anarch;

"That ended the colloquy, and ther the attorneys plunged into a debate over a decision of the Indiana Supreme Court bearing upon the case. It appears that the Supreme Court of Illinois has not yet passed upon the statute in question, but Indiana has a similar statute and it has reached its highest court. That decision declares that discharging, where no threats are made, is not coercion but simply a punishment. If threats were made before or at the time the employees were discharged then the charge of coercion or intimidation would stand. It was contended that in the Peoria case no threats had been made, but that the firemen had been simply discharged although Benjamin Jenes testified that nighest court. That decision declar

the case to the deep dismissration of the discharged firemen. It is highly probable that the matter will be pre-sented to the grand jury."

des all the points of ge terest in this report, there is one of special interest to those who have observed the "tactics" of De Leon toward trade unions. Who is Harlan W Clark? A letter from a resp comrade in the locality brings this answer: "Harlan W. Clark is a membe of the De Leon Section of Peoria and the leader of that faction there." By their fruits ye shall know them. Ther you have the fruits of the De Leonite trade union policy. Wouldn't Clark make a good S. T. & L. A. organizer?

Mr. D. O. Mills, of this city, has mad

a profound discovery: "The most wasteful and extravagant people in the world to-day are the poor of our American witten. As a class they have not the slightest idea of the value of saving. Economy is the one great need of the very poor in the city of New York to-day.". Let us see; wasn't it President Guggenheimer who developed the wonderful idea of relieving the hunger of the poor by a systematic gathering of scraps and refuse at the back doors of residences, hotels, and restaurants, said scraps and refuse to be given to the poor in the name sweet charity? It would seem that some of the rich must be a little bit wasteful, if the hordes of the poor are to be fed on their broken victuals. The fact is, that President Guggenheimer is a charitable humbug and Mr. Mills is an eco nomic humbug. They may both be sin cere, but that won't redeem thein

The Giants' Seed.

(Written for The People.)

So our fathers gat us in the days of old, Free to live as freemen live, neith bought nor sold; Glants were our fathers in the time Wherefore not remember We are Giant seed? . . .

Forge They now your fetters in the mar Hear you not the clanging, you that linger will you sit in darkness, neither speak no rise, Though your children's walling reach unt the skies?

Though you sow the harvest, strew the fur With your blood and tears and sweat, They will take the yield;

will take the yield;

Though you dig forever, tolling in your Thef that mock your sorrews get the golden

When They laugh together at the ba spread, spread,
You may weep in silence with a crust o
bread;
When They frown together—'tis for suc Leare to starve in silence bread re shall

Yet you toll unspeaking till the shoulders bleed, Evermore forgetting ye are Glant's seed When They vent Their hatred-truly yo

have known Who must fight Their battles on the field Hearken to Their calling: In the day The ask, Great or small the burden, you must do the task.

Yea, the more you give Them, They will ask the more, Even graves begrudging when the work is o'er; Driven in the market, sold as slaves ar sold, Fools, have ye forgotten all the thing o

Blood as thin as water, manhood al vain, Shrinking from the whiplash, at your tasks you strain; om the cradle; fainting, fawning ely not of this kind is the Giants' seed.

Yet be not too hopeful, ye that forge the these veins:

This day are they thinking-bitter thoughts have they When they act to-morrow 'tis you reckoning day; "Ye are weighed and wanting"-words of warning read; They have NOT forgotten they are Giants

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

L. F. MINES.

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Thee. Badthe, 207 Telegraph area
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Hugs Pick, Il Main street.

Hugo Fict, Il Main street.

PHILADRILPHIA, PA;
Chas. Drees, 1116 South 12th street.

Prof Lough, 145 Cructust etreet.

Frail Lough, 145 Cructust etreet.

J. H. Hesten, 122 Abstraction grant.

BELL-ERVILLE, PA;

BELL-ERVILLE, PA;

BELL-ERVILLE, PA;

BELL-ERVILLE, PA;

BELL-ERVILLE, PA;

Down in Chaos there is order a ly in factories and dividend works. In morals everything goes hap py-go-luckily, which is the most ur happy and unlucky way of going that anybody could go. In this realm society does not go; it merely "gets along." sometimes on its back or belly, sometimes shuffing along on hands and knees, sometimes on its head, never on its feet, and always with eyes bespectacled, beblinkered, in-flamed or dust-filled, or utterly blinded. Oh it is a grand effort of a mob with the blind staggers trying to steer itself towards a fog-hidden goal, and led (!!) by moral, spiritual, and legal leaders ciety is floundering to-day in a slough

terests are the basis of the ethical sysests are put on the basis of justice—or justice, nothing more—a correct ethica justice, nothing more—a correct ethical system will naturally and spontaneously grow up upon it and effi as right flowers culminate resce, jus terial interests, which are promoted only by monstrous injustice to their fellows, put the flower before the root and tell us that human nature must first be changed and bring forth lov-and all the angel virtues, and thenthen, blessed time—Society will divide its bread equitably. That reasoning is, if Society's bread were only divided would instantly bloom all over. Virtue is a question of victuals . This being blind-staggery teachers and preachers it is, of course, rejected. It is too simple; for what intellectual athlete would walk a plain, straight, shor

There's the 16 to 1 Thomas-fooler over which so many of our world reformers are kicking up so much nother and exploding so many smoky money-standard wickedness, as pictur ed by the most delirious "sound nocence as compared with the utter de-bauchery and debasement of soul and conscience and intellect we suffer from or bi-othical standard of conduc should be measured by a single stand-ard of gold is disputable, or, to a Socialist, not worth a dispute, but it ought not to be open to question that our social conduct, our moral com merce and converse, should be meas ured by one single golden standard or

the Ten Commandments-which this great Christian nation so ostentation ly proclaims as its Code, but so little abides by-"THOU shalt not steal "THOU shalt do no murder"; "THOU shalt not commit adultery"; "THOU shalt rot covet," etc., etc. "THOU" instead of the col lective "YOU"? Because the indivi dual is the unit constituent of the col-lective whole, and the character of the whole-of anything-is determined by that of its constituent units. If every "thou" in a community is clean or sober; if every "thou" neither murders nor steals, there'll be no dirty or drunken person, no murderer or thief there. All the parts having a certain character, the community has, of acter. The aggregation of certain te lated qualities can only be identical in character with those qualities. This is self-evident truth to all but C villanies may become righteou for instance, when a law which has been jammed through a legislature by rolling, bribery, trickery, fraud, corruption, and intimidation, and everything else that is low, slimy, contemptible, repulsive, and kickable, has "passed," and been signed by a Governor or a President it thenceforth i ernor or a President it thenceforth is something majestic, awesome, and sublime; and people who damned ev-ery step of its passage, say "You must bow to the MAJESTY OF THE LAW"; that is, the sum total of all

To say "THOU shalt not" is rect responsibility home. Had the commandments been directed to the indefinite "YOU," the obligations they levolved would have fallen on no en in particular, and every perverse cuss of the whole indefinite mob would have rolled the application of them on to the "other fellow," just as every body in church does with a "powerfu gospel sermon" on sin in general b the "beloved pastor," who thus escape being called down by anybody for having insulted him by saying "THOU art

Now, though every person will admit that the duty to do right is unshirkably that the duty to do right is unshirkably individual and personal to himself, yet there is in all of us an eternally persisting disposition to pool our duties and responsibilities, and distribute them through the community, thus them through the community, thus thinning out and dissipating their vitality, and degrading essential Right and Wrong into mere fushionable moralities. In these matters of conscience we are the most abject and dead-level communists agoing. Hence our weakness and confusion of moral and spiritual cyssight. Hence the somnolence of conscience to heaven-shricking

DOWN IN CHAOS

A BI-ETHICAL STANDARD OF CONDUCT. blind-staggery than those they What wonder then that all soof ethical inconsistencies and contra We Socialists claim that material

that they are so obligatory on us that if we don't make them our rule of ma-tional life God will visit us in wrath; and that the reason why our land is so full of crime and misery, and going to the demnition bow-wows is becauwers culminate from right roots. Of course, our moral teachers with the blind-staggers, especially those who, like the Duchess of Sutherland, are VERY well-to-do in their ma-Society's conduct squares to all this profession. Why, the instant we do so we find that there exists a bi-ethical standard of conduct; a Golden Rule of pretty profession for private and parade of course, blind-staggery; meanwhile we Socialists go on holding certain self-evident truths, chief of which is that

path when he could have the fine stimulus of an obstacle-race?

right and wrong.

There is a logic in the "THOU" of good people, who, of course, having th intellectual and moral blind-staggers could not see that they could not serve Almighty God and Almighty Dollar at that Capitalism is a "jealous God," and will suffer "no other gods," not ever God, and that having decreed that in his service all honor, honesty, decency pity, and tru must go, he was no likely to allow a little thing like the Sabbath to stay. Not such a little thing either, for to Capitalism that finds the other six days so utterly inadequate time in which to crowd its sleeping and eating, to see one day-ONE WHOLE DAY-devoted to competitor God would be most so long as you give himself the reaservice he does not mind those pre helping to keep down any possible re vival of REAL conscience in those who serve him. Hence, therefore, our bi-ethical standard of Sabbath-keeping. for public necessities. shame the good deacon, on his way to the "house of God," feels when passing a neighbor who is spading his garden, or blacking his shoes, or taking a spin on his "bike"; although at that same on his "bike"; although at that same moment the company of which he is a director or a stockholder, has a gang of laborers out repairing the tracks of the street-car line, or several thousand commodities, called motormen and conductors, running crowds of Sabbath-breaking sinners to various pleasure resorts at a nickel a bead or had conductors.

SUNDRY REMARKS. neteenth century; in ersia, and away back od old Abraham, Jacob,

good old Abraham, ascoo, Davin, sar mon, et al., and with God's own par-ticular approval, NO. The selfsame thing is, according to custom, both high ly moral and highly immoral, but is no THEREFORE either right or wrong

down, or to expose herself considerably at a sea-side resort but a cou-

being mere moralities, i. e., fashions i. e., matters of communal conscience

morals; and in armies—those commi

ties of murderers—if one of them were to get the conviction that killing fel

pious, and just dotes on those Ter Commandments; says they are divine

we have not put "God in the Consti-

Very good then. Now let us see ho

onduct, and another, a plastic one of

putty and dirt, for collective, public,

and business conduct.
What a teeth-chattering shiver goe

through this Christian community a every new departure in Sabbath

reaking-when toll-worn men and

women go biking, or some railroad

company, expanding its religion of dividend getting, casts off its humbug

sanctimoniousness of Sabbath-keeping and runs trains. How the Sabbath

around, as in apocalyptic vision they

see vials of wee and plague and vengeance poured out by Heaven or us all fer it! "Thou shalt keep the

Sabbath day holy," they shriek. "This is God's word, not ours, and He says, "Thou shalt not do ANY work, thou,

manservant, nor thy maidservant, not thy cattle'." And to enforce this they

send the club-armed blue angels of the law-wherever they dare-to make

people keep it holy, by forbidding work, trade, games, drinks, and a hun-dred other things. Then having cor-

railed the sinners by law, they mono-polise the air, and fill it with the racket these days of clocks and watches the

spect to nerve-shattered invalids around. But these good people forget that during these latter decades things

God's is now the capitalist's,

have changed, and the world that on

handed over to him by these selfsay

he same time. They did not kno

siness that it has tried to abolis

lening. Hence Capitalism suffers only oretence of service of his competitor

nces-rather prefers them in fact, a

are resorts at a nickel a head; or

a gang of "hands" painting the fac-tory, or putting in a new boiler, or cleaning and repairing the engine-work that MUST be done that day lest

Work that St. 121 be done that with thinder work to-morrow, you know. Hence—hence—well, inconsistency, by pocrisy, false pretences, cant, humbug all along the line of the actions of the

all along the line of the actions of the people who live in capitalistic Chaos; of the people who are infinitely more concerned that the masks they wear shall fit properly, than that their con-duct shall be right. I have a deeper depth of infamy in this regard to ex-pose next time.

There are 163 labor papers and jour-nals published in this country, besides the numerous "labor pages" and de-partments which the metropolitan dallies have found it advantageous to provide for their Sunday patrons. How few of these rise to the high plane which the great cause they claim to

Are you doing all you can People? Don't forget that t way to reach those who are st o our came is to supply the iterature in which our ideas; saided in a form attractive smide in the are the supply

P. SCRIMSHAW

time of worship, in defiance of anti-nuisance laws, and commer

of miles from the city is a thi course, and quite moral, these

A monogamist in a polygan

BY PETER E. BURROWES

THE KING'S BALD SPOT

It is a law in the etiquette of court life that no word should fall from the fips of those surrounding royaly re-minding royalty that it possesses a human body. To speak of the king's leg or of his corns, or of his digestion, would be the ruin of a young A millionaire of America

For a lady to expose an ankle on the city streets is by many deemed immoral and indecent; yet to go to a full-dress ball half naked from the neck been openly charged with offences against morals and the monwealth was, I reme morning accused of being sick by the daily papers. Where so many former accusations had been permitted to go so often and so long unchallenged, not so this. Next day the papers, one and munity would risk a coat of tar and feathers as an offender against public all, printed indignant denials. king's bald spot had been pointed he was suggested to be mortal, he was sick. As an individual, he would not have resented it. As one of a class he resents mortality, but cannot. Capitallow men is murder, and refuse to fight, he would be shot as a highly immoral ism is mortal.

If by the introduction of ma and improper person.

But Society down in Chaos is awfully

If by the introduction of maciniery, the co-operation of the money forces, and the competitive system enforced upon the producers, a new order of society peculiar to the nineteenth century has not arisen with many dangers to human life and liberty, then Societies have no reculiar philosophy. to the times other cialism has no peculiar ph special message to the times other than that which every humanitarian and every church is already presumed to be charged with. The concentration of wealth produc-

tion with vastly increased apparatus has given to the world a new set of masters, lacking in no one thing the whole equipment of despotism, save permanency—it is self-consuming. My lord of the mill is exulting. It is

the age of progress, he says. "Your capitalistic progress, your capitalistic triumphs are not mine," answers the laborer; "I am here, what I am, not-withstanding." I am more intellectual than my clods of grandfathers, you tell me. So much the worse for your cause, I am therefore expending more of the intellectual, together with as much of the physical, for mere want supplies. I am all the more unmanned, if more of this better man is demanded of me for the maintenance of animal existence. My clothing may be better, as you say. It is, however, but the clothing of my era. I have, in my era, to give more for the belongings of it and give more for the belongings of it, and begin to measure my gain. If I am not gaining in the philosophical, I am losing in all the other departments of my being-and by philosophy I mean all thought devoted to wise living.

Are we doing things better? Say, for want of moral measurements, are we doing things that are good twenty times oftener? Doing things right, twenty times oftener? We may be able to fool the people, to that extent, more cunningly. We may be able to fool the people, to that extent, more cunningly. We may be able to clude, to falsely enthuse, to make war so much and so many times better, but who are doing the filings that are wise and true twenty times oftener and better than before the conquest of nature by scientific discovery and the machine? If not advanced in this we have not advanced at all, according to Are we doing things better? have not advanced at all, according to just progression. That is, we have gone back. But what is the sum? Our greatest bankruptcy is that we know not where to begin to take the account-ing of our loss. In the glamour of finanwhich the days of our lost years have fallen. We are buried beneath the spoils of our own treason to the bu-man soul. We have and are not.

AS TO DREAMS.

The history of a country may be sometimes hinted to us by its Utoplas. The grossest have their dreamings. The widespread hunger for power which the numerous accidents of our gambling age opens to us prompts ? minds of many to dreams of onquest, some will dream of electric currents of vast destruction to those who resist them. They will dream of subduing race after race, continent after continent by their control they will let their dreams run to indi-vidual conquest. The hypnotist would fain subdue his enemies and hold his friends passive to his wishes by a the world to a church with a glittering high altar, around which there is a per-petual bowing down of adorers, and petial bowing down or adorers, an over it resting a sweet penumbra of incense, through which for ever and ever glisten the royal lights and the vesture of the clergy. The capitalist's dream of a race of workers kept all the week at their toll under the guns and bayonets of the State and then let out like joyous school children on Saturday nights to run shopping through the market, to get drunk, to sleep it off on lunday, and then return to Monday sore and sorry, saying in their by merely willing it project themselved into other spheres. Moralists dream of a paradise where philosophers are always setting every body else right; and Bellamy dreamt of a paradise for villadom which loves its big umbrella. villadom which loves its big umbrelaits night at the opera, and so in dreams
he supplied warm slippers, well-arise
newspapers and nicely browned tonst
by touching buttons for all of us. The
also the worker has his dreams in a
world of machines owned and run by
himself and no profits divided. The
cultured capitalists revile this possbility of running a civilization by machinery any better when owned by labor than owned by them. But they
do not face the fact that such a faller
as they prophesy would be a faller

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Comrade Hanford Reviews the Party Troubles and Places the Responsibility.

In my mind there is no question that the action of the General City Committhe action of the General City Commit-tee (Slobodin) of July 10 was illegal. Under the rules of the old General Committee there was, so far as I know, no provision for the calling of special ectings. Such being the case, it ems to me that a special meeting ould have been called (1) by the City Executive Committee, (2) by the Organizer, of (3) by a call signed by a cer-nin percentage of the total number of delegates to the General Committee. The percentage of delegates requisite calling of a special meeting other 25 per cent., 33 per cent. or or does not seem to me of great imbut two other things in conhection with thy special meeting of any body are of the highest importance. They are, (1) that every reasonable her her shall be exhausted to notify all he members of that body of the time and place of such special meeting, and 2) of the purpose for which it is called. it being well understood that in special neetings of delegate bodies their acoblicets stated in their notice of special meeting. Both of these provions of common parliamentary law are wise and necessary. Only the sub-jects named in the call can be considered, because otherwise matters of me debt be brought up, disposed of thout due opportunity for consideraand because otherwise, any faction ellque, or coterie, or a majority thereof (though a minority of the whole body) might commit the whole body to a policy to which a majority of the body might be opposed; in short, might rein the control of the majority by

So much for the specific acts of the General Committee (Slobodin) of July As to its causes. That is a different

minority attempts to coerce a majority

of equals on any subject of import a break up of the body becomes inevit-able. Further, both the point of due

neification and limitation of action to

stated subject are necessary in evident

fairness, and the moment the spirit of

fairness is violated there is cause for dissension, and it is to be expected that

he cause will produce its natural ef-

The old General Committee met at The old General Committee met at No. 64 Fast Fourth street on the night of July 8. It was largely composed of new delegates, the terms of the old delegates having generally expired with the previous meeting. But a umber of the old delegates had been number of the old delegates had been re-elected and a number of others con-tinued in office by virtue of the provi-sion of the rules that a delegate should retain his seat until the election of his successor, and through the neglect of various Branches there were several of these. Each meeting of the General Committee elected its own presiding officer. On the night of July 8, Organher Abelson called the delegates to or der and asked for nominations for Chairman; not for temporary chair-man, but Chairman for that meeting of the committee. Two names were placed in nomination—Kuhn and Bock. A vote was in process of being taken, not by hallot, but by a show of hands of hands in favor of Kuhn. The count resulted in 31, 34 or 38 votes (accounts differ on the number) in favor of Kuhn The Organizer then called for a show of hands in favor of Bock. The hands were shown, and it was at once appa rent without a count that Bock had a majority. At this point Delegate Vogt no one could vote for Chairman save those delegates who had been mem-bers of the preceding General Commit tee. Organizer Abelson (acting as tem-perary chairman) sustained Delegate Vogt's point of order. He would not allow the opposition to appeal from his ruling. In enforcing his ruling denying the right of appeal he appoint more assistant sergeants-atacts brought about a physical struggle between the delocates and a breaking That is the true story of the immediate

cause of the split in the party.

As to which side was in the right at that moment there can be no two opl mons. Nor can there be more than one epition us to which side was in the Kuhn would have been de feated had the delegates in favor of his opponent been allowed to vote. Vogt, seeing such to be the case, raised his of order to the effect that none out hold over delegates could vote for Chairman, Abelson sustained Vogt's point of order and denied the right of appeal from his decision. To suppos that self respecting delegates would or it to such a decision is to suppose that they were made of putty. that they were less than men. It would be a parallel case if the temporary officers of the next House of Represents tives of the United States Congress should make a ruling that no member theredf could east his vote for Speaker unless he was a re-elected member from the last House. Such a ruling had never before been made in the General Committee. Under such a ruling the first General Committee iling the first General Committee ould have been powerless to elect a

Whatever may have been the strength of the special meeting of the General Committee (Slobodin) of July 0, whatever may be the opinion as to the adequacy of its call or the legality of its action, there can be no doubt that of its action, there can be no dou the opposition to Kuhn (which meant the opposition to Kuhn (which meant the opposition to De Leon and his tac-tics) were in a majority at the meeting of.July 8, and that the immediate cause of the split in the party was the high-handed and illegal effort of the De Leon-Kuhn-Vogt faction (at that meet-ing in a minority) to coerce the ma-jority. Under conditions of fair play, and granted the freedom to make the

not submit to rule by minorities.

Prior to July 8 no one can deny that De Leon had been the leader of the Socialist Labor Party. He laid down its policies almost without dispute. He formulated its tactica almost without opposition. Not in a single instance had the party gone contrary to his expressed wishes. To such a degree was the party dominated by his judgment and desires that he could not have been more completely in control had he been dictator. Not in one single instance. dictator. Not in one single instance not by one single vote of National Con ventions, or of the referendum, were his wishes thwarted or his judgment disputed, much less denied or over-

What of all this? Simply that, having been leader in fact, he must accept the responsibilities of leadership.

is that he keep his own forces united. From the 8th of July the forces of the Socialist Labor Party have been squarely divided. The party is split in two. These two op sing factions have devoted themselves each to the destruc-tion of the other. Instead of one great force devoted to the abolition of car talism and wage slavery, the S. L. P. has presented to the enemy a body broken in half, each half bent on the overthrow of the other; each wasting the funds of the proletariat in litigation, and, worse still, wasting its ef-forts in fighting everything except the common enemy.

common enemy.

In considering these facts the question of the honesty or the dishonesty of the leader is unimportant. Were he dishonest the indictment could not be stronger. Be he honest, it may be some small balm to his own self-esteem and sman baim to his own seir-esteem and respect, but it is no consolation to the thousands of Socialists who honestly felt that they could not vote the ticket, nor to those who were driven out of and prevented from joining the party because of tactics which they could no

and would not endorse or uphold.

Let any man, let any Socialist, ask himself this question: "If the capitalist class had an agent in the Socialist La-bor Party, what would be the most effective manner in which he could erve his principals?"

That question admits of one answer,

and an answer which admits of n

dispute:
The perfect fulfilment of the designs of a capitalist agent in the ranks of the factions, and to put those factions at war, each with the other.

The party is split into two factions Those factions are at war with each other. The split occurred at the time the most favorable for the growth of Socialism in the political field of any oment that has yet occurred in

And it occurred under the leadership of De Leon. I do not say that De Leon is an agent of capitalism. Other than the facts known to all men, I have no evidence. Nor shall I seek evidence to that effect. There are some things no man should wish to prove—as the dishonor of his own house or family. But as an honest man, there is only one thing left for De Leon to do, and that is to sever his connection with the S. L. P. In a position of leadership he has failed to lead the hosts of Socialism against capitalism, and has set them fighting against each other without

having met the enemy.

Under these conditions the honesty
of the man becomes unimportant. Had
we been vanquished in battle with our enemies, we could have taken heart of battle and courage from defeat and gathered our forces to fight anew. But for the general or leader who divides his own army there can be but on penalty-dismissal or resignation. This entirely aside from any question of his honesty or dishonesty. There are times when a blunder is worse than a crime. If he be honest, De Leon has committed a heinous blunder at one of hose times. Even then the worst has not been

told. The split in the party occurred on July 8. On admissions of the honesty of De Leon as leader of the party, mistakes might honestly have been made causing that split.

But what has been his course SINCE that time? Has any effort been made

by him to reconcile the different fac-tions? Has he uttered one word of Conciliation or reconciliation? Has there been so much as a discussion of Whatever of charity may be due the leader who has made mistakes so costwe may feel disposed to grant to one who has unintentionally stricken our fondest hopes a most grievous blow, we annot forgive him for abiding with his error. In blazing a pathway for So dallam through the wilderne talism it was inevitable that the ables of commanders should commit grave errors. But the true leader would not repeat his errors. He would not continue in the wrong road. Forgive De Leon for every act prior to July 8. He must forever remain unforgiven for his course since that time. Wise men, men of medicerity, and fools, all make mistakes. Fools continue always in er-ror, men of mediocrity learn only by repetition of error, but wise men never make the same error twice. The leader of the S. L. P. should be a wise man. The tactics of De Leon have been tried. They have been found, not only want ing, but destructive. On July 8 experi nent passed into experience, and h experience as costly as that cannot be correctly de-scribed by any term that can be passed in a controversy between bonorable men. In the face of all this there is no change in the tone, no alteration in the methods of The People (Beekman street), or of the Socialist Labor Party

De Leon may be honest. But in the Socialist Labor Party he has pursued a course calculated to accomplish, and has succeeded in accomplishing, every purpose that would serve the ends of capitalism.

It has been magnifed out of all pro-portion to the importance given it by the Convention, or warranted by itself. No delegate in that Convention dared intimate that the Alliance was to be sed to embroil the Socia Party with the trade unions. It was to organize trades and callings that were totally unorganized in localities where the trades unionists had either been unable or had neglected to organ-

tion of those in control of the Alliance They have availed themselves of every possible opportunity to use the S. T. & L. A. to embroll the S. L. P. with the trades unionists. This in face of the fact that many efficient and hard-work-

ing members of the trades unions were enrolled in the S. L. P. One must look to human frailty or to human folly for the cause of the Alliance's existence. For years the editors (De Leon and Sanial) heaped all the abuse of which they were capable on the trade unionists of this country, on their leaders and on their organizations. Finally the trade unionists re torted in kind. Then these men could not stomach the medicine they had ad-ministered to others. From critics they became calumniators, and where they should have made efforts to reform they endeavored to destroy. The Alliwas an axe to be laid at the root of the trade unions.

What has been the result? After nearly four years of existence at its last annual convention the Alliance had a total membership of less than 4,800. This after being nursed and bottle-fed by all the resources at the command of the S. L. P. The officers of the Alliance have issued hundreds of charters that are not in force. Many of the original unions which as sisted in its organization have with drawn from it. On one occasion its General Executive Board, duly and legally elected by delegates at its annual convention, was "reorganized" by De Leon and Vogt by the methods of exclusion and expulsion which have lately become so familiar.

Nor is its failure in growth the strongest count in its indictment. Of the few Alliances in existence

large proportion have a less percentage of their membership who are Socialists than is the case in some of the "pure and simple" trade unions.

Worst of all, the S. T. & L. A., organ-

ized to destroy the trade unions, has been but a tantalizing mosquito to them, while it has been an elephant on the hands of the S. L. P. and a constant source of friction and disruption. If it has filled any useful purpose it is as a rag-baby pet for De Leon and Vogt and Sanial, with whom hatred of trade unions has become a mania, who know nothing of them except from the stand-point of the doctrinaire, and whose eyes are blinded by prejudice and peronality.

There are trade unions which, were every single individual in them a Socialist, neither the organization nor one of its members would join the S. Li. P., were the latter controlled or dominated by De Leon, Vogt or Sanial, or the methods and tactics for which

As to the trade unions of Continental Europe I am not qualified to speak. But in the United States they are a power, and a waxing (not a wan ing) power. Many of them have a large proportion of their membership thoroughly imbued with the spirit of solidarity and class-consciousness, and knowledge of and sympathy with So cialism is already a great and growing force. This being the case, it appears to my mind that the correct course to be pursued with reference to them should be one of friendly criticism, coupled with every effort toward their enlightenment as to the truths of So cialist philosophy.

"Pure and simple" trade unionists

are friends with whom Socialists have an argument, perhaps opponents with whom we have a controversy. They are peither enemies to be attacked, nor

foes to be destroyed.

Yet for years the policy of the Socialist Labor Party under De Leon's lead ership has been such as to turn these our natural allies into bitter antagon

As to the position of The People (Beekman street) toward the zeitung," a few words. I have been one of those who have felt that the party did not receive the results reasonably to be expected either from the New York or the "Tageblatt" in Phila delphia. The causes I am not prepared to discuss, chiefly for the reason that I cannot read German. But doubtless one cause is to be found in the continued and persistent attacks, openly and by innuendo, that have appeared from time to time in The People (Beek

man street).

The editor of the latter paper has exhausted anathema's vocabulary in denunciation of the "Volkszeitung" and every one connected with it. It has been evident that it was the design of the editor of The People (Beekman street) to destroy the "Volkszeitung." There was no difference between the ditors of the two papers that need have caused either personal or editoria animosity, to say nothing of the de struction of either paper or a party split. Yet the editor of The People Beekman street), at the very initiation of the discussion of party tactics and economic theories, substituted vilifica-tion for virility, placed abuse above argument, and fanned the embers of discord until the whole membership of the party was involved in the flames of hatred and animosity. This in the face of the earnest requests and respectful protests on the part of the editors of

In the light of the facts, can any one familiar with them suppose that it was not De Leon's PURPOSE to de-stroy the "Volkszeitung"? And is it possible that the editor of one Socialist on of an

vagant or unnecessary salaries, either. I fancy that it is not for De Leon or Kuhn to attack them on the basis of salaries received for a long period of

zeitung" element and the "Kangaroos" receiving money or backing from Tam-many Hall or other capitalist parties, it manates either from a crazy man or a coundrel. There is not the faintest shadow of evidence for such an opi-nion. As stated elsewhere, I have no knowledge not known of all, but if any one in the S. L. P. has made a Judas bargain with capitalist politicians, it is a man whose place of business is lo-cated at least as far away from the "Volkszeitung" office as Beekman street. There is a man there who at least has richly earned a reward from the capitalist class. For once I sincerely hope that it is a case of un-paid labor.

It may be set down as certain that the S. L. P. will never rise to the posi-tion of influence demanded by the growth of capitalism in America unit the leadership of De Leon or through following his tactics. On every occasion favorable to the party's growth there has been, because of his policy, the withdrawal of one group from the party, the expulsion or suspension of ther, and this year a break squarely

If all in the S. L. P. (Beekman street) are in absolute accord with him to-day, be they many or few, there will be another breaking up in a short period. He is following lines of bigotry, intolerance and calumny on which it is impossible for men to re main together, either for their own benefit or to battle with their common enemy. Let any one who believes that the S. L. P. (Beekman street) won a victory at the polls on the 7th just. in New York, consider the number of comrades who have left that party since July 10, and from that contemplate what would have been the strength of the party had it been animated by a spirit of fair play, dominated by wise leadership, and given an opportunity for the crys allization and expression of the vast Socialist thought with which this and every other American community is full almost to overflow-

That Socialist thought has a right to a home in an organized political party. It was the duty of the S. L. P. to be that party. In that duty it has so far

failed.

In conclusion, it is incumbent on me to acknowledge myself blamable in high degree. Since I became a Social-ist my activity has been almost entireconfined to speaking propaganda, compared with other workers, speakers were greatly needed. I left routine party matters to others. In questions of party policy I was guided almost entirely by those in whose ability and integrity I had confidence. rather than through knowledge and study on my own account. This a grave mistake. Propaganda is im-portant, but if it fails to result in the harmonious and effective organizati of converts it is labor largely lost. For my neglect in matters of party policy 1 deserve criticism. For my more or ess tacit or active endorsement of mistaken policies I deserve discipline.
Under any conditions I remain a So

cialist, and my confidence in the working class remains unshaken BEN HANFORD

No. 19 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

CONVENTION TOPICS.

[This department is opened, by order of the National Executive Committee, for a general discussion of all questions upon which the National Convention may be called to act, in order that the action taken may be the outcome of thorough delibera-tion. Correspondents will appreciate the necessity of limiting themselves to as brief a space as will suffice to express their views.]

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION. The Constitution provides (Art. VI.)

as follows: *2. The Congressional District shall be the basis of representation.

"A Section shall be entitled to one delegate for every one thousand S. L. P. votes cast in the Congressional Dis-

trict or Districts-under its jurisdiction. and to one additional delegate for every major fraction thereof. "Sections whose Congressional District or Districts poll a smaller vote than one thousand shall be entitled to

one delegate several Sections have juris-

diction of one or more Congressional Districts, they shall jointly elect the delegates to which they are entitled. "Delegates must be members of the Section or of one of the Sections elect-

1. If a Congressional District con tains only one Section that had no ticket or polled less than 1,000 S. L. P. votes, the Section is entitled to one delegate. 2. If a Congressional District con

tains more than one Section, none of which had a ticket, or which had polled such Sections are entitled to one d gate, whom they shall elect jointly.

3. If a Section, or Sections, co 3. If a Section, or Sections, contained in a Congressional District, have polled more than 1,000 votes, they are entitled to one delegate for each 1,000 S. L. P. votes cast and one addi tional delegate for a major fraction of

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

the most remained and membership of the of the Sections and membership of the S. L. P. 16 in New York, New Jersey States 8. L. P. is in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, These three States sent to the convention of 1896 sixty-nine delegates; all other States sent twenty-five delegates. It will entail the least expense to the Sections to have the convention in New York. Last, but not least, New York would be ready to contribute \$300 towards paying the fare of delegates of remote and impecunious Sections.

The worst place to hold a convention and the most unreasonable one would

be Chicago. It is the worst, because Chicago's Socialist movement is crip pled, Chicago's support of the party is lame. The Chicago comrades need not take it amiss, but it is a hard fact which they have to face.

Chicago is the most unreasonable place of any. Taking the territory of the S. L. P. Sections, it is New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecti-cut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, a great big jump to Chicago and then Uultima Thule way up to the Pacific. California excluded, Chicago is on the most remote corner of the territory the S. L. P. organization. The Atlan tic States would have to send about 60 delegates, and if they are to go to expense of \$1,500 or \$2,000. For what purpose? In order to meet there three delegates from Chicago? It would be folly. It is far more reasonable and cheaper to pay their fare East. Has the S. L. P. any money to spare to squander on whims? For the sentiment for Chicago is merely a whim. The result would be that many Seetions in the East, not having the \$75 necessary to send a delegate to Chl-cago, will not be represented, and the convention will be crippled.

Having given the pro New York and the con Chicago side, I declare that I am for neither. There is a strong sentiment among the Sections that this time the convention must go some way to the West. I bow to the sentiment to an extent, right or wrong. Therefore I second the recommendation of the General Committee of Section Greater New York that the convention be held in Rochester, N. Y. Section Rochester has almost from the first moment and to a man stood by the party. Such courage deserves to be rewarded by the honor of a convention. The Socialist movement has, notwithstanding all troubles, gained a new impetus in an increased vote. This speaks well for the enthusiasm and devotion of the Rochester comrades. And Rochester is as far West as we can afford to go. Comrades of all Sections, Chicago in cluded, if you vote for Chicago you jeopardize the success of the conven-

Vote for Rochester! New York.

ATTITUDE TO UNIONS AND TO THE-S. D. F As a comrade in the work of Social-ism for the emancipation of the working class, I want to say a few words in regard to our trouble in the S. L. P I have, ever since the trouble began read both sides very closely, and I find that the tactics of De Leon are not wrong, but a blow to the cause of Sc cialism. It antagonizes the working men, instead of converting them. We must follow the tactics of our comrades across the sea, and will thus ac-

Oh, no, the De Leonites don't want a convention, because the capitalists are on their side. Just thing of the decision of that New York court. And we are to be made to believe that is right?

When the trouble started, P. Damm, of Chicago, wrote me to stand firm, and I have. I have investigated both sides of the controversy and find that De Leon is at the bottom of the trouble. Is it not possible that the charges he makes are true as regards himself—about "the capitalists' paid henchmen"? In my opinion the S. T. & L. A. is a capitalistic move to keep the workingmen apart, because they are beginning to realize that political action is necessary to accomplish anyeducate, organize—organize the work-ingmen in the Socialist movement to use independent political action. Let us show to the unions their shortcomings, and as the concentration of wealth goes on the unionists will learn to use the ballot for themselves,

Comrade Kaplan, of Boston, in regard to the S. D. P. It is a very wise sug-gestion. And Section Pekin is in favor G. F. SCHMIDT. Pekin, Ill.

SOCIALIST UNITY.

I.

I agree with many other comrades that unity of all bona-fide Socialist forces in this country must be effected. Still, I am not much impressed by the asty manner in which our m oulsive than prudent members jump at onclusions. Without anything else but their personal preferences in view some comrades proclaim loudly that they are for "uniting" with the Social eratic Party. The S. D. P. keeps very prudently its own counsel.

I consider the S. D. P. as a good So-

cialist party. I consider Debs, though deficient in Socialist education and training, still as having in him the training, still as having in him the making of a first-class Socialist agitator. But I cannot help feeling aver-sion when I consider the New York representatives of the S. D. P.—Miller, Barondess, Hourwich, London, and the smaller lights. To unite with them? For the sake of harmony? You know well, or it is time that you knew it, that there can be no unity of the t, that there can be no unity of the ng S. L. P. with such ele ncompromising S. L. P. with such ele-nents of the S. D. P.; and there are no ther elements of the S. D. P. in New York. Your untimely shout about maily with the S. D. P. is well calcuto drive many vaciliating

L All that most of th say against the S. D. P. as a party or against its leaders came from the inst its leaders came f ith or pen of Mr. De Leon. time all of us know what an action or incinuation from that s

2. The comrades should, taught my sad experience, forashe the permicious habit of lying supine and delegating or even permitting their leaders to form opinious for them. Let each comrade remember, that in important matters, at least, it is not only his privilege, but his duty as well, to mentally masticate and digest theories and conditions behis mental. 2. The comrades should, taught by his duty as well, to mentally masti and digest theories and conditions fore he assimilates them as his me

and moral substance.

3. No one of the comrad not better informed already, should hold himself justified in forming an opinion against an alliance until he will critically compare the platform of the S. D. P. with that of the S. L. P. point by point. We will find that the result of the comparison will be favor-able for the former. Many have doubtless hoped that

the results of the last election would have some beneficial influence upo Mr. De Leon. If there were such con ar. De Leon. If there were such com-rades, they are there no more. The last issue of his paper is full of pearls of pure-water De Leonism. Let me take up one g.m. Citing from the London "Justice" an opinion about what De Leon chooses to style "tax Kangaroos," he says as follows: "We hope that 'Justice' will give him no rest until hopeless' cornered and properly muzzled."

As you see, Mr. De Leon remains now the very same as before election. He knows of no arguing save by corby "properly muzzling," "spanking," and similar methods. Now, we will stand no Persian Shah any more, whether it be the genuine article or a microscopical reproduction of the same

What is to be done? Should we de vote our time and energies to Mr. De Leon? Should we keep on brood over the mistakes of the past? I think that the dead should bury their dead; I think that De Leonism will begin to decompose, as soon as it lacks the stimulus it derives from op-

ing. Let us do just what De Leon is incapable of doing. Let us carry the gospel of Freedom and Socialism with the torch of enlightenment and argument into the ranks of the wage slaves.

To the tolling, ignorant, waiting masses must we devote our time and energy, and the best aid in that direcld be an alliance of forces with

the-S. D. P. I should like to make the following

proposition for discussion:

That our convention appoint a committee for the purpose of commun cating with the S. D. P. and their co vention, or with a committee appointe by that convention, to work out a plan basis of a common name (say, for instance, S. D. L. P.) and a co form; this plan to be finally decided upon by a general vote of the member

ship of both parties. Dr. M. GIRSDANSKY. New York, Nov. 14, 1899

III. As it is already settled that the convention is going to be held, we should not forget the purpose of it. The con-vention must thoroughly satisfy the party members of the action of Section Greater New York, and after that we must carefully consider what to do in order to accomplish our aims and obtects. To my mind there is no doubt that our membership under our new National Executive Committee, who oppose De Leonism with his unreaso able intolerance, do not also wish S. D. P. As we strad to-day, we are tween intole: ance and tolerance, be tween Parrowness and broadness. Neither the De Leon party nor the S. D. P. can suit us. Before we act we be too late. The party must not be built on errors any more. We are old enough not to repeat mistakes. The honest element of the former S. L. P. are with us, so can also afford the nest leaders and rank and file of the S. D. P. to join us, and with such cooperation of forces we are bound to make progress. The S. L. P. of De Leon will not prosper any too long. Arguments based on lies and falsifications can not last long. It must be found out one day. Those who will join De Leon by error, will learn the difference between Socialism and De Leonism. And as Socialism is trufh and logic and De Leonism is the reand logic and De Leonism is the re-verse, they too will drop him and join the honest Socialist party like ours, providing we stand independently. Let our party be named the Socialist Work-ingmen? ngmen's Party, and let us go right twork.

HARRY LAVIN.

Canton, O., Nov. 12, 1809.

"Socialism is a tremendous educa-we strike the attitude of educat par excellence, and nullify all the sense there is in education by carrying it to the point of sublimated abstractness.

try to convi

they were known, they control practical good.
Why should we call people like the Rev. Blies "comrade"? Why should we call him something that he is not in fact? If we call him "comrade" we will fool people into the belief that he is a member of our organization and is a member of our organization and is a member of our organization and in case the man is sincere in his views it would be an injustice to him as well as to us. If he is a "Caristian Social-ist," he should be so designated. Just think of a novice walking down the street and meeting an S. L. P. comrade on the first corner, a Labor Evchance on the first corner, a Labor Exchange "comrade" on the second, a Buskin Colony "comrade" on the third, a Christian Socialist "comrade" on the next, and so on. What kind of an idea of the nims and methods of the sims and simple simp next, and so on. What kind of an idea of the sims and methods of the S. L. P. would be be apt to get? Of course, we should call every individual by his name and not designate a Christian Socialist as a "religionist chest," etc.

In regard to Comrades LaMonte and Kaplan, who advise consolidation with

Kaplan, who advise consolidation with the S. D. P. it seems to me that if there are members of the S. D. P. who are class-conscious Socialists, who are not compromisers and fusionists, the best compromisers and fusionists, the best way to get them into our party would be to make our constitution a guarantee that we will deal honestly and fairly by every straight Socialist who may join our organization. I fail to see how this can be accomplished any better by holding conferences or joint conventions with the S. D. P. Let us so shead and hold our convention in go ahead and hold our convention in January, adopt our new constitution, nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, and then if there are any members of the S. D. P. who are ready to support our platform and con-stitution, I for one will be ready to extend them a hearty welco

I have a proposition to offer regard-ing the form of our National and State ing the form of our National and State organizations. While I do not consider it perfect, I imagine it to be an im-provement over the others so far offer-ed and would invite criticism or amend-

ment, as follows:

The party business to be carried on by five national committees: 1. National Executive Committee. 2. National Press Committee. 3. National Board of Appeals. 4. National Publishing Committee, 5, National Board of ing Committee. b. National Board of Canvassers. These five committees are to be located in the five States polling the highest average vote for State offi-cers. No two to be located in the same State. Their duties would be as follows:

1. National Executive Committee Sell stamps to State Committees, grant charters, and send out organizers.

2. National Press Committee—Con-trol party papers and extend their cir-

ulation.

3. National Board of Appeals—San as at present.

4. National Publishing Committee
Print books, pamphiets and leaflet
and generally enable the Sections

and generally enable the Sections to spread literature.

5. National Board of Canvassers—To submit all propositions for general yote and canvass the centr.

No committee to receive any salary.

The seats of the National Committees to be selected by general yote of the party, while the members are to be elected locally.

Any Section may demand a vote of

party, while the members are to be elected locally.

Any Section may demand a vote of confidence or prefer charges against any national committee before the N. B. of A. This Board to try the case and then submit it to the referendum. In the meantime said committee is to

be temporarily deposed.

All decisions of the N. B. of A. can All decisions of the N. B. of A. can be appealed from to a general vote, and if the appeal is austained, the Na-tional Board of Canwassers shall im-mediately call for a vote of confidence in the N. B. of A. If the party votes "no confidence," the seat of the Board must be removed.

State Committees.—These committees

State Committees.—Tarres committees shall be elected in each State viz.: 1. State Committee. 2 State Board of Appeals. 3 State Board of Canvassers. No committee to be located in the same county as any other State or National Committee. Duties as follows:

1. State Committee-Organis-tions, send out speakers, sell sta 2. State Board of Appeals Try all

cases arising between See members within the Suna, sions may be appealed from vote of the State.

2. State Board of Canasa mit all propositions and count the vote Furnish the National Board with a

Furnish the National Board with copy of the result in detail.

All State and National Committees be elected for a term of two years, as at the expiration of the second connective term, the seat must be remove from the State or county, as the care has been applied to the county.

Now get out your are.

E. B. SCHWARZ.

Byracuse, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1800.

diture of too much mo ority of delegates wi from New York, Ma sland, Connecticut, Ne aylvania. Philadelphia merical

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor The People.-

Motion that a committee be ele-

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, N. T.

L. SLOTKIN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN AGITATION COMMITTEE. The above committee had its last meeting on November 10. Comrade Matchett, from

on November 10. Comrade Matchett, from American Br. 1, in the chair. The following rules were adopted, and decide to refer to the Branches for approval:

1. The name of this committee shall be the Agitation Committee of Brooklyn.

2. The purpose of this committee is to carry on a systematic agitation in the Borough of Brooklyn in conjunction with and under the jurisdiction of the City Executive Committee of Section New York; to establish branches of the party in districts not yet organized; procure and distribute propaganda. literature, and strengthen the

propaganda. Literature, and strengthen the party organizations wherever possible; ar range meetings and conduct the agitation

luring political campaigns in conjunction

two delegates from each Branch in the Bo

ing officers, whose duties shall be as thei titles suggest: an Organizer, a Recordin Secretary, a Financial Secretary, and

ionations from smillsted Branches and pro-reeds of such festivals as the committee

may arrange.

6. The committee shall meet regularly the first Priday in every month; special meetings may be called by the Organizer if

meetings may necessary.

It was decided that the next meeting of the committee shall be held on Friday, December 1, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SOCIALIST LITERARY

SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Socialist Literary. Society. Man, held, on Monday, November 6, with Comrade Rodnovsky in the chair. Minutes were read and adopted. Lecture Committee reported that Comrade 8, Polsis will lecture this Sonday evening, November 12, at our club rooms, No. 3 Moore street, on the subject, "Karl Marx as a Revolutionist." Arrangements Committee reported progress. Decided to send our meeting reports to The People.

The 31st and 33d Ward Club will hold

The 31st and 33d Ward Club will hold open discussion meetings on the third Sun-day and business meetings on the first Sun-day of every month, at Kensington Lyceum, Second and Cambria streets.

T. NICHOLSON, Bec. Sec'y.

429 W. Lehigh street.

-The Socialists of Holland will

start a daily paper at the beginning of next year. All reports agree that their party is growing at a wonderful rate.

-The great miners' strike in Pana,

Ill., has been finally settled by compromise. The struggle lasted going on to eighteen months. About twenty-five lives were blotted out and many thou-

sands of dollars were wasted, to say nothing of imprisonments and suffer-ings of every description that were

undergone by the workers and those dependent on them. And this is civili-

zation—yes, of the capitalistic brand!
—[Cleveland Citizen.

Trade unions of Montgomery, Ala.

refused to participate in a recent in-dustrial parade because the capitalis-tic managers barred the negro unions.

REGULAR MEETINGS

Socialist Organisations

PHILADELPHIA SECTION-2d Sur

days, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets, entrance on Randolph

CENTRAL COMMITTEE-1st and 3d

11th, 12th, 13th and 14th WARDS 80-

CIAL LABOR CLUB (formerly American Br.)—Wednesday evenings

GERMAN BRANCH-2d and 4th Sun-

days, 3 p. m., 6th and Brown streets

dist and 33d WARDS SOCIAL LA-

BOR CLUBS—1st and 3d Sundays, 10 a. m., Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2d and Cambria streets.

SOUTHWARK BRANCH-2d Satur-

oth WARD SOCIAL LABOR CLUB-

Every Sunday, 3 p. m., Poplar and Bambry streets.

JEWISH BRANCH-1st and 3d Fri-

days, 8 p. m., 719 Dickinson stret

6th and Brown streets.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., 6th and Brown

-[Brauer-Zeltung.

-[Brauer-Zeitung.

streets.

mittee shall elect the follow

with the City Executive Committee.

ti-mouning but class of refe

England, for instance,—have pointed to the Tact that man is not born either bad or good, but is simply the product of social environment as well as of the occananic canditions prevailing in society.

While social economic changes will inevitably result in raising the standard of ethics in individuals as well as in whole groups, a rise in the moral conditions of man will not necessarily result in the improvement of his economic conditions.

This course of reasoning is logical enough when we speak from the point of view of the political interests of the proietarist, in answering the objection raised by some bourgeoid reformers who, in their philanthropic ecstasy, would have us make ethics the main issue. But when we stand face to face with such ethical phenomena as became manifest in the social life of our party within the last few months, we are, nolean volens, forced to take up the subject of ethics, though in a restricted sense.

Questions of this nature are at present in the mind of every comrade having the interests of the party at his heart, to wit: Was it a wise policy for us to allow a man to get on the top of our movement irrespective of his ethical standing and his personal medits in general? What shall be the requisites of an individual in order to gain respect and the entire confidence of the conrades? Would it be wise policy for a movement like ours, surrounded as we are with the putrefying and contaminating in memore of American political debauchery.—

Jo concentrate our forces in one or two dis-

ricits, in order to elect some distinguished contrade to office?

Some comrades in the country, the editor of the "Worksys" Call" included, are busy with an additional problem, namely: How shall the constitution be amended, in order to avoid a repetition of some abuses as assuration, for instance?

But constitutions are framed by men, not men by constitutions are framed by men, not men by constitutions, a constitution, in norder to be successfully carried out, must be backed by the good will of the framers. Good will is the result of moral and intelligental education. Therefore, since the additional question involves ethical culture, its solution depends greatly upon the solution of the first three problems, which are the main subject interesting us in these lines.

lines.

In answer to the first two questions we would say that, whee placing this or that judicidual in a conspicuous and responsible position to face the enemy, the rank and file should be guided by two considerations of equal importance: The ethical and the educational merits of the man. It was a deplarable error of ours to entirely disregard the question of ethics.

No wonder we were quite taken by surprise to contemplate all the peculiarities characteristic of the ruling classes, developed by a man who, in his attempt to violate the will of his confiding constituency, resorted to all sorts of tricks, unknown in European Socialist circles, to preserve his

pare such a specimen with the terns proletarian leaders in Germany— bel, Liebknecht, and Kautsky. Did Mr. Leon treat dissenters as they treated Rebel, Lieblnecht, and Kautsky. Did Mr. De Leon treat dissenters as they treated Comrade Rematein? Did he act in the way in which Comrade Millerand in France Sected in face of some opposing factions when he proclaimed his willingness to submit to the decision of a convention? Oh, no. He tried to rule or ruin. Every European Socialist bears the imprint of an ideal stage through which he had to pass before reaching the materialist conception of modern scientific Socialism. This imprint can be notived in every line written by Eurico Ferri of Italy, or Jean Jaurès of France. Aside from the cool reasoning charactering every European scientific ¡Socialist, we cannot but admire the absolute integrity and purity of the flews of our European leaders, as seen from their relations to comrades, and even is their private life.—So much for the merits of a man in his ethical

the other hand, an abundant and it diffusion of social-economic knowl-necessary for the cultivation of a i criterion to guide us in our political ity should be demanded of every com-who has reached, in the source of his er, a responsible position in the party, and knowledge of Socialist science d be one of the reculsites of a Socialcer, a responsible position in the party, tound knowledge of Socialist science aid be one of the requisites of a Social-nepiring to lendership. "But," one may "acticutific men cannot be made to or-not men of high moral attainments do grow in the field." To this we may relievable depends upon us, the rank and Gods are shaped by men according to conceptions, using all the seemty means at our committee and ethical standard, we shall certly create a sufficient number of nile hers, out of whose midst the accordancy up pressure like Earl Marx will be halled a Jor.

gare any of our own leaders, sit defects, with any ordinary and you will notice the superior over the other. And why is it requires a certain degree of at a workingman to conceive the his own class.—hence the intelligation of his leader. It slit the mask and file to avoid in recurrence of troubles in our

Thus the party kept on pr

came "political Socialists" par exe Hence the fact explains itself how Hence the fact explains listed how a man life Winchersky, possessing a good amount of education, can lower himself to serve as a stepping-stone for the political nepirations of a Joseph Barondesa, who, in his capacity as a leader of the Jewish wing of the Social Democracy, assisted in building up the L. L. P., and who, in the language of Winchersky, "can reach elements, whom he [Winchersky," cannot reach, and commands tall seeds.

cheraxy, "can reach mements whom he (Wischersky) cannot reach, and commands fully 600 votes."

Personal self-booming campaigns were allowed to be carried on in the 16th A. D. And the culminating point was De Leon's discovery, set forth in his article "As to Methods," with his new theories about the great mission of the individual man in the history of mankind,—theories which are entirely contradictory to the materialistic and evolutionary conception of history as taught by Karl Marx and Engels, but which are fully in accord with Dühring's school in Germany and answer more to the taste of the philosophical Anarchist, than of the scientific Socialist.

In order to avoid the recurrence of the present state of affairs it would be advisable to carry on a more educational and a more homogeneous campaign during the

rinciples let us return We consider the than progressive step.

New York.

N. BENDIN.

LETTER BOX.

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

X. Y. Z.-No, when we refer to De Leon X. Y. Z.—No, when we refer to De Leon as the "Professor," using the quotation marks, it is not with the intention of sneering at education or college training. The quotation marks indicate irony, sometimes. De Leon never was a real professor or a member of a college faculty. But there has been a carefully cultivated myth to the effect that he was since Professor of Political Economy and International Law and we know not what else in Columbia College. The myth "had its purpose," as he once said, when caught in another faisification.

OTHERS.—Remember, next time, not to write on both sides of your paper.

CHAS. H. ROSS.—If Comrade Corey wrote to the editor about subscriptions it is no wonder the matter was not attended to. The editor has nothing to do with these

How to Organize Sections.

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

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

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

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

tary. 3:-Financial Secretary.

4.—Treasurer.

5.—Literary Agent.

6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.—Reading of minutes.
2:—New members.
3:—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organizer.
6.—Report of Committee
7.—Unfinished Business.
8.—New Business.

G.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.
8.—New Business.
4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.
5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.
6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.
7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for publicussion or lectures on political or e. paomic questions.
8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.
9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one matter's dues, and will thus be enrolled a member at large.

the National Secretary, inclosing one math's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

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

WORKINGMEN! To omit buying a stallar paper only one day a week a year would enable you to not for a year. Thy set do it

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMM

street, Cleveland, Ohio.

ctary, Adolph B. Barter, London NEW JORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
64 East Fourth street. New York City.
(The Party's literary agency.)

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE, Sect tary, Charles B. Copp, 184 William street, New York. Meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., at above place.

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

GENERAL COMMITTEE, Section Greater New York.—Organizer, Eudolph Gross man. Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday of the month at 64 E. 4th street.

NOTICE.-For technical reasons announcements can go in that are not this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Notice-

The date of the Convention of the S. L. P.
Is January 22, 1900. The place of the Convention is to be designated by a general vote from the following cities nominated by the Sections: Chicago, Ill.; Bochester, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; New York, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Haven, Conn.; Cincinnati, O. The Sections should vote for each city separately, enter the vote cast for each city on the Return Blank provided by N. E. C. and forward same before December 15, 1850, to Henry Slobodin, 184 William street, New York.

The Organizers are directed to add to the order of business of the respective Sections

order of business of the respective Sections the following:

"Place of Convention. Nomination of delegates. Report to the National Execu-tive Committee. Filling out of question HENRY SLOBODIN, National Sec'y.

National Executive Committee

Metional Executive Committee.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee, November 13, 1899. Comrade P. Seubert in the chair. Comrade Woodruff absent and excused.

A committee of the "Jewish Volkszeitung" asked the N. E. C. for financial ald for the paper. Decided to long them \$50. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Decided to inform the Auditing Committee to audit the books of National Secremittee to audit the books of National Secretary. Motion was made and carried, to have the financial report printed and sent to all Sections. It was decided to request the editor of The People to open two colthe editor of The People to open two col-umns of The People for the discussion of topics which are likely to come up at the convention. Said columns are to have a special heading, and all correspondence pertaining to the convention are to be print-ed in said columns. Comrade Hillquit was elected as a committee to issue a call in the party press, inviting all party members to participate in the discussion of questions which are sure to be brought before the convention. Motion made and carried, to have at every meeting on the order of busi-ness the question of "The National Con-vention." Comrade Gerber from the State Committee asked for financial assistance in regard to the appeal about the emblem. regard to the appeal about the emblem. Instructions given to National Secretary in

this matter. The National Secretary Instructed to nego tiate with several parties in regard to or ganising The Socialist Book Department Meeting adjourned.

RICH. BOCK, Rec. Sec'y.

Michigan.

Michigan.

SAGINAW, October 30.—Yesterday a Section was to have been formed here, although we are still in existence. But there was a letter read from Henry Kuhn of Beekman street, saying that no Section ex-Reekman street, saying that no Section exists here. Our good Marwinsky declared us suspended because we don't acknowledge the old State Committee, with Mike Meyer at the head, and don't buy the stamps from the new executive. But we have made our standpoint clear to the good man. At the meeting there were men of sound views, mostly miners, who have not been long in Saginaw. On our advice they formed a cocialist Club, and after the convention they will formally join us.

B. H.

Connectious

All comrades who don't want to dance to the music of the "Pied Piper of Hame-lin" in Beckman street, and who are will-ing to take part in the establishment of a Section, are kind'y requested to be present on Sunday, November 19, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Comrade G. Erbter.

Erbter,
At the request of ten comrades:
ALBERT KUNZE.

MERIDEN. A mass meeting will be held under the anspices of Section Meriden, at Turn Hall, Friday evening, November 17, at 8 p. m. Comrade F. Serimshaw of New York will speak on "The Struggle Between Labor and Capital." All are layinged. Capital." All are invited.

New York GENERAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION NEW YORK.

Regular meeting, November 11, 1890. Comrades Slobodin and Halpern presiding. New delegates seated: American Br. 1, Brooklyn, F. Schlueter and F. Schwam; 21st

Ace delegates scated: American Br. 1. Brooking, F. Schlueter and F. Schwam; Zist A. D., W. Passberg.
The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.
Charges were preferred by Comrade Sam. Steindier against Anton Frans, member of the 14th A. D., for acting as watcher for the Democratic Party. Same were referred to the Grievance Committee.
Fourteen new members were accepted. Roll-cell took place. Motion to pay \$125 to Oehler for printing was carried.
Motion to levy an assessment of 25 cents per member for the covering of expenses for delegates to the National Convention was carried. Comrade Bock resigned from the City Executive Committee in obedience to the prevailing sentiment that members of the N. E. C. shall not belong to the local State or City Executive Committees. The resignation as accepted, and Comrade Weil elected.

Sigh WARD SOCIAL LABOR CLUB— 1st and 3d Mondays, 8 p. m., 719 Dickimon street. 28th WARD SOCIAL LABOR CLUB— 4th Sundays, 3 p. m., 25th and York streets.

must have wealth and the wealth-making power in the hands that are now empty. Among the necessary steps for the redemption of man into socialistic conditions fit for manhood the first is this—and make no mistake short it, the wee must own its own the first is this—and make no mistake about it—the race must own its own machines for producing comfort. And the second is this—that there shall be no schools of Socialism to divide us, no materialistic as opposed to idealistic, Socialism must know itself to be the reflex of all who speak peace upon the earth and goodwill to men. Are you ready to acknowledge such a solidarity? Are you ready to be one in darity? Are you ready to be one h darity? Are you ready to be one in such a family of sons and brothers? Then you are fit to buckle on the armor for this propaganda of right-cousness of industrial and national

the state from RESTITUTION.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, N. T. Regular meeting held November 10. Report of delegates to General Committee accepted. Report of Campaign Committee accepted. Decided that our lectures should be advertised in the party press only, and only members of the party abound be lavited to lecture. On the question where the next National Convention should be held. Rochester was chosen by 21 votes, with 3 for New York and one for Chicago. The vote is to be continued for next week. All the comeades that did not yote will take note of it. Friday, November 28, lecture by F. Scrimshaw; subject. "Patriotism." After the lecture special business meeting. Comrades, work for a good attendance.

L. SLOTKIN, Secretary. The most complete restitution eve laid at the aliar of justice must fall capitalism as an act of restoration to or. If every capitalist in the land in the world, were to strip himself of all that he could transfer from him, or all that could be taken from him. restitution could go no farther, yet hor long the untrodden way might be, not yet begun by this restoration. Can be strip himself of his years of Ill-gotten pleasure and repose; the complacency and strength of character given by years of culture, security and do plon? Can be take out of labor's life of servitude, and the loss of characte brought on by servitode and uncertain ty? The world's machinery has been stolen, its wealth has been removed but the restitution of it all to-morrow to the world would not restore to the world what it has lost. The owner ship of the machines will at once make bread for us; but will it at once make men of us? I am not nearly so much concerned about this ownership as about the fellowship of the owners that will be helped on by that owner ship. That fellowship is my heaven and the fellowship of then may and must be commenced now.

. . . AS TO METHODS.

The accounts which reach us of the men associated with active English radicalism make good reading for those who believe in the power of an intellectual propaganda. The fighters were not on the winni file hard and faithful thinker The Tories did the tearing and rending with pen and tongue. The Liberals did the thinking and the prize of reform, such as it was, came to them in due time, though the battle was against immense odds. Many intel-lectual Conservatives were won over to the side that had a Mill and a Bentham, a Bulwer and a Foublanque. While this exodus was going over to the popular cause it was met by another repelled from Liberalism to Toryism by the rashness of the Hume and Roebucks. Thus on the wisdon or folly of individual advocacy ofter hangs the fate of mighty causes. There are many conservatives scrupulous and timid, who when seeing clearly be strong. Many such could be led to So cialism through their sense of honor and manliness, if methods adapted to pulsive, ignorant people whom ordi-nary Socialists only touch to knock down, who through their religious sen-timents could be led to see the better holiness of Socialism, if we had spent as much time in the art of teaching and winning as we have in that of refuting and wounding. It is as easy to win the ultra-conservative to Socialism as the ultra-radicals. The only differ eace between them to us is the formula that each is set in, for in themselves they are no farther apart from each other than from us. Law, order, property, cries the one. Individualism erty, cries the one. Individualism and liberty, cries the other. And all that they hold sacred is held for them in Socialism, and if they fall to find it way it not be somewhat through the

Socialist's lack of wisdom in finding the way to them? If indeed Socialism be to Socialists what it ought to be, it is poor work to be fiddling out discords while Rome is burning. Socialism should have and recognize a triend in every man who thinks or tries to think well for the race. So-cialism should not have so many hurtcialism should not have so many hurr-ful enemies; and, what at the present time is more important still, it should have no hurtful friends. No man should carry its laws in his pocket, nor weaken its ranks by bulls of excom-munication, nor reduce its range of truths to a set of tactics.

Socialism is more than an arraign ent of capitalism, it is m ment of capitalism, it is more than a revolt, more than a party, and nothing less than a living, growing science. Its rallying place should be wherever there is a fellow thinker or a fellow sufferer, its flag wherever there is a human hand stretched out to shield and held the descriptions. ind help the downtrodden.

-According to Carroll D. Wright U. S. Labor Commissioner, It costs one cent to manufacture 90 boxes of matches with 50 matches in each box. Thus, the consumers pay about 9,000 per cent. to the trust, which stole its patents and pays beggarly wages.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, Lawyer PATENTS GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW

OF THE

3

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, 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 citisen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be such as a second light of the conditions.

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 mightiest 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 may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant vila, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the

enslavement of women and children.

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

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system through the destructive section of its followed and

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

we, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the 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 eyery worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands: 1. Reduction in the hours of Jabor in proportion to the progress of

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals,

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canala, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, 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.

complied with.

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

 Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural rese of the country.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

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

to be exempt.

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. Un-

abridged right of combination. 11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the em-11. Prohibition of the employment of candidate to health or morality.

Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county,

12. Employment of the disciployed by the United States. Equalicity, 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 per-

formed.

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

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon an measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.
16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.
17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal LABOR LYCEUM.

right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days 20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective consti-

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

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