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#### State Organizer's Report and an Official Call,

Report of the State Organiz Work-A Bicycle Tour of the State -The Party Greatly Strengthened -Call by the State Committee in Preparation for the Convention

Whom the gods will destroy they sinke with blindness. That seems he the case with the pseudo-Socialists in the State of New Jersey. For it is certain they would have left undone a good deal that they have done, had they properly considered. There are so many different kinds of parliamentary tricks, which if applied with skill Blusys render the will of the majority poil and inoperative, and with all these knots all our gentlemen here are quite familiar but, alas, that is a "selfdestructive process."

Since, therefore, the majority of the members of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of New Jersey declare for the lawful majority of the delegates to be State Committee, that is, endorse er netion, it was needful the eyes of the comrades in the country districts concerning the villany of the "new too" Socialists, and their way of acting, with the support of the police. Just as Carless, in that memorable sit-ting of the State Committee of July 30, carried his chairman's power even to the point of violence, so again it was he who, with the help of Maguire and his previously engaged and chosen as-sistants (also delegates from Passalc County), dragged the New York quarrel

County).dragged the New York quarrel into the State Committee and so slapped the majority in the face. The following was the legal representation:

Newly elected—Bucksath, Hudson County; Glanz, Passale County; Herstein, Union County. Re-elected—Welgel, Mercer County; Carless, Essex County, Bucksath and Herstein were rejected. Richter and Maguire had the right of voling ever since the existence of the State Committee, new Withstand. ing that they were not legitimate del gates, and were only "State officials."
If one wished to endorse the way these
gentlemen act, a decision of the chairman just takes the cake, either for
stupidity or finesse. May, of Union
County, got a vote of censure from his constituents whom he always recognized as authority, and his withdraws nized as authority, and his withdrawal was brought about. Though one might entertain legal doubts concerning the manner and method of electing delegates to the State Committee, on the part of the comrades in Union County (at present) this much was sure, anyway: May had been elected by Section Wisshamb has recognized any Section beth, has recognized such Section as his constituents, since no other ex-ists in Union County, and he was, be-sides, the legitimate delegate to the State committee. The recognition of the lawful withdrawal and election of a new delegate must logically follow this recognition. Now, what does the chairman do? He declared simply that the old delegate must keep his seat un-til a new one has been elected. Where did it ever happen that the will of constituents was so outrageously trampled on. Now people are asking them-selves: Were those concerned Social-

This merely as an introduction, Bustrate the methods of our "step-brothers" in this State, and to show how necessary it was to open the eyes

It was resolved at the session of the State Committee, to send Committee J. P Weigel on a tour of agitation through the State of New Jersey. Ar-rangements were made forthwith to procure him a bleycle, the route of travel and itinerary were laid out, addresses of comrades were gathered, and on September 7 a start was made, At tirst Burlington County was taken,

We had no trustworthy address there. Several workers were obtained through the agitation, and in a short time a Section will be organized. Off then to Princeton, Mercer County, and Memehen, Brunswick, Sayreville, South Amboy, Perth Amboy, and Sandy Hills, Middlesex County. We Shandoned the field in New Brunswick l personages who know as ut the strife in the party, and to several perso as little about a party constitution as the Man in the Moon. As the oppor-tunity was favorable, their "mission" could be put to the proof; likewise their followers of the Americanized, eman-cipated, and bewildered Pseudo-So-cial of Laker Party cial at Labor Party.

There still remained the other par of the county, and we were so far suc-tereful that we organized two Sections (the third is about to be formed) with at members, got several subscribers to the party press, held two agitation meetings, and so have laid the founda-

From there of a good organization.

From there of to Somerset County:
Bound Brook, Somerset, Barton,
Bridgewater, Hilsboro, and Franklin.
Every where we had a good reception,
and a Section of 20 members, the first
in this county, was organized. It inthis travely clear thurking Socialists stern opponents of bossism and stern

County was the next poin Bergen County was the next point. On the journey we scoured Hudson County, and we succeeded, with the help of the local organizations and with meress. In Bergen County we visilted Backensack, Carlstadt, Butherford, Little Ferry, Ridgefield Park, Englewood, Closter, Tenaily, Garfield, etc. With the help of the comrades, two Sections were formed here, a ticket was nominated, and three agritation sectings were held. Here we found

one solitary "Idolater," and he appeared to be too timid to let his opinion be known. The comrades were very active everywhere, only they must be

agitator, and so on we went towards Passaic County. At the request of the local comrades, some agitation was done in Paterson, Passaic, etc., and done in Paterson, Passas, vic. and yarious necessary preparations were taken which brought us on our journey to Morris County. There we visited Dover, Morristown, Rockaway, Boonton, Port Drum, Chatham, and Han ton, Fort Drum, Chatham, and Han-over. In all these places, adherents were hunted up, addresses of comrades were collected, and to all appearance. Morris County will also join the or-ganization with a Section.

Farther north, and in the most hilly part of the State, lies Sussex County with some 23,000 inhabitants and alwith some 23,000 innabiants and all most no industries. Ninety per cent. get their living from agriculture. Total number of votes, 7,000. The D<sub>2</sub> Leon, ites declare with great "pathos" that Sussex County is theirs. The local Sec. tion is in Newton. What sort of ma terial it is of which the Section is composed we found out very quickly. They are honest people, who really mean well, but who have been led astray by lightenment on the organization absolutely nothing has been done. These people have simply been misused led by the nose, for certain ends. Together with this place, we visited still others, Deckertown, Lafayette, Sparta, Swartswood, Hamburg, and Ogdens-burg, conferred with the local com-rades, got subscribers and addresses;

pletely organized, as there is good ma-terial in all places. Magnificent scenery helped to while away the rider's time along the thorny stretch of hills from Newton to Belvidere, Phillipsburgh, Washington, Blairstown, Hackettstown, Hope, Ox-ford, and Franklin. Those mountainous neighborhoods will remain in my nemory my lifetime long, as well as the above mentioned scenery.

and Sussex County will soon be com

Not less magnificient was the reception accorded us on the part of the com-rades. Here, too, we succeeded in getting subscribers and the addresses

The time was too limited to get at definite results everywhere, and so tearing oneself away in the midst of tearing oneself away the work we again went on.

Hunterdon County, skirting Mercer more of an industrial county than Sus sex. The stone quarries along the Delaware, as well as the limekins are the most important industries there, except that here and there one meets with the exception of Lambertsville, which numbers 5,000 lababitants, mostly composed of factory operatives, while Flemington is a little country trading town of 4,000 inhabitants. In Lambertsville and Flemington several addresses were obtained. Other places that were visited, are: Clinton Delaware, High Bridge, and Reading

From now on we turned our atten tion more towards the southern part of the State, and we made things lively in Camden County for a few days With the ald of the local comrade dozens of addresses and subscribers were obtained, and an additional Branch with eleven members was or ganized in East Camden. Gloucester Hackettstown, and Winslow were vi sited and Socialist Hterature was dis-tributed and addresses obtained. Level country roads, so gladdening

, with the to the heart of a wheeln to the heart of a wheelman, with the inevitable tollgates about Camden and Gloucester, brought us to Woodbury, Glasboro, Clayton, etc., a neighbor-hood into which Socialist light has not yet penetrated. Only 11 Socialist votes were given, of which one was cast in Woodbury, three in Logan, and two in Greenwich, the others being scattere over the county. We have obtained addresses from these various places and shall continue the mole's work of ourrowing. Glassboro is the only factory town that we touched and which we paid any attention to. We left d from Glor cester straight for Cumberland County This is the seat of the giass-blowing industry, the home of the sweet potato as well as the "cold-water men." The pensants here eat the worst of their own goods, and since sweet potatoes of that vicinity fetch an acceptable price. on account of their quality, which is due to the condition of the soil, the due to the condition of the soil, the traders and jobbers know how to properly line their purse at the cost of the public. They have whole wagon loads of sweet potatoes sent to Vineland, over again, and dispatch them off as genuine "Vineland sweet potatoes." Italians form a large per-centage of those in agricultural pursuits. There are a few shoe-factories in Vineland, while in Millville and Bridge ton glass works have their home. In spite of Cumberland resting under the brand of the "cold-water men," the mption of spirituous drinks, in proportion to the number of the population, is greater in Cumberland Coun-

intion, is greater in Cumberland County than anywhere else. It is a well-known fact that the glasshlowers like a drop of good liquor, which may have its reason in their employment. Anyhow, in this vicinity there is nothing but wholesale buying and wholesale consumption. In Vineland the comrades stood by us bravely, and we soon rades stood by us bravely, and we soon had a goodly number of subscribers. The organization of a Section is in the hands of an energetic and intelligent comrade. Addresses were got in Miliville and Bridgeton from the local labor organizations and their members. The result of the work will show itus to May's Landi

ing out of the mill. Then along a new always kept on the jump.

The country roads are very fine there, and very convenient for a "wheeling"

and magnificient country road we went to Egg Harbor City, an idyllic German town of 4,000 inhabitants, in which a free thinking spirit predominates. There are about 20 tailor-shops there, which employ about 300 tailors. Ger-man is spoken by the youth in the man is spoken by the youth in the streets, and even in the Town Council itself. There is only one church there but eigtheen taverns. I got to this town in the afternoon, and straightway encountered an old German comrade After I had informed myself concern ing my former co-workers, I went on a scout and found that on the following Saturday a meeting of tailors was to take place. As I could not spare the not want to break my arrangements, appealed to Comrade Gilllar to attend. That was done, and several subscrip-tions were obtained through him, among them the Mayor of the city several addresses. But as the inhabi tants there are very fond of charge these were not to be found. This is a city of 23,000 inhabitants, who limas

in the evenings, while during the day

preparations are made.

We have prospects of organizing six Sections and counties. The State Com mittee has taken steps for the continu ation of the agitation in every way and manner, and we hope that sympathizers in and outside the State will let us have all the addresses they know of for the purpose of extending the organ-

ization. While the organizer was working in the above described places, Comrades Bucksath and Richter helped in other ways. Comrade Bucksath visited about 12 out of 26 existing branches of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society in New Jersey, the visits re sulting in new zeal for our principles in getting new members and increasing the agitation fund of the State Com The income of the State Com mittee is up to now-since the begin ning of August-greater than with the help of the "patent Socialists," former ly for the whole year. The sale of dues stamps has been greater since the first of August than it ever was in any one of past years; even the particular counties such as Passaic, Hudson, and Es sex are foremost on the list-a sign of "influence" the "tidal-wave mak

ers" pretended to have. One thing must be mentioned. The lar, preliminary to a State Convention before the time of holding the National Convention. Quick action is necessary. All Branch Secretaries will immediate ly send in their reports with the pre-scribed form.

Comrades, we can say with a clear conscience we have only served the cause of Socialism, to push on in our of organization, utterly indiffer ent to what our opponents may do or leave undone. Therefore, it is time for every one who yet sits sulking in his tent to join the party and co-operate in the work of enlightenment. Into the organized Socialists Struggle, indefatigable struggle, with stunidity! War against Bossism! Vic tory for Sociali

JOHN P. WEIGEL.

A CALL TO NEW JERSEY. If ever in the history of the Socialist movement of this country the party and sympathizers had earnestly and seriously to meet a day in which the Socialist representatives, in convened, should decide more of less the weal or woe of the Socialis novement of America, that day is the twenty-second of January next. There are so many comrades who have been ssed of the harmony delusion they have really persuaded them possessed of the narmony that they have really persua selves the convention can salve over or heal the split that has occurred in the party. That cannot, that will not, hapen. The convention can accomplish e nor less than to put in their true light the tactics, practic lies, and calumnies of the sectaries and, taking into consideration the particulars of this case, and adopt cantionary measures that such a thing ot occur again. As this conven tion will mark a new epoch in the So cialist movement in the Enited States. it is quite evident that all Section ought to have their delegation at th nvention, so that such Sections shall be represented that up to then have had no representation in a Socialist Party convention.

The State of New Jersey has taken steps to have a full and cor steps to have a full and complete repre-sentation. In order to show how this representation is to be brought about we here give the composition of the Congressional districts and the ap-Congressional districts and the ap proximate number of members in the ame, together with the votes cast:

First Congressional District.		
		Mem-
Counties. Branches.	-Votes.	bers.
amden 8	125	56
ape May	- 5	
umberland 1	22	10
loucester	3	
alem	1 . 9	
A TOTAL	1911	-
Total 4	. 164	- 66
CONTROL STATES BASE STATES	BURN PROPERTY	1000
(Continues on	3460 A)	

# "Reconcentration" Duplicated by Our Standard Oil Gov-

ernment in Idaho, Soldiers Allowed and Encouraged to Outrage the Miners-Justice a Dead

Letter-Horrors of the "Bull P. o"-Information Diaregarded by Mo-Kin'ey and Deliberately Suppressed by Capitalist Papers.

pany. Board costs \$1 a day. Beside this the company has a "bunk-house"

in which the laborers have to sleep The "bunk-house" is made of corruga ed iron, and contains 400 rooms. Eac

room is 8ft. x 8ft. big. contains a sleep

ing-place for two people, and costs \$10

they have to buy at the company's

store, in which the price of the goods and their quality harmonise with the

price and quality of the "boarding

Standard Oil company can run an b

use" and "bunk-house." That th

"on the European plan" in the hills of Idaho, must excite envy. But no won-der, either that even the endurance of the scabs of those mines gives out at

And this is freedom in the land of

Here is another affidavit, published

by the "Cincinnatier Zeitung," concerning the cruelties and horrors not so well known:

"Bartholomew R. Creedon beinduly sworn, deposes and says, that h

is ac itizen of the United States, and an

inhabitant of Idaho since thirtee

years of age. On the 16th of May 1890, as he was coming from work, he

was arrested by a foreigner and a sol-dier; when he inquired the reason of

his arrest, the soldier struck him with

great violence on the breast with the

butt of his gun; then he was locked up

butt of his gun; then he line per-in a freight wagon without being per-

ready; then he was brought in the said

wagon with 35 others to Wardner, Idaho; he was kept in the wagon, till

about two o'clock next day, without

food or water; and it was 5:30 o'clock

in the afternoon before a drop of liquid was handed into the freight wagon.

The journey to supper and back proved a most shameless proceeding: men

were bayoneted without cause or rea-

son. Andrew Peterson, an old and

slow to climb into the wagon, on ac-

count of his weakness, was stabbed in the back with a bayonet, so that the

bloc I flowed in streams, and at the

with bayonets, men whose names I do not know, and we were ferced to sit

down on the wet ground in the rain

storm, and eat. Mike France, in a sick-

ly condition, was hit with a gun, be cause he did not get away from a

watch-fire quick enough, and had to

stand up all day long without food, in the pouring rain and the sharp wind,

without being allowed an overcoat. Or

May 8, as we were going to breakfast we were loaded with abuse by the Umt

ed States soldiers, and I heard an offi

cer of the said Company M call but to

his men: 'Show those sons of bitche

no mercy!" and his call was repeated

with emphasis: 'No mercy with those sous of bitches than we would have

with rattlesuakes. Men were fre

quently, and without cause, knocked

own with the butt-ends of guns; the

soldiers took knives and pipes out of

our pockets, and the best of them wer never given back to us. Three week

long, more dead than alive, were we

nuch during those three weeks, an

as we had no fire, we had to sleep in our wet clothes. It was not permitted us to answer the calls of nature, and,

when we besought the soldiers punish

ment was threatened us. As a result,

when he lay at the point of death, re

Devine, because we were friends, but it was always denied me; the trustees

for the deceased, who are still prisoners, will confirm this affidavit. Capt. Seville of the 24th United States Regi-

ment was besought to sent for a pries

for thirty hours with death, but the

to one daily paper, namely, the 'Spokesman and' Review,' Spokane

Spokesman and Review, spokesman, Wash., but the paper would not publish

"It is my firm belief and my convic-tion that if these deeds of infamy com-mitted in the name of the law remain

created, and criminals will be made nder the law out of our best citizens

"BARTHOLOMEW R CREEDON

shed, mistrust in the funda-

eeded at least in getting these facts

for Miles McMillan McMillan wr

the filth gathered thickly, a

mitted to eat the supper

"Gem, Idaho, July 8, 1839.

the free and the brave.

The New York "Volkszeitung" put in the "boarding-house" of the cor lishes the following letter from "seat of war" in Idaho:

Wallace, Idaho, Nov. 8.—The etecta-is over, and the reins which, by dire-order from Washington, had bedrawn somewhat tighter on the si-diery, are again loosened. The black beasts who in Uncle Sam's blue und form uphold sacred order here, a bers under their heels, are again dulging in unrestrained brutality. Of of them who lately committed a comblooded murder has been discharged. the jury before whom he was brought jurors as those who sent Paul Corcora to jail for seventeen years, because be tumults in Wardner. That certainly was never proved against him. Bu for that purpose, one of the most ap-proved tools of the capitalist class, who is well up in choosing juries of the right kind for the welfare and good of

Before I go into the renewed brutali ties of the soldiers, I will tell you few more particulars about the furwhich Sutherland picked out to con demn Corcoran. These are facts which would not be given publicity, because they were systematically and carefully suppressed by the capitalistic press and its telegraphs

Before Sutherland picked out those jurymen, be boasted in the grog-shop which he frequented that he would would pronounce Corcoran guilty, if he had to go into the farthest corners of

the county to get them.

And the fellow Kept his word. He got together the most worthless gang of reprobates that have ever sat upon a tury-bench. One of the wretche said during the trial, when standing at a saloon table where Sutherland treating the crowd to whiskey: "Sure I'm for conviction, for the Sheriff has bitches to the gallows." Sutherland and the rest who heard that, broke on While the trial was being conducted

the jurors were provided day and nigh with whiskey and cigars, and Suthey land allowed lewd women to come in the fury-room, who "entertained Bat corrupt scoundreds nights.

When the verdict of guilty was finally pronounced, the jurors were paid their with the property was passed to be continuous. The first was that the contusions were still visible for many days. On the march men were study with the years whose passes I do with the years.

wages of infamy in crisp, new gr backs, and Sutherland celebrate wild orgie with them, after which be had them sent back to their homes.

The soldier that I mentioned above

found himself in a dance house fre quented by prostitutes, and picked a quarrel with his partner. In conse quence, he was grabbed by the bartender and thrown out. Next day, the soldier returned with his comrades. with the openly expressed intention to take a bloody revenge on the bartender. First the wretches drank whiskey until they could scarcely stand, and then the soldler in question abused the girl who had come in again, in the most contemptible manner. With a blow of his fist he stretched the helpless girl on the floor. The bartender again jumped in between, but was promptly shot dead by the howling, raging soldiers. Ther when criminal proceedings were taken against the marderer, the Sheriff again hunted up an obliging jury. It was case of common murder, but Judge Sherwood, the same scoundrel before whom the Union-man Corcoran was prosecuted, was able so to twist and turn the case that the jury had no sort of trouble in giving a verdict of not guilty. And the public prosecutor did not do the least thing to oppose this violation of justice. The murderer goes about again perfectly free, and has a know for sure that Mike Devine, thereby received permission to continue his murderous doings.

Another monster in soldler clothes,

tinue his murderous doings.

Another monster in soldier clothes sergeant of the nigger regiment guarding the "Bull Pen," was arrested for having attempted an assault on a was refused him; his demand for a Catholic priest was refused him. I often tried to see twelve-year-old girl, with whose pa-rents he was lodging. But, instead of handing him over to the criminal court, fore a "court-martial" composed of his own comrades, who let him off with months' imprisonment and dismissal from the se vice.

The population here is not sure of life or property either day or night. Scarcely a day passes but windows are shot-shattered by drunken soldiers, men flogged and wounded, and women and flogged and wounded, and women and girls suffer violence. But complaints about these horrible doings have useffect. Whoever complains is simpli-ridiculed by the superior officers of the soldiers, and by the civil authorities. And the press? Well, throughout the whole State, they are in the pay of the capitalists. They insult and rave about Unionists, call them "bandits," and "criminals," but they have no word

lame for the exces That it is possible that the America working people can allow such dastard by deeds to be perpetrated on their fellows and their defenceless wires so children, is to me, indeed, an enignithal I cannot solve.

J. G.

As exchange says, "These inflar find themselves only about half a mil-from Wardner, Idahot they, however are not allowed to the in the city. Out-unmarised men are employed.

heroes, and crowned with a laurel wreath.

#### PROTEST MEETING.

In the Central Federated Union, last Sunday, Delegate Brown of Cigarmak-ers' Union No. 144 again brought up the horrible conditions in the mining districts of Gour d'Alene, and picturare treated, insulted, tortured, and martyrised by the soldiery. He proposed the calling of a mass meeting, in order to protest against this abomi-nation. Another delegate thought it would be well to address President Mc measures to have the incarcerated workmen humanely treated, and as quickly as possible have them tried be fore unpartisan judges. Some de gates polyted out that it was absolute ly necessary to colect money for the de-fence of the unfortunate workmen, which resulted in the acceptance of a propositions award \$50 to the defence fund. Then Brown's proposition was accepted, and a committee, consisting of five delegates was chosen, and con missioned to make arrangements for the meeting, which will be held in Cooper Union, Tuesday evening, No vember 28. John S. Crosby, Samue ers. Comrade A. Jonas. Comrade N. Parsons, Dr. Rainsford, and Madion C. Peters will speak.

#### GERMANY.

Professor Arons, private lecturer at the Berlin University, is on trial for promulgating Socialist doctrines. Proessor Schmoller, in his defence, asserted that years ago Professor von Helm noltz and Zeller, both learned scholars and members of the university faculty. were public advocates of Social-Demo cracy. Nevertheless, Privy Councillo Elster, of the Ministry of Education. insisted on the removal from office of Professor Arons. Deputy Heine's eloquent speech in behalf of the defendant closed with the words: "Defeat with Professors Helmholz and Zeller is better than victory with Elster."

Last Monday; the Reichstag, after a short and hot debate, following the second reading of the Hard-Labor bill, rejected that infamous measure by an overwhelming majority. The bill, which has been, for months before the opening of the Reichstag, a bot political ssue, and fiercely denounced by the Social-Democrats and Radicals, was an imperial measure designed to protect union labor, making it an offence pur ment with hard abor for any one to interfere in any strike with a view to induce any no union workman to join a strike. Its and imperialism.

By the election to the city council of Mannheim, that took place on Thursday, November 16, four out of the twenty-three composing that body are So-cial-Democrats; while out of ninety-six persons composing the common council, thirty-one are Social-Democrats.

-Events in Idaho show that the negro CAN show himself as black a demon as he is painted in the South. And his savagery has the sanction of Uncle Sam's uniform. Remember th Bull Pen.

Major John A. Logan, son of fam Black Jack" Logan, was shot dead while leading a gallant charge of his men into the Filipino trenches. This shooting dead, by the Filipinos, of so fine a young fellow, so gallantly leading his men to kill them—kill them DEAD—was a nasty, dirty, cowardly, wilful murder, and inst shows what wilful murder, and just shows what a vile, conscienceless, cowardly, trouser-less lot of "insurgents" we have to deal with in the Philippines for which we paid \$20,000,000 to their former oppressors. It is enough to make an American's blood boil to see such fine men as Loran killed trying "to carry

ley notified Mrs. Logan, .... lady collapsed—"completely prostrat-ed." Why, oh why did God allow this blow to fall on these two ladies? In-scrutable dispensation of Providence. But, but—oh, comfort—"Colonel March and men charged with a yell, and went clean through the trenches at the irst endeavor, scattering the Filipino in all directions," and "his [Logan's] death was avenged by the death of 77 insurgents, and the wounding and capture of many in battle." Avenged! The foul wrong of killing Logan, commissioned by McKinley to kill them, ed for! Will this p which sounds like a telegram from Hell, signed by the Devil, raise widow Hell, signed by the Devil-raise whow and mother from their "complete pros-tration"? Won't it be a source of sav-age comfort and glee to know that 77 Filipino mothers and wives are "com-pletely prostrated" by the losses of their dear ones? What br savages we are, in spite of our over of civilization and Jesusiam. But fo are facts, and the facts make it is

# STICKERS

There are some 100,000 damn feels (I don't use this term in any profines sense, but in the real, and, plitable, true sense, because they are feels, and damned because they are feels, called Her Majesty's troops, out fighting and bleeding and dying in South Africa, in a quarrel none of their own, with a lot of people they never knew from Adam; there because they were ordered to go, simply ordered. Now Her Majesty's army of damn feels is divided into two parts—ohe big part, made up of common damn feels, mere "sogera," that go everywhere, doing any common dirty work of blood they are sent to, and a small, select body of fine-looking damn fools, called "Household Troops," kept for ornamental purposes about Her Majesty's person and palaces, and are never sent abroad save on very urgent and critical occasions. Now, this Boer war having turned out an urgent and critical occasion, instead of the jaunty walk-over the stock-jobbers who enrincered it and the bladderthe jaunty walk-over the stock-jobbers who engineered to the jaunty walk-over the stock-jobbers who engineered it and the bladder-headed Jingoes who howled for it thought it would be. Her Majesty has been constrained to send the Household Cavalry to help in the difficult and dangerous work of making Boer corpses. And in despatching them she made an address to the officers—not to the foor damn fools themselves, mind; that would be a recognition of their common clay not to be expected of a stock-jobbers' Queen—in which she said she had no doubt they would act in the same splendid manner that had always distinguished their conduct—which being properly translated meant which being properly translated meant they would offer their bodies to be shot, mangled, twisted, trampled on, amid yelling of oaths and curses and blashemies, and shrieks and groans of agony, while trying to produce as much of that same hell for the Boers. Then as the acme of all wooden, dunder-headed Royal humor, she wished them God-speed, a safe voyage and a quick return!!! And those big, fine, strap-ping, hollowheaded damn fools didn't large, didn't have second to large. ping, nonowneaded asmir room other laugh-didn't know enough to laugh, may be, at the dear old lady's innocent assumption that they were off on a little rabbit or pheasant battue, at which they were affectionately enjoined to make a good big bag and mind and not hurt themselves. So THEY sailed to their graves, and SHE went back to her knitting. Now were not these sol-diers damn fools? And are not all sol-diers everywhere damn fools to consent to grind the grist for the whole world's rich scoundrels, and get only chaff and blows and wounds and bloody graves in return for it? Will

men's wars and poor men's fights?

Cotch words and phrases form the largest part of the "arguments" of the superficial objectors to Socialism. One of the catchiest of these is "Brain of the catchiest of these is "Brain against brawn; brain will always be superior to brawn."—Its alliterative beauty is quite convincing with super-ficial thinkers, who, unfortunately, are the vast majority of thinkers—if they may be called thinkers who scarcely think at all. Let us look at it a se-ment. Here is Alfred James Newton, may be called thinkers who scarcely think at all. Let us look at it a siment. Here is Alfred James Newton, the new Lord Mayor of London. He is a director in eight companies; some of those companies, by the by, being so notorious that a Lord Justice recently intimated that they might need the Public Prosecutor's attention. Now, nobody of mere brawn could hold nine even small-salaried jobs and do justice to them—be a navvy, a motorman, a boiler-maker, a fireman, an express-driver, a street-sweeper, a bricklayer, a grave-digger, and a hod-carrier all at the same time: In fact each one of these brawny occupations is reckoned of such importance by employers that any fellow that should try to attend to only two of them at once would be kicked out of both as a fraud and no good. But the man of brain, ah! He can be at nine—or ninety—jobs of brain at one-, DIRECTING, that is, looking after and guiding, nine—or ninety—different businesses that have no connection or co-operation with each other, I tell you, a man must have a brain to do all that. He must be applicationed. I tell you, a man must have a brain to do all that. He must be omnipresent, too, to be at his post of duty always. Brawn could not do that, but, of course, brain can. Then, too, we always find these busy men of brain, have always these busy men of brain, have always time to attend dinners, make speeches, lay conzer-stones, attend church, Sunday school, and prayer meeting, go hunting, play golf and go to Europe for three or four months' vacation to recuperate. 'Tis marvellom how they do it—or don't. Perhaps 'tis the latter. I have heard of "directors who don't direct"—In busted banks, for installed and of directors who don't directors who don't directors who depend altogether and of directors who depend altoget on the brains of the superintends and foremen they hive; these, but by, being the real brains and direct can only hold one job, and must stie to it all day every day. Better no plumb the depths or similous of the "man of brain" too carefully. You might find him two-thirds fetion and

"we" in reality—paid to steal the county "great nation" great that a few of its fa have a good dance?

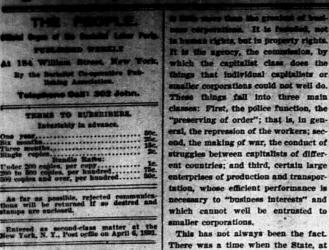
Mergenthaler stock is up to "212 bet, 214 asked" on the market.

And Othmer Mergenthaler is down in his grave, poor, and rapidly on the way to be forgetten, having by his health righted its. ns grave, poor, and rapidly to be forgatten, having by have be forgatten, having by have been seen as one man of these days mere money-hags have a whole of his inventions, by of the might of being legs, buy what it ought to be like viz., inventions, and things the whole community. Twho could have give a soil invention to the world in eternity, could buy Margenth market, exploit him, empty then having got all that who commercial me to them on throw his carcass out as of use. Then having its is withelr hands they, by the law their hands they, by the law their hands they, by the law of ce tition among each other, comp whole world to use it, ON T OWN TERMS—which are high high that the plunder divided is so large that the ori fenst. \$114 1 tures say th

ge. He will have is aboundingly prosperous.

God's active co-operation wit
publican party; that we are
to the lowest transp, growins
in worldly goods, patriotism,
and religion; that everything
best in the best of all good

21



vote on the place of the Nationa

Convention must be taken before

December 15. The cities nominated

are: Chicago, Ill.; Rochester, N. Y.;

Cleveland, O.; New York, N. Y.; De

troit, Mich.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Philadel

phia, Pa.; New Haven, Conn.; and Cin-

cinnati, O. Vote for each city sepa

rately and send the vote cast for each

THE STATE-TO-DAY AND TO

MORROW.

The New York "Evening Post" is

decent sort. Although it seldom dis-

plays any marked brilliancy (that were

not to be expected) it keeps well out

of the mire of "yellow journalism" in

which the "World" and the "Journal"

love to wallow, and frequently at

tempts in its editorial columns a seri-

tions. It is a capitalist paper, edited

for capitalist readers, and by men of

some intellectual ability. The "Post

is, therefore, the best paper in which to

study the real beliefs and feelings of

In a recent editorial upon the pur

chase of bonds by the United States

Treasury, we find this statement of the

"The government is merely one cor

things which are socially needful, but which cannot be performed by private

That is a clear and intelligible state

ment. "The government is merely

among many smaller ones. It is not

essentially different, not different in

kind, but only in size, from the Stand-

ard Oil Company, the New York Cen-

tral Railway Company, or any othe capitalist concern. The statement is

We have been taught from our child

hood, by every authorized agency for

the formation of public opinion and

public sentiment, that the State is

mething essentially different from a

usiness corporation. That participa-

tion in it and obedience to it is a moral

of the collective wisdom and the col-lective conscience of the whole people;

dividual welfare to its needs, even to

give our lives for it when occasion de-

nd that is being drilled into our chil-

moppine, of Horatius at the bridge, of stories of the Three Hundred at Ther-

pach, and of all the patriots of later

lays, and we were stirred to a high en-

that all our se

even more thoroughly and sys-

lly than into us. We read the

nes our good sobe

ce in nature

ality, that the pa

the State and a joint-stock

a. And, Indeed, we So

this is the doctrine that has

duty; that it is the highest expres

ent for the capitalist

truth make it a d

Interest.

one corporation transacting bus

capitalist theory of governments:

the capitalist class.

esion of various public ques

oroughly capitalist daily of the more

city to the National Secretary.

There was a time when the State, at least to some considerable extent, represented the interests and embodied the activity of men as men-not as property holders. The traditions of that day still spread their glamour over the words "country" and "nation" and "government," and give to the modern capitalist State a moral sanc tion to which, of itself, it can lay no claim. In 1898 . . . . . . . 82,204

The error of the State-Socialists-the Bellamys, Fablans, the Joneses and Pingrees (so far as we can take then eriously) is that they accept this mo dern State as a permanent form and propose simply to extend its function to a greater or less degree. We of the Socialist Labor Party, Social Demo crats as distinguished from State S cialists, reject the theory of the modern State. We declare that it is only passing incident in history. In the So cialist commonwealth, we say, the political State, as such, must disappear We participate in politics only to agi tate against the system on which poli tics rests. We enter into the State only to destroy it. We look for the germ of future institutions, not to the politi cal State of to-day, but to the institu tions, however imperfect, now being developed by the working class within its own ranks-institutions which have their basis, not in the protection of property rights, but in the feeling of olidarity, the common hopes and aspirations of the world's toilers. For the "State," if we like to call it so, which shall grow out of this germ, because i is an embodiment of human life instead of property interests, the men and women of the future may feel a rational attachment, nay, cannot but feel a human loyalty. For the ideal of such a State, growing up in the labor movement, the revolutionists of to-day may feel a love and an enthusiasn

poration transacting business among many smaller ones. It carries the mails. It fights better when there is, a war in progres. It preserves order, It keeps courts open for the adminis-tration of justice. It does a great many thuses which are socially needful, but WHAT DOES IT MEAN? Among the "party papers" of the De Leonite seceders, must not be forgot ten the "Paterson People," the organ of Matthew Maguire. Mr. Maguire has methods all his own for propagating

akin to that which the mother feels for

the unborn child that lies near her

heart.

Socialism of the simon-pure varietyutterly free from all taint of German Cangaroolsm. From the issue of N 18 (page 2, column 4) we clip the following article, without change or omission-except for the excellen portrait of Boss Platt, which it is not ecessary to reproduce:

"Senator Platt, of New York, is one of the best workers that I ever saw, says a department official in Washing-Between sessions of Congre some Senators and Representative never come to Washington. They atdence, half the time failing to accou plish anything. Senator Platt never does that. He comes to Washington once a week, sometimes twice, and he always comes with many matters to attend to for continuents. He does not think he is too important or too big a statesmen to visit the departments in behalf of his party friends and consti-tuents, and it is surprising how small are the things he personally takes up. e owe it love and loyalty; that other and makes a strong presentation of every matter he is asked to look out for. This shows that he has given it for. This shows that he has given it study and that he desires to oblige those who have called upon him for favors. There are many men in public life who consider this kind of work beneath them, and who permit their sec etaries to look after requests of co stituents, except in cases of men of power or influence in the State. Sen-ator Platt is a hard and successful worker, and his willingness to help hi friends accounts for his marvelous c trol of politics in the Empire State."

Comment is unnecessary. This is doubtless quite orthodox and con-Post" and tumbles all our sistent with the "American, practica politics" idea of the lamented National ension Committee

> Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls says that "trade unions and boycotts are twin relics of barbarism." Mr. Ingalis is by his own avowal, a back number-" statesman out of a job," and deserved ly out. His opinions on trade unions or any other subject are, therefore, of very little value. The only excuse for quoting him here is to show what very gnorant men sometimes become Senat ors and ex-Senators.

Never, even in America, with its chastly record of Pullmans and Hazel tens, has capitalism carried things th so high a hand as in Idaho during s of the shameful history. I

work in hand. Distribute the issues of The People containing the statemen of the facts. Call public meetings and let our speakers tell the working peo ple how their comrades are faring i Idaho. Use every means to force the truth into general knowledge and to awaken the workers to a just resentment of these outrages and at the sys tem which allows them to occur.

America needs at least one magazin honestly devoted to the expression o revolutionary thought in the English language. Surely, the time of such magazine cannot be far off. A great opportunity was thrown away when the "Arena" became the organ of all possible fads, to the exclusion of scientific revolutionary thought. How ut terly that magazine is lost is to be seen from the following extract, taken from an advertisement of the "Arena":

"The 'Arena,' under its present edi torship, distinctly repudiates the un-American and illiberal spirit which seeks to identify all reform with what is called 'class-consciousness.' The la-bor movement in this respect has been hampered and hindered for years by infortunate and unnecessary isms designed primarily not to ren evils and improve the condition of the worker, but to excite and keep alive through passion, prejudice, and pugss, on the sides of both labo and capital, a state of feeling far removed from that calm reasonableness essential to the mutual understanding and fair adjustment of differences Class appeals, whether demagogle or plutogogic, are not less offensive short-sighted than that blind partisan ship which sees all the virtues monop lized by one party and all the vices by the other. In no sense the 'organ' of organizations, 'The Arena' trusts to orward the realization of a higher and better social order for all alike.'

That the management of a "reform magazine should so go out of its way to disavow a position which it might proudly take, and all in order to dis arm the petty prejudices of a few illinformed persons whose subscriptions are desired, is a sad comment upon the stupidity and the venality of American tournalism.

The editor and managers of the "Arena" surely know better than to expect to forward the interests of capital and labor alike. They know that the class-consciousness of labor does not consist in "passion, prejudice, and pugnaciousness." They know that "a mutual understanding and fair adjustment of difficulties" between capital and labor is a moral and logical impos sibility. They know that it is the lack of class-consciousness which has hampered the American labor movement. Or, if they do not know this, they are unfit to edit and manage a magazine of the scope assumed by the "Arena."

Victor Berger, editor of the Milwau kee "Wahrheit," member of the N. E. C. of the S. D. P., must be adopting the Christian plan of "heaping coals of fire" upon his adversary's head, re turning good for evil. De Leon has scored the Social-Democrats unmercifully in the past. So far as Berger was concerned, he deserved the scoring, But Berger is a bit of a would-be boss himself. And now that De Leon is in trouble, he comes gallantly to the rescue, repeating De Leon's calumnies against the Socialist Labor Party and trying to bolster up his lost cause. We congratulate De Leon on the fitness of the new friendship. We do not congratulate the Social-Democrats on their choice of a national committeeman Nor do we think Berger's spirit prevalls in the S D P

ized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

BALTIMORE, MD. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: Friedrich Klatt, Nat. Electric Manuf. Co BUFFALO, N. Y.: Aug. Lofke, 122 Gullford street,

CHICAGO ILL: DETROIT, MICH.: Emil Steyer, 580 Elmwood street. John Schall, 108 Ward street JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.: Geo. Schnipp. 105 Mason street. LOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 294 West Manchest C. Claus, 1 Lombard court Geo. B. Leonard, 412 Globe Bull NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Friedrich Klattin. NEAPOLIS, MINN. NEW HAVEN, CONN.: John Holmer, 289 Wooster street,
OAKLAND, CAL:
Theo. Radthe, 207 Telegraph avenue
PATERSON, N. J.:
Hugo Pick, 21 Main street,
PEKIN, ILL.:

PHILADELPHIA. PA.: Chas. Dress, 1316 South 15th street. PROVIDENCE, R. I.r. Paul Loegel, 143 Crescent street. Paul Lorgel, 143 Crescent SYRACUSE, N. Y. F. H. Horron, 112 Alexander SELLERSVILLE, PA.: UTICA, N. Y.: Ewald Direct, 510 Columbia at WEST HOROKEN, N. J.:
Ewald Direct, 510 Spring street.
ROCHESTER, N. X.:
Wm. Lippati, 223 Chamber of Carllege.

#### EXPANSION.

ems to be thought of the wom children, old and young, actually dy by degrees for want of proper f clothing and shelter. Why should soldiers to kill and be kille send our soluters to air and or aircand in order that the goods which we need at home may be taken to a foreign country for profit?

Shall we allow the last chapter of istory in the nineteenth century to b hamefully stained with blood, spilled in a war waged by th reed of capitalism, in its strife for profit, against a people struggling iberty.

The Republican party openly up-holds murder and slaughter. The Democratic party is divided—the antimperialists are for the sentiment of The S. L. P. stands for true e

ipation, real freedom, actual, individual liberty.

The faction of the Democratic party

which shouts against the war asks only for a national independence, and tands openly for the slavery, the eco nomic slavery, of the working class of all nations.

The Socialist Labor Party will take from the plutocracy and from private hands the means of production and listribution, and adjust production and distribution of wealth so that there will e no more taking away, from the pe ple the merchandise which they have made when they need it themselve and there will be no more wars in or der that our people may be what they have produced .- [William H. Ruscoe, in The Proletarian.

President Strong of the Theological Sen President Strong of the Incological Schul-nary, has announced that John D. Rocke-feller has just made a conditional pledge of \$150,000 to the support of the seminary. Mr. Rockefeller will give \$1 for every dollar that may be raised in other directions, till

Here is another legalized thief giving away wholesale enormous wealth he never produced, to help push theology And John D. Rockefeller's employe out in Idaho are being murdered obbed, and outraged, and Weylerized. Blood, murder, and rap to help theology! Out on the devilish combination. Remember the Buil Pe

#### WORK IN THE FUTURE.

There is another aspect of work the future which will dignify and strengthen all human labor in a way which we can hardly conceive of to lay. Man is a dual creature with dual powers-physical and intellectual. our present society we have separated he one from the other, to the detriment of both. We have relegate o an "inferior" class all the manual or physical work of the communi (thereby degrading and brutalizing that class), whilst retaining as the privilege of a small class the intellectual func-tions of life. We have divided society, as Ruskin well says, into "miserable vorkers" on the one hand, and "morbid thinkers" on the other. In the futur nan will gain morally and physically by reuniting once again these two fun ions. He will become healthier in body and more balanced in mind, and he will perform the becessary work of with forful ease. The hand guided by the intellect that it touches a work of art. It will be possible in this way to give real variety in work. Brain worker will be able to take out a few hours every day at agricultural and out-door The drudgery that can never be totally eliminated from toil might workers, and the crushing tasks which rest on the shoulders of a few poor slaves to-day would becom appreciable.-[Leonard D. Abbott.

Standard Oil-Merriam-McKinleyism in Idaho is only what capitalism would be everywhere, had it the chance. warned in time: where it has not already seized YOU seize IT. Remem ber the Bull Pen. Unite quickly with the Socialists to conquer the public powers, or the Russianizing of Idaho will extend over all the States. Re-

-The lithographic pressmen are confronted with an improvement that ses to revolutionize ess. It is known as the Halligan job machine, and has been in such ful operation in Australia, the land of its birth. The patentee, according to the "Class Struggle," of San Francis ing his invention, and, if what he says is true, a lithograph press will soon be a part of the outfit of every job print ing plant. The machine will effect a saving of at least 30 per cent. on small commercial work, and, being within the reach of small concerns, the highpriced lithographer will soon go way of other skilled craftsmen ight they had a monopoly.

hesitated to blow up the bollers of its competitors, or do any other illegal or legal wrong to attain its ends. Why should it hesitate to employ Weyle Merriam and "reconcentracion" to "de stroy the breed" of discontented labo ing men. By killing ALL you are sur to kill the gullty. Weylerish and out-rageously unjust certainly, but very effective. Remember the Bull Pen.

-The Standard Of Company r

We have read this book with care; with considerable pleasure, and per-haps with some profit. (We speak only of the first haif. The "fables" which form the latter haif, and which are in-tended to illustrate the principles earbright; but there may be some do to their being worth the space they fill The author is a young man of wealth family and of good education—as good education ordinarily goes—who ha tem by which his class profits and is trying, sincerely, we have no doubt, to do his part toward revolutionizing itor, as he would rather say, "regenerat ing" it. To a scientific value. But it is worthy of notice, be cause it represents one phase—the reli-gious-ethical phase—of the very exten ive feeling of discontent with exist ing social conditions, the somewhat real, protest against the sham, the vul-larity, the cruelty of capitalism, which is now appearing in the ranks

Benjamin Kidd, in his "Social Evolution," remarked upon the fact that, be-thre every great social revolution, a large part, at least a very intelligent and active part, or the ruling class has ome to lose faith in the rightness of the prevailing system, and has thus powerfully aided the revolution by weakening the moral sanction of that system-at once demoralizing its deenders and encouraging the revolting class. This was notably true French Revolution of the eighteenth century. That famous night in August. 1789, when the representatives of the sse and the clergy voted away all their old privileges, was not all melodrama. It was a formal acknowledgment of the revolutionary principles which members of the privileged orders had, for some twenty years been applauding and which them had been preaching. The philo sophers whom the noblesse encouraged did not make the Revolution. They did not guide it. But they did their in this as in many respects, the con

ditions preceding the French Revolu-tion are duplicated to-day. Very many in the ruling class are losing faith in the disgusted with the system on which that position depends, and are looking about them for the signs of change. It is to be expected that, born and trained in the atmosphere of capitalist su-periority, they should find it difficult to assume the point of view of the wage worker, almost impossible to join him in the ranks of battle. Further, it is to be expected that, as a result of the same training, they should have supreme confidence in their own ability to solve the social problem out of the inner consciousness, and to set al things right. Constructively, their fery ineffective, except in the case here they actually enlist themselves the labor movement as soldier-comrades, not as inspired leaders. But their destructive work is valuable. It s not necessary, it is not proper, we should go out of our way to hall them. But neither is it necessary proper for us to go out of way to a tack them. And it is well worth our to observe their work, knowing that they are, even in spite of them selves, the allies of the Socialist revolu

Mr. Hall shows strong natural com mon sense, warped only, but unfor-tunately warped always, by a strong religious tendency. His one real fault in the matter of style is a yielding to the temptation to play with words an construct startling paradoxes worthy sion is clear and strong. The book cor tains a great deal of good ethics, great deal of indifferent psycho and a sufficient element of superficia mics to make its one definelte and immediate conclusion very bad. An yet, in getting at a bad conclusion, the author says many things worth the saying.

is this: In the first chapter it is pointed out that the practice of the Golder Rule or the application of any suc high standard of personal conduct is impracticable, if persisted in would be suicidal, in capitalist society-and not only suicidal on the part of the agent, but also futile, productive of no net good to others. What, then, is to be done? How is one to do right? For the answer, the author through a discussion of the inter relation of human lives, the complexity of human nature, and the inevitable ness of the consequences of all acts The sum of the whole matter is th Through a long evolution there has been developed in man the feeling of est sense to include all sympathy with the joys or sorrows of others. In our highly complex society, all individual lives are so linked together, largely through this fact of love or sympathy that the good or the evil fortune o each member is, to some extent, shared by all others. Effects everywhere fo ow causes inevitably. doing, individual or social, must, there fore, result in suffering to all, to th innocent as well as to the guilty. But men, unlike the lower animals, and cultured men more than the savage or the uncultured, have developed a spiritual" nature, which enables th feelings, so that they may be able to accept their share to to control their acts, their desires, their cept their share in "the pain of the world." though personally guiltless of "Cand devote themselves to working out what the author is pleased to call "the kingdom of God" on earth—that is, a social system in which it shall be possible for men to do right with benefit to themselves and to others, ins

For the definite character of change—this is very disappointing. insion of it is ab

long way around where he might go the short way across, and that, on the other hand, he makes some astonishing "short cuts" which are far from be ble. His book would ha telligibility if he had tried to separat the functions he has assumed as a critic of existing society, as a teacher of applied economics, and as a spirit lior to those who, like himself. adequate to modern society. We are lost in trying to follow him. The celtical part is the best; the eco is the worst: and the spiritual cou vill, we think, be quite lost upon most of us work-a-day people, who have been trained by experience into a whol-

ly different ethical idea.

The book is very unsatisfactory. would be quite as unsatisfactory if So-cialism had taken the place of the single tax as a practical solution. Nevertheless, it is worth the reading and worth the reviewing, as has been said, if regarded simply as a sign of the many excellent passages scattered through its pages, chiefly in criticism of existing conditions and of palliative ms. Witness the following:

If the book were likely to have much influence on workingmen, it would be dangerous, because misleading. But among the people who are likely to be and may do some considerable good.

"THE CROWD." Le Bon, in a recent book entitled "The Development of Crowds," makes several attacks on Socialism and Democracy in general. He has a very poor opinion of crowds, and yet continually contradicts himself by ascribing to them exceptional virtues says, for instance, that it is good that the power of crowds only commenced in science had been effected, else civilization would have been impossible: the chine, would have attempted to smash or hinder the development of machincapable of great disinterestedness and great devotion, personal rarely a powerful motive with them." were displaced by machinery in the early part of the century saw evil only machine and smashed it, Le Bo would use this as an argument agains the rule of the crowd. The mob soon earned their mistake, and to-day no longer see an enemy in the machine, but in the private ownership of it man a slave of the invention, instead of a sharer in its blessings. If capable of great disinterestedness, the crowd will triumph over all obstacles; in fact consulted their own interests there could have been no humanity or human

But he sees danger in the democratiration of ideals. "Ideals lose their greatness when they become the property of crowds." Christian ethics, Socialism, Democracy, are all sorry errors for him, because they have been ac cented or will be accented by the statesmen have seen the errors in these beliefs, but are afraid of the crowd ind, therefore, rule in accord with the ideas. But nowhere does he clearly show the error in these ideas, nor how they will vanish. Crowds, to him, are incapable of reason or reflection, and they are impressed through imagination. But are not individuals im pressed in the same way? A local fire which destroys a few lives creates co umns of newspaper comment, or a bat tie which causes the death of men is perpetuated in history. But a typhoid fever epidemic which destroys in one city an equal number of liver every week in the year is barely no ticed. Crowds are as individuals

this respect; no more, no less.

Then Le Bon attacks popular educa tion, because someone says more edi cated criminals exist now than forme ly. Of course they do. If the rafe of riminals to the 1,000 of the population remains the same, every decrease in the rate of illiteracy increases the rate of educated criminals. We may lo for an alarming increase of educated criminals in Puerto Rico if general education is introduced there, and so we may look for an increase in educated carpenters and educated store keepe He says popular education is bad, I cause "the worst enemies of society, SOCIALISTS and ANARCHISTS, are SOCIALISTS and ANARCHISTS, are usually well educated." Mallock says they are improperly and poorly educat-ed. But it depends upon one's view-point, who are enemies of society. The Socialist or the Anarchist ideals think, are not considered to-day in th think, are not considered to-day in the same light that they were a few years ago, when every criticism of the estab-lished order was regarded as Social-istic, and, therefore, at once condemned. One becomes quite respectable nowadays in professing to be a So

But let us consider these other pu lities of Le Ben's arising from ig wholly. He calls attention to ti number of educated profession

ore apt, in this era of co

solved by industrial education, Bon thinks. To-day there is a m valled be of labor such as never prevailed be-fore, and this mobility will increase as machinery and invention bring all trades down to one level. Little chilown to one level. Little dren and perso inowiedge can learn in a few weeks' time how to operate a machine loom, and this cheap labor supplants the skilled labor of the New England States, where for fifty years weaving States, where for fifty years weaving was its principal industry. And all this because of improved machinery, the machine that works like a man.

Le Bon says the acquisition of knowl edge for which no use can be found is a sure method of driving a man to revolt. But it is very plain that this is but an effect and not a cause. The cause is in the changed economic con ditions that make special knowledg useless. The same cause that is affect ing the proletariat is making a prole tarian out of the middle man and driving him to place his son in one of th professions where he can still be mas ter of the tools of his trade. But as these become capitalized, they too fur

Democracy, he claims, is differen among the Latins and the Angle "In the one, the will of people is subordinate to that of the and in the other there is strong individualism."

The ideal Democracy, we answer, h the same all over; it differs only more or less imperfect application. In France the cemocratic ideal is mixed up pretty badly with the monarchical idea, an' one day we see the one tri-umphant and the next day the other. In England, we have probably the mor actual Democracy, and the State dominates industry in a way that can only be explained as a sort of reaction from the extreme individualism of the early days of the century. In America, we are but imitating England. Industrial Democracy has been impossible hereto fore. The democratic State or Govern ment must attempt to make the will o mon will, or weal, whenever they are

Socialism, in Le Bon's mind, is the

last of the fllusions; and, though & is very vital, be expects it to dle as soon as it becomes a force; because, he says, IT WILL NOT BRING HAPPINESS the final goal or that it will be a foun tain of happiness from which every one can buy surcease from any and all sorrow. We only say the advent of So cialism is inevitable, and it will usher in a less unjust and less unhealthy form of society than any the world has yet known. What will succeed to Socialism is too visionary to speak of. But Le Bon thinks the cre cares for error and deifies it. And as the crowd is beginning to adopt Social His inconsistency shows itself in the next pages where he says, the be of the crowd always has its origin in some higher idea, the idea of some great mind. The crowd is the first to true, but propagating it nevertheles until it becomes their own; then it is adopted with greater vigor in the high er social strata." Now, if the belief of crowds is falsehood, then there is n truth and no intelligence whatever, for these same beliefs contain the truths of the most intelligent minds; and, dis torted and misshapen though they be, they are only so from handling, and as t'e intelligence of the masses in-creases they will be less and less deformed. The crowd is ever nearest to the truth for two reasons: First, be cause it is ever desirous of improving its condition; second, it loses by accepting new truths. It is not prompted by contagion or imitation as the individuals of the higher strata, but by sheer necessity. To-day the s of this country will ado offered panaces that will hold out to them a measure of relief-once vince them with ordinary reason that it does so. It may be an illusion, but the masses will not adopt it because to truth. Let those who claim to be in league with truth point out its biding place, and the opposition to truth's ad-Le Bon says some true things in this

book, and one is that when nations have ideals they cannot change them without liability to destruction. eral beliefs determine ideas," and "dis-appearance of general beliefs means decline." This, it seems to us, is only true in so far as no new ideals come to take the place of the old ones, or destructive beliefs in place of con-structive ones. Some such danger is threateneing this nation to-day. are faltering in our ideas about the "rights of man" and equality of man, as shown in our talks about depencles, subject races, inferior peoples and as clearly illustrated in our prac tices of disfranchising negroes, keeping the Chinese as slaves in Hawaii and proposing a very limited suffrage for white men in the Antilles.

Le Bon cries out against universal uffrage, but he offers no substitu frage is as open to criticism as univer sal suffrage, since all collecti "Forty professors of mathe natics are no wiser on ger And he has extreme contempt for the acience of political economy, which he considers "a very attenuated form of considers "a very attenuated form of universal ignorance." And yet he be-lieves that the average opinion of the representatives chosen by a people fair-ly represents the genius of that par-ticular people, and this genius guides them; and it, together with the slavery of daily necessities, are the pressure

of daily necessities, are the master causes that rule its destiny.

How this may help us in the questions of the day, we cannot see; for if the crowd is always in error, and the crowd rules and intends to rule still more, and if the arts with the crowd rules and intends to rule still more, and if the arts with the crowd rules are the crowd rules. more, and if the only light we can get comes through this crowd, which is the unit will shape our destay and at the same time later.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF ECO. NOMICS. By Charles H. Chase, Chicago. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1850 Cloth, 405 pages.

Mr. Chase has no lack of confid in himself. He "hopes that it will prove to be the beginning of a science of political economy." Having examined the book, we do not share the hope. He admits that "many valuable and pretentious works have been writ-ten," and he has "great respect for the works of Smith, Mill, Ricardo, Bastlat. and our own Henry C. Carey." But it has been left for Mr. Chase to succeed where they failed and "lay a solid foundation for the science in adequate senciature with exact definitions. Mr. Chase is an expert, or at least prodigal, maker of definitions, and hi comenciature is surely adequate to anything. But the chief trouble with his work is that he failed to get hold of any ideas adequate to the new terms he invented.

We cannot take the book seriously, It was meant seriously, that is certain There is nothing light about it. By heaviness is not always a sign of value. Gold is heavy; so is lend.

It is, apparently, an attempt to systematize under the form of scientific economics, the ideas of Populism. It comes about ten years too late to be

"Remember the Maine!" shricked the nation eighteen months ago, about an outrage not a thousandth part as infamous as that committed by our own government against our own citi-sens in Idaho. Remember the Bull

## THE INVENTOR'S REWARD

Othmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the machine that should bear his name mind many thoughts on the way can talism treats those who add to the world's wealth. It is one of the favorite objections to Socialism to say that ventors and is one of the regular ones tions in defence of capitalism to ask of great invention which has added miltitled to those millions.

Let us put all these objections total he form of a series of questions and see what there is in them. In the first place would there be inventions without capitalism? Second, are the great fortunes of to-day traceable to inves-tions? Third, do investors receive great rewards under capitalism?

Let us answer these in the opporter to what they are asked. Mergenthaler answer the first. mote from his letter to the company which manufactures his machines:

"To deprive a man who has given to the world one of the most important inventions of the age the credit thereo me unworthy of the stockholders, who have been so greatly benefited by my labor, and doubly so if that act the capital stock of the company. From an original investment of no more than \$1,500,000 the company has prospered until it is now proposed to pay interest on \$10,000,000, and on the eve of this event, and as a fitting restrike my name from the title of you

It looks as though someone sides the inventor is getting both the millions and the honor in this case.

Now as to whether the great fortun of to-day are traceable to inventions answer it. It is safe to say that there America that can even remotely trace their fortunes to any inventions they been the actual base. Edison has often said that as an inventor he made nothing, and that it was not until he was a capitalist that his inventions

were of value to him. Finally, would there be any inventions without conttollem? Well if capitalism starves its inventors and gives its rewards to others, one might rather ask, How is it that there are any inventions with envitalism? One thing is sure and that is that Socialism could capitalism, while, on the other hand, it is certain that inventors do not work because they are assured a pecuniary reward.—[The Workers' Call.

-Is it not singular that the only country in the world that the govern country in the world that the governments of this country have always been on terms of kissing and bosom friendship with is Russia, the most despotic and brutally cruel of all? Why? Well, "birds of a feather," etc. the callow capitalism of this "repub-lic" is only fust now getting its feathers, and what sort they are has been seen at Homestead, Buralo, Chicago, Brooklyn, Lattimer, and IDAHO; Rus sion feathers all. The filthy bird is deonly where it can't be inde it. Remember the Bull Pen. Kill it. Be

Last week the newspapers acounced the death of Grant Allen, noted English author and writer," forgot to say that he was also a no illet. Grant Allen was one of the trenchant writers on Socialising the notable Englishmen who, not years, contributed to its liter rule; that was always mine; to the fact that I always went without a thing if I could not pay for it; that I always kept before me the law that an expense of 24 cents OR LESS on an income of 25 cents meant safety, but that an expense of 26 cents on that income meant ruin and wreck, I owe my present success and standing in life; I am now worth twenty hundred thousand dollars discretely invested in Gov.

sand dollars discreetly invested in Gov-ernment SECURITIES and other BONDS AND MORTGAGES, and am

drawing a comfortable income in my declining years"!!! Now, probably, this unconsciously hypocritical old worthy is deacon of a church that has a huge mortgage or DEBT on it, and

a director in the company that holds it; he is, probably, a director in various banks, whose income is derived largely from getting whole communities and countless individuals into debt; and,

probably, a director in several rail

which get their money for doing business by issuing bonds—GETTING IN-

TO DEBT-falling due at various periods during the next century; and his whole "comfortable income", as he

calls it, comes now entirely from the

indebtedness of his fellow Christians Although the individual who antic

pates his income and gets into debt i shunned as improvident and on th

road to ruin, and about whose conducwe express unutterable things by that shrug of the shoulders as we say "al-

ways in debt," yet, is it not a fact that this running into debt is the very

fundamental principle of all church

business, village, town, borough, city county, State, and National policy th

whole civilized-and, particularly, th whole Christianized-world over?

usual, one set of morals for the ind

dual and another for the community

as usual, what is wrong in every one of a million individuals is all right for

that same million collectively. That is to say, what is wrong for a hundred people to do as a HUNDRED ONES.

becomes perfectly right to do as ONE HUNDRED. Is it not a fact that

every community, from the largest t

the smallest, anticipates its income has been in debt for generations, and has made arrangements to keep in deb

for generations to come? Would not a community that proposed to go without a thing until it could pay for it; that is, obey the venerable old buffer's safe maxim, "Pay as you go," afore-

sald be bailed with scorn and cor

tempt by the very moral gentlemer who stand ready to let it go easily into

debt at 5 per cent.? Is it not a fact that so highly honorable is it to get

into debt that laws are actually mad

to compel communities to go into debt and the debt-contract so drawn as

actually to prohibit that same con munity from paying its debts unti-such time as those into whose debt

they have been legislated have receive

in interest the whole of the debt (some times two or three times over); with

the debt owing still? And does not th

reason why communities are legislated into, and kept in, debt lie in the fac

that communities, AS COMMUNI-TIES, are always able to pay their debts two or three or a hundred times

over, by the perpetual renewal through the renewal of its working and producing population, of its debt-repay ing and debt-carrying capacity. Yea

vidual borrowing is regarded as a vice

and the individual borrower with

shudder, is that the individual as a RE

PAYER is, through the possibilities

death, accident and other incapacitating things, a RISKY INVESTMENT

for a bad investment is the only bac thing the capitalist knows. If indivi

ertain of renewal and perpetuation a

are those of a whole working com munity, the same kind of laws would

be passed to encourage and compethem to borrow themselves into deb

over head and ears as are now passe

ethics of debt is the immense differen

in the possibility of plunder in the tweenses. In other words, we are more

and virtuous only where it DOE

NOT pay, and are immoral by whole

munity in debt is a fat thing for

munity in debt is a fact that the coreditor, especially if it is a good plous, temperate, industrious, virtuous pushing, progressive, Christian community. Therefore is it that there is such a flerce scramble to be a creditor.

of such a community; that, by paper enactment, force is sanctioned to ge

hold of such a fat debtor to milk ar

hold of such a fat debot to mis and suck and squeeze. Therefore is it that those who have a monopoly of the chances to milk and suck and squeeze such a fat debtor ask so high a pre-mium of any outsider to come in and

nelp milk and suck and squeeze, as in

dicated by the "bid and asked quota

lance of the Stock Exchange, that in fernal civilized institution whose whol

and sole business it is to buy and se

chances to rob and plunder the work

ing class. Let communities once pre

tice the honest maxim, promulga

tice the honest maxim, promulgated from pulpit and Sunday-school desk, of "pay ns you go," and all our upper class gentry and millionaires, stock-holders, bondholders, and other thieves would be reduced to trampery and begary and hunger in a twinkling, and to rags in several twinklings, for "they toll not, neither do they spin," any-

thing but webs of debt for the people and their children, even to the third

What can we do with a civilize

onough to see that we can't be moral while standing on a basis of economic injustice. As soon as we admit all to equal rights to the earth and all that in it is, our moral, spiritual, and intellectual vision will lose its warp, squint, astigmatism, myopia, and all the other pratty-named beastly things the oculist talls us we have when we need

and fourth generation, to pay.

tions," "high, low and closing"

to be the ONLY creditor, if possi

sale where it DOES pay.

to compel communities so to do.

duals' powers of repayment were

verily. And the o

roads and manufacturing cone which get their money for doing

#### DRE CONCERNING OUR BI-ETHICAL STANDARD OF CONDUCT.

mixed as are the morals of the wn in Chaos concerning Sab ing, they are still worse than Sabbath-keeping. Steal der and lying are a million rals of the Chaotists are

Ten-Commandment Code; ivilized world says "That's No man professing any sens he may yield to temptation what isn't his'n, but when' tance of magnanimity we for it is because he so confess another's property that we can trust him not to violate our sense of the not-to-b importance of this key lex civilization is so great that THE UNPARDONABLE SIN it is almost never that we is VERY respectable) and run eture of civilization fall into ruin wirked is this sin and so portentou are its very beginnings that we have for the benefit of childhood and youth which is the properest time to begin the teaching of honesty—condensed the expression of it into the couplet,

> "It is a sin To steal a pin."

Strengthened by the Englishman complementary couplet,

vit is a greater To steal a 'tate

Our magistrates and petty judges these price pickets and sentinels at the portals of the Temple of Justice—have seen well drilled, too, by the universa conscience to be very, VERY sever with petty thieving, and invariably eavy and long sentences for the theft of a penny cake or a pickled pig's foul; not because of the value of oh, no-but for the inculca tion of the ALL-IMPORTANT PRIN CIPLE OF HONESTY: for he tha picks the least stone out of the founda tion of the pillar upon which rests of temple of civilization is the potential destroyer of the temple itself.

Alas' stealing is a very common sin therefore is it our common peril; there-fore it behooves us everywhere and at all times to denounce it, and especially to the young; therefore we hold up the school and kindergarten; and physical ly spank and box and lick and leather and wallop all disobedience of ou moral precepts against it. The sneak-thief, the chicken thief, the orchard robber, the pickpocket, the shoplifts and shudders. "Sto shivers and shudders. thief" is a cry that will call up the conscience of a whole population to the hue and cry. Verily, verily, "Tho shalt not steal" is a very, VERY popu her commandment, so popular that no body ever saw anybody that ever sale had any conscientious objection to

keeping it. So far and so good for our privat conscience; but when all we private be lievers in the wickedness of stealing get together in a community or a class how differently do we act. We say practically, there is no prohibit est a crowd doing what is wron for an individual to do. He that get up in the night to remove his neigh bor's husbanrk is a thief, and is sub-ject to the indignant gripe of that agent of right-ousness, the policeman, but an crowd of us may yet get up daytime to remove the mark of a neighboring community, and slay the neighbors, and that is simply the acquisition of territory undaries, obtaining the march of empire ous life," as Theo Brute Roosevelt calls it. It is any No man may by fraud or fame take the purse from another's pocket and transfer it to his own with of punishment, under our priet canon of ethics; but ur our public-conduct rule we may thermoney from the pocket of another and smaller class, and that is not this ving, provided the fraud and are exercised with form and and invocation of the Divine blessing and much writing down or west or superior foolscap paper of the intention to do it, and call the speakthieving business a Proment or a Customs Duty or s

pient old commandment, THOU Chalt not STEAL Now, it is somewhat queer that although no community in the whole world particularly the Christian world regards the wholesale and na-World tional taking of another's as stealing not a community in the world-particularly the Christia world-that does not regard the taking of IPS OWN goods by another comally as stealing of the most thievish kind; hence every community always resists to the very death its own despoilment; all which proves con-clusively that in spite of the hypocritilive by the primitive savage's good old rule that

thise or a Patent Law or— — by any other elegant euphemism of which baye been invented and elabo

rated to get around the ugly angles an

aning of the

stark naked honesty of m

"They shall take who have the power, and they shall keep who can."

So much for our double standard of the standard of the standard in the matter of stealing.

Now consider our bjethical standard of conduct as regards debt. "Pay as the standard of the standa

exi discussion of the control of the National Convention and the National Convention and the control of limiting themselves to as brief space as will suffice to express their space as will suffice to express their control of the co November 20, the editor win not promise too insertion of any communication unless signed with the writer's name. If there are good reasons for using pseudonoym, cor-respondents will state them and due consi-deration will be given.]

#### 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 lelegate 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 ex ery major fraction thereof.
"Sections whose Congress

"Sections whose Congressional Dis-trict or Districts poll a smaller vote than one thousand shall be entitled to

"Where several Sections have jurisdiction of one or more Congressiona 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 ing them."

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

2. If a Congressional District con tains more than one Section, none of which had a ticket, or which had polled a total of less than 1,000 S. L. P. votes such Sections are entitled to one del gate, whom they shall elect jointly.

3. If a Section, or Sections, con tained 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 thousand.

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

#### AS TO THE PLACE

Now that the matter of choosing th place of the next National Convention is to be submitted to party opinion, desire to give mine. Philadelphia is the place. Any Western city, or city of the Middle West, would require the expenditure of too much money. The great majority of delegates will undoubtedly hall from New York, Massachusetts Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Philadelphia i nearer the numerical centre of the par ty than any other city that can offer nearly as many inducements, a few of which are: First, a magnificent hal free of cost; second, much greater pub-licity and better treatment from the public press than was accorded the las National Convention by the press o New York; third, accommodations for delegates at the most moderate cost fourth, as warm a welcome and as goo treatment as the comrades of the Quaker City know how to offer. What more do you want? Mention it, and you can have it. Vote for Philadel phia! F. W. LONG.

Philadelphia, Pa. [Note.—Through a technical error this letter, which was printed las week, was not given its due promi nence. That no injustice may be Philadelphia, it is here reproduced .-

II. I have sent in a letter previous to this one published but that I am, as member of Section Chicago, compelled to answer H. L.'s letter in the "Conven ion Topics." The extreme tone use by the comrade is deplorable. His as umptions are quite hazy. And to te the truth, you would have thought that the art of "telling a story" or novel writing was his forte, instead of discu sing a vital question. In a fit of absent mindness he opens his paragraph with self-praise about New York. It is wel to be careful in praise, comrade. His-tory is still fresh and before us. Fifteen dred enthusiastic comrades makes no difference. What has just passed in New York and what has just happened to the S. L. P. shows 1,500 enthusiasts were sleeping in New York for years. The present N. E.-C. and its masters, the rank and file, were a majority for some time back, and the enthusiasti comrades slept. Enthusiasm count for little, my comrades, "action speaks louder than words." You know Chicago, my comrade, supports a pape "The Workers' Call" that has proved itself a factor. The Beekman street gang are doing their best to kill it, why? Because it is a real factor, Chicago, please remember, has received n outside help at all that I know of, an certainly has received less from the outside than New York. But let us get to the points of real argument. Ch cago is no place for the convention why? Because it's unreasonable (Great mind.) Chicago is "erippled. Who told you so? De Leon. He says the same of New York, shall I the same of New 10fs, shall the him? Twenty out of 500 of Section Chicago's membership went with De Leon, and if you will take notice, Chicago's call for an early National Convention started the rumpus. Later you notice how De Leon's N. E. C. connicte how De Leon's N. E. C. con-What can we do with a civilized. Christian community that wanders and stumbles and staggers about in such tremendous delirinm of moral toxication, obfuscation, and discumfurslement? Shall we teach them how vile and wicked such morals are, and urge and help them to get a "new heart," and a regenerated moral nature? No. That is none of our business. We need no more than a moral sense clear enough to see that we can't be moral while standing on a basis of economic injustice. As soon as we admit all to notice how he Leon's R. E. C. continually whacked at us. What happened in 1896 will not happen in 1800, don't forget that. If it did, the S. L. P. would be a poor factor in the Socialist movement. I see you want a continue of Factor delevator. David vention of Eastern delegates. Devil take the West, you think, I see. Well, let me tell you, comrade, no matter what New York, Massachusetts and let me tell you, commerce, what New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey did in 1896, 1800 is later. So you, of wonderful New York, would like to contribute money to pay fare of "remote and impecuations" Sections. New York, my brilliant comrade, is not impecuations, oh to, but she is guilty of having a courade who in an argument favoring a courade who in an argument favoring a courade who far an argument favoring a course things that are not farts.

view of facts, 20 of 1,500, is the most crippled? ed? Se Ch why Ch not state. Let me tell you, co New York has not kept her member together as Chicago has. This you ca together as Chicago has. This your not in truth deny. Your answer cago seems to be that you want the convention in the East Then yo Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhodi Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, a-big jumi to Culcago"; too bad, too bad. So to hold the convention in Chicago mean to meet three delegates. Well, that's funny. I thought that the convention was to be held to do such routine work a convention generally does. Then I would be the other way. What shall the three delegates from Chicago go t Rochester for? To meet a few delegate from Rochester? 1 guess not, H. L., w go to any place where the convention is held to attend the convention. It's sentiment and whim, that's what it is. That's why Chicago was named and s ected and is up to be voted for as the place to hold the convention, eh? I don't believe there is very much sen timent or whim in it. I believe it was named because it is the ONLY conver tion town in the country. The West comrade, is the only place to hold the convention, not for sentimental resons or whims, but as a fact. It is the only part of the country in which the movement is really growing. Nev York has not moved for some years ochester, well, you say she ha been with the party, meaning the N. E. C. Well, so has Springfield, III. Shall we not "honor" Springfield with the convention? I believe the East is AFRAID of the West Section Chi

> to buy, more stamps than Rocheste ever will or did. Chicago comrade ever will or did. Chicago comrade will, I believe, vote for Chicago, dou' forget it. Vote for Chicago, comrade R. A. MORRIS. Chicago, Nov. 18, 1899.

cago had in her day, and will continu

The various plans of electing the Na tional Executive Committee and of re constructing the National Executive heretofore submitted, are fatally de fective, and therefore not acceptable

THE CONSTITUTION.

The proposition that the members of the N. E. C. be elected by geographica divisions and meet once in three month is absolutely untenable. It would make of the National Secretary, even agains his own will, an autocrat in the party organization. With the party organiza-tion in his hands he, if so inclined, may have elected on the N. E. C. only suc

men as will do his bidding.

The plan of Section Minneapolis ha many additional defects. First, it dis the few agitators from serving on th N. E. C. Second. it makes the men bers of the N. E. C. their own employ ers and gives them a material intere in their office. Third, it entails a week ly expense of about \$200 which the

party cannot meet. The plan of Comrade E. B. Schwar would prove pernicious, if accepted. I splits up the party organization. There could be a constant-conflict of author ities and of localities. The whole plan is conducive to loosing and snappin the ties of organization and would tend to final disintegration. The element of discord had, and for some time will ontinue to have, too much sway in th Socialist movement. We must do ou best now to strengthen the cohesiv principle of organization,—the element of true broad tolerance, the element of harmony. This can be achieved by subordinating personal inclination and merely local aspirations to the in terests of the whole Socialist movemen

of this country.

To this end I offer the following plants. of National Executive organization for he consideration of the comrades:

The affairs of the party shall be con ducted by the National Executive Council, the National Executive Com mittee, and the National Board of Ap

peals. The National Executive Coun shall be composed of fifteen members to be elected as follows: Seven men pers shall be elected by the Sections of the City of New York. Three membershall be elected by the Sections of the State of New Jersey. Two member shall be elected by the Section or Sec tions of the City of Philadelphia, Ph Two members shall be elected by the lections of the State of Massachusetts One member shall be elected by the sections of the State of Conn

The Sections of New York City electhe National Secretary, who shall also act as secretary for foreign affairs. He shall be a member of both the National Executive Council and National Executive Committee, but with an advisory roice only.

2. It is the right of the Section of Sections to suspend by a general vot of their membership any member of National Executive Council electr by them. A member of the Natio Council so suspended may appeal to the National Board of Appeals and to the general vote of the party. 3 The members of the Nations

Executive Council shall be elected for the term of one year, but may be reelected at the expiration thereof.
4. (a) The National Executive Cou shall meet regularly at teast once in every three months. Such regular meeting shall be held alternately in the different constituent States of the

(b) At least one week before regular meeting a notice shall be put ished in The People and "Vorwaerts and also three successive notices shall be given in English in the "N. Y. Velks

5. (a) A special meeting of the Na 5. (a) A special meeting of the National Executive Council may be called by the National Executive Committee or by any seven members of the National Executive Council joining and sevent the call for such meeting.

The member of the National Executive Council is to receive, at least two days before such special meeting.

upervise all the action (b) To su

(c) To set aside, modify or cha

whenever it deems proper, any act of the Executive Committee.

(d) To give instructions to the Execumittee on any matter pertain ing to party affairs.

(e) To declare vacant the seat of any member of the National Executive Council who shall fall to attend two consecutive meetings of the Nationa Executive Council. Such removal no Executive Cotincil.

(f) To submit, at any time it deem proper, to the general vote of the party the question whether the National Executive Council shall be dissolved and new elections held.

7. National Executive Committee

The seven members of the National Council elected by the Sections of the City of New York shall constitute the (a) The seat of the National Executive Committee shall be in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

shall meet once a week or oftener, it 8. The National Executive Commit

tee has for its duty:

(a) To call regular meetings of the National Executive Council. To call special meetings whenever it deems

proper.
(b) To make quarterly reports to th ational Executive Council. (c) To carry out the instructions the National Executive Council.

And to possess substantially all other functions of the present N. E. C., except in that all its actions shall be amenable to the National Executive Council.

The above is substantially the form of organization of the National Executive authority, which I submit to the consideration of party members. It largely contains the elements that the authors of the other pians had in view, namely, that the N. E. C. must be representative and under control of the membership of the party and not of a emall nort thereof

It contains the further feature that New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Mas setts and Connecticut have a majority of the National Council over New York and over the Executive Committee They may at any time call a special meeting without the concurrence, and even in opposition to the desires, of the Executive Committee. The members of the National Executive Council are to be amenable to their constituency with whom they will have to place their blank resignation before they ac cept the candidacy. The plan possesses none of the fatal defects of other plans heretofore proposed, as it does not in any way impair the executive efficiency the National Executive Committee and affords as much guaranty agains usurpation as any human institution

The expenses of the meetings of the National Executive Council will be National Executive Council with or such as the party can easily afford. There may be offered some improve-ments in the detail. For instance, some might consider it an improvement upon the above plan, if the Executive Committee was to consist of five member only, and the other two members of the Council were to be elected by S Syracuse and Rochester respectively. This would give the Council outside of the Executive Committee a prepare ance of two to one and still leave the other four States a majority over New York. But these are minor point above contains in raw and crude form the substance of what I consider the best plan of organization of a Nationa H. L. SLOBODIN. Executive.

11. The subject of the national organiza tion of the party will undoubtedly be a leading one in the Convention. It will be a difficult one to settle. Ther is the question of how the N. E. C. shall be elected and how it may be solved. I have nothing to say on that at present. There is the further ques-tion of the powers of the N. E. C. 1 is of one phase of this that I speak The N. E. C. is, as the constitution now stands, practically absolute within the party. Its powers must be limited And this must be done without reduce ing its efficiency. One of the most dan gerous powers of the N. E. C. and one it as an agency of the party, is the power of dissolving or reorganizing Sec-tions. While the constitution carefully onfides the power of expelling indiv and provides the safeguard even there, it gives the N. E. C. author ity to expel large numbers of comrade by a simple resolution, with or withou investigation We have seen the abu vised, must provide some method o trying charges against Sections, and must further provide for an appeal from the tribunal (whether N. E. C., N. B. of A., or some new body) to the general vote.
ALGERNON LEE.

SOCIALIST UNITY.

I. "So can also afford the h ers and the rank and file of the S. D. P. to foin us"-says Comrade Lavin. talk I feared-of both sides. So will, of course, also say each good S. D. P. Jingo, with great care for the "honor" of his sectarian fus; "Why, let each good Socialist of the former S. L. P. simply join the grand old S. D. P." And—let us be

grand old S. D. P." And—let us be honest and admit—apparently with more reason, in view of the fact that by decision of capitalists we are not the S. L. P. and have to reorganise and choose a new name, anyhow. Why, then, not simply join the already existing S. D. P.?

But, comrades, if you are interested not in a sect-egoism, but in the benefit of the consuma cause, for heaven's sake, give to the comrades of the other faction the name right of east-patricism as you want to have yourselves and work for meeting helf way. If each side will, with childish pride, and state city and parallels. "Our

" I ask, Do you s

donlars. I the put on your eyes by the Leonism? Do you really know of any actual wrong with Gordon?

If there are some objectionable elements in the 8. D. P., then it would like to get rid of them itself and awaits only for the opportunity. Did we not tolerate objectionable elements even the proportunity. tolerate objectionable elemen much longer? And the oppo will be given by amalgamation the vast majority of the united ents will simply subm

My prop

1. Let our Convention ame constitution by forbidding fusion only with non-Social sts (in our sense),

 Let if appoint a committee to a congress (with a limited repre-tion) of all genuine Socialists recing the class struggle and repudiatin fusion with others than such Socialists, for the purpose of at least nominating common national candidates and, if possible, to analgamate into one party Such a congress is now being called in France. Those who will refuse to par ticipate in such a congress will pu themselves outside of the Socialis ranks and brand themselves as traitors to the very fundamental principle of Socialism, which consists in the call: "Workers, unite!" and no one will then deny our right to fight them as secent B. FEIGENBAUM.

II. The fact that a number of our com-rades have recently been singing praises in honor of Eugene V. Debe and the S. D. P., and even going a far as to suggest fusion with them prompts me as a member of the inte national Socialist Labor Party to ex press a few thoughts on this vital ques-tion. I feel almost like repeating the words of the immortal Shakespeare:

What means this shouting, I do fear th

people Choose Caesar for their King.

Now let it be understood by the who claim to be Socialists, that the in ternational S. L. P. makes its stand strictly upon the class struggle, and deviates neither to the right nor to the left. Its course's straight. It appre ciates the services of prominent me bers, but cannot tolerate leaders and dictators by any means. It is not body of hero-worshippers. It does no believe in fusion. Having had experi ence, it intends to profit by the same Fusion is an old political trick, for the purpose of gaining an immediate vic-tory (but not for Socialism).

tory (but not for Socialism).

It is not a single-tax-vegetarian-nationalist - à la Glasgow municipalisa tion-Coming Nation-Appeal to Reason half-baked, Socialist party, by any means. Its policy is definite, and it platform, which is fastened down b railroad spikes and not carpet tacks, of a most uncompromising characte And it will stay that way, if it is goin to succeed in its purpose. Its name the Socialist Labor Party, and no con rade has now any reason to b ashamed of it. Possibly it may sound terrible in the ears of some who make a pretence of being refined, but they will get used to it. So do not worry I agree with Comrade Lavin of Cantor Ohio, that since we have got rid of the unprincipled element, the party is now what it ought to be and is worthy of its name. I have personally known quite a number of the adherents of the S. D. P., all of whom were anything but Socialists. Like the sands on the shore, they were wafted around by every silly movement that happened to come down the pike. They were So cialists one minute, vegetarians, sing taxers, free silverites, or some othe old thing the next. Such an element a menace to the Socialist movement We want members who are Socialist all the time, not sentimentalists. Our is strictly a class movement, and th party has repeatedly stated that it well comes to its fold all those who accep its platform and the class struggle What more does anyone want? Ther is no doubt that there are a number of sound and true Socialists in the S. D P. who have in many cases been drived there by the actions and the intoleran spirit of some of our ex-members. And f they are still true, there is no exfor their staying on the outside. offer them a hearty welcome within

our ranks. There is room for all who are ho I would sincerely advise all comrades, before expressing themselves as some have been doing, to weigh their ideas a little more carefully if they have the welfare of our movement at heart. can ass are anything but pleasing to man Philadelphia comrades with whom have spoken upon this matter.

Yours sincerely, GEO. W. STOLWORTHY. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20, 1899.

I wish to accept your invitation to write upon matters pertaining to the tonvention by first approving of M. Kaplan's proposition of inviting the Social-Democrats to take part, as it

Social-Democrats to take jart, as it seems to me to come from a person who sees things as they are, not as they are sometimes said to be.

As to the place, I favor Detroit, not because the delegates would "meet so many Socialists," but because of their presence they would stimulate the study of Socialism among those who are not Socialists, which is, is my optimize more destrails. Recides the location nion, more desirable. Besides, the tion is central.

tion is central.

The S. D. P. recognizes that the basis of political action by the working class is their economic class interests, and the solidarity of the working class is taught as well by them as by the S. L. P. In it consistent on the recognization. taught as well by them as by the s.

P. Is it consistent on the part of eit party to refuse to units at the polithese principles, for the public ow ship of all means of production? e Some will my, "But the farmer plof the Social-Democrata?" Book! of the Social Democritis? Book! ?
realize their error is that clause;
S. L. P. does the error in allowing
recent editors and junders to oppose
gained latter as it extented and is
stated.

That a pl ing the me myself and many

class is distinguished fro ing class, in that they are ownership in any of the this class and the results ing of all other grades of class who may as yet be

while this may be true, a cost as prove to me that the wage works must be depended upon to be the only one of the working class who is a take the step for his emancipated from wage slavery, any more than his tory shows that it was the chattel slav who freed himself from bondage. But who freed himself from bondag I gather from observation that I the real wage worker who tal initiative in social questions, but oth of better economic conditions; while the wage working class ari from and out of capitalism, and stands as an ever-increasing evidence of its failure, we must not expect that the actual workers are the only ones of the working class who see the evidence, or that others will not with all their energies attack the cause of such fail-ure when they understand it, and that ure when they understand it, and as quickly as the wage workers.

That there are more persons on record who have given the best informs working class, is evidence to me that it is the grade of intelligence, together with the moral sense of justice in the individual, pather than his economic condition, to which we must look for the revolutionizing of the minds of the working class (as well as others)

Therefore I believe it a mistake not to give persons of this character credit for being honest-although possibly mistaken—and not to realize the necessity of being endowed with a certain amount of intelligence as well as he esty; to think that being a wage slave entitles you to the claim of statesman ship, intelligence, honesty, and the right to doubt the intelligence or hon-esty of all who do not happen to be wage workers. In fact, the real lack of a philosophical understanding of the question and in its place an appeal to prejudice is the cause of the disorganization of the forces of all the working class.

True, the wage worker's econo interests are the guide, because his in-terests are more manifestly the public ownership. But to say that all others of the producing and distributing class must be reduced to wage workers be-fore they can see the class struggle be-tween the wage carner and his em-ployer, or that they cannot fealine the necessity and justness in the abolition of this struggle by removing its cause, private ownership, is, to my mind, an absurdity. And from such arguments, I do not wonder that some people think

Therefore I hope a convention will be called, inviting the Social-Democrats to participate, where both parties will clininate class prejudice and introduce class science. I do not mean reactionary measures, but evolutionary progress. In so doing, the leaders of factions will be swellowed up—as individuals—in the interests of the whole working class.

rorking class, GEO, A. EASTMAN. Detroit, Mich.

Kapian's letter in The People we can-ted sanction. We are, not ready to mite with the S. D. P. The Social-Jesnitical, compromising spirit in its propaganda, and too many ex-ministers and Y. M. C. A. workers (we nover knew anything good to come from them) in its leadership. We want to see the leaders spring from the in-trial proletaire.

trial proletaire.

We want no defence unde for the small, kid-gloved, middle class sristocracy. The Socialist movement is a movement of the unwashed working class. We have not known, so far, any good thing to come out of Nazareth. So far perhaps, we may except Vall and Harriman.

However, the adventucer, De Leon shall not be allowed to corner and monopolize the revolutionary move-ment of the United States. He is a little tyrant; his followers are slaves. The revolutionary Socialist party is and shall be in the hands of men.—[The Proletarian.

—Had Paul Corcorna : American citizen down in 1 Chill, and had been railros

day set apart by God how thankfu cies, and to reme Pen and the fact the had full information the damnable, wi there. Work day. Reme his uniform ers, and finally s GOVERNMENT AS BAD AS T

CORRESPONDE

a so that I ody. That is the only or for the Beekman street

Rolliem ve. Capitalist Law.

Editor The People.—Having waited very patiently for an expression of opinion through the columns of the party organ by the comrades and also editorially, concerning the decision rendered by the Secretary of State of New York in relation to the legality of the two cuntending sets of candiates assume the decision rendered by the conventions of the two factions of the R. L. P., it strikes me that it is about time for some one to take up his pen and prove how the old N. E. C. and their followers have not only read themseives out of the S. L. P., but whosintly out of the whole Socialist movement and into the capitalistic ranks where they rightfully belong. In the decision as rendered by that public official, he recognized the De Leonite State Central Committee as the legal committee. The ghist of his reasons I will discuss later on, and I am free to confeas without understanding overmuch the will discuss inter on, and I am Ires to confees without understanding overmuch the
intricacies of the law or the law-making
powers, that from a legal standpoint the
position taken by our former Socialist comrades in accepting his readition of the law
bearing upon such eases was a perfectly
correct one, and that they were justified in
endorsing his decision as believers and supporters of capitalism and all its concomitants. But capitalistic law and Socialist
law and tradition are as wide apart as the
two poles, yes, a million times as widely
separated. There is nothing in common between them, nor can there be, no, not if
all the Socialists and Socialist bodies or
parties in the world preclaimed them to be.
And he or they who accepts such a theory
is a secoundred and a traitor, and should be
publicly branded as such and shunned by
all men who are fighting under the red
flag of revolutionary Socialism. Thus I
brand bantel be Leon, Lucien Sanial, and
all others, whoever or wherever they may
be, who have accepted the law as propounded by this official of capitalism, a ruling
which declares that no body of men organised into furties, organizations, associations, or cuba sign discharge or depose their
efficience or sevensia without a trial or chargepreferred against them. The acceptance of
such a ruling by any Socialist or body of
Socialish considered sestions the very centrait pivot around which ADMINISTRAATVE SOCIALISM revolves, to wit: The
right of recall or the deposition of a public
official under the Socialist Republic by the
sovereign people without, if they so wish,
offering to their public servant or servants
any excuse or reason therefor. If there is
one law or theory or tradition in Socialism
that should be taught, in and out of Season,
and achered to with all the tenecity and stoute to taught, in and out of season, achieved to with all the tenacity and get that we revolutionary Socialists ses, it is that one; and he who denies no longer a Socialist and a comrade, ay he urged in justification of these rate Socialists that insuanch as we are living under the season. Begubile we take the law as we find it, but I deny companionally that in this case such case chan be obtained as seepled. If it is private case, assessing between two lists and they were forced by the con-

ess to go luto the matter unde that the continuous were seen that the meeting. In order to have smickently large meetings and that new combination and that new combination and that new combination and that they becalists and that they becalists and that they becalist movement altona modeling the modeling of the S. L. P. Booksilet movement altona modeling the modeling of the search permitting to, that the Cooperative Commons, and that all laws, a traditions of that party use of Democratic Socialistics of the milling of the search permitting to a socialist system. In me modificence to me miliastity or a majority of party that depassed she are the cleeted the new states on the committees at the search of the sear

AL BOARD OF APPEAL

W YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 66 East Fourth street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

THE YORK STATE COMMITTEE, Secre-tary Louis Roth, 64 E. 4th street, New York. Meets every first Monday in the month, 8. p. m., at about place.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. Greater New York-Organizer, Endolph Grossman, & E. 4th street. Meets every Monday evening at above place. GENERAL COMMITTEE, Section Greater

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party

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 elties nominated by the Sections: Chicago, Ill.; Rochester, N. the Sections: Chicago, Jll.; Rochester, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; New York, N. Y.; De troit, Mich.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Haven, Conn.; Cineinnati, O. The Sections should vote for each city apparate ly, enter the vote cast for each city on the Return Blank provided by N. E. C. and forward same before December 15, 1809, to Heary Slobodia, 184 William street, New York

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

'Place of Convention. Nomination of delegates. Report to the National Executive Committee. Filling out of question blacks."

HENRY SLOBODIN, National Sec'y.

National Executive Committee Meeting of the National Executive Committee. November 20. Comrade Robort Woodruff in the chair. Comrade B. Bock absent: excused. Comrade S. Berlin elected Secretary pro tem. A communication from the editor of The People was read, calling attention to the fact that the discussion urf der "Convention Topics" will assume an irresponsible and uncertain character should the correspondents refuse to sign fites. the colitor of The People is instructed to request correspondents, in the name of the S. E. C. to sign their names to their communications for publication, unless very good reasons for withholding same be given. National Secretary, reported, having minde arrangements for procuring-publications for the Socialist Book Department and having in view a person to take charge of same. The National Secretary was given full power to make further arrangements. Reports on state of organization received from Sections: Passaic Co., N. J.; Somerset,

Reports on state of organization received from Sections: Passaic Co., N. J.; Somerast, N. J.; Cleveland, Ohio. Report on general vote received from Sec-tions: Camden, N. J.; Pekin, Ill.; Fortuna.

tions: Camden, N. J.; Pekin, Ill.; Fortuna. Cal.; Riverside, Cal. The general vote on suspension of Na-tional officers, having been closed, gave the following results: For suspension of Henry Kuhn, 2,104;

against, 37.

A full table of the vote will be published next week.
The action of Sections of the City of New York is thereby endorsed.
Charters granted to Sections: Warren.
Pa.: Yonkers, N. Y.
Edward Schroeder and Emily Schroeder of Richmond, Ya., were admitted as members to be compared to the control of the control of

Richmond, Va., were admitted as member at large.

8. BERLIN,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE OF SECTION
GREATER NEW YORK.

The committee elected by Section Greater
New York to prepare a plan for the discussion of various queedions in connection with
the coming National Convention and to suggast changes and in reorements in the constitution and platta is met on Wednesday,
November 15, sugar and self itself by electing Cinzies II. Marchest corresponding secrelary, and W. L. Stone recording secretary.
Congrade Matchest tagted as chairman of
the meeting.
In order to have sufficiently large meetlags that would enable the members of the
movements as that of Mayor Jones

QUEENS COUNTY.

The Queens County Central Committee met Sanday, November 12. Decidad that there shall be a joint meeting of Queens County Sections, to be held at Hettinger's Hall (formerly Cook's Hall), Broadway, Astoria, on Sunday, December 3. Frauen-Verein donates 55 to Section Long Island City. Queens County Central Committee passed the following resolution, that we, the Queens County Central Committee, express our sympathy in behalf of the herewed relatives and friends of Cantius Lange, who dropped dead from heart disease at the Frauen-Verein Couvention.

C. McCULLOUGH, Secretary.

Long Island City, Nov. 17. QUEENS COUNTY.

BROOKLYN.

The regular meeting of the Socialist Literary Society was held on Monday, November 29, with Comrade Rosen in the chair. Minutes were read and adopted. Lecture Committee reported that Comrade J. Halpera will lecture at our club rooms, No. 3 More street, subject "The Different Types of the Modern Labor movement of the World." Arrangements Committee reported progress. As there was no important-business on hand, the meeting was adjouraed. journed.

NEW YORK SOCIALIST LITERARY

steresting course of free lectures to be i under the auspices of the New York islist Literary Society, in the Club mis, 264 East Broadway. Program of Supday afternoon lectures

eginning at 3 p. m.: November 26—"The Purpose of Life," by December 3-"A. B. C. of Natural Philophy," by Dr. Girsdansky. December 10-"Through Struggle to Vic-

ry," by Chas. Hartzhelm of Socialism," by L. B. Both December 24—"Jugger not

This course will be continued through the

inter with the strongest speakers obtain-In addition to the regular Sunday after-

In addition to the regular Sunday afternoon lectures, we have also arranged lectures for Thursday evenings on "English
Literature," to be delivered by J. E. Eron.
These lectures begin at 8:30 o'clock sharp.
Navember 16—"Chaucer."
November 23—"The Renaissance."
November 20—"The Renaissance."
December 7—"Sidney and Spenser."
December 14—"Bāron."
December 21—"Eligabethan Dramatists."
December 25—"Shakespeare."

January 11—"Milton and Puritanism."
January 18—"Paradise Lost."

Literary meetings and debates every Sun lay evening.

All welcome. Free discussion will follow evening, 8 p. m., at the cit H. BEICH, Secretary.

TROY, N. Y.

A meeting of comrades will take place in Germania Hall, Sunday, November 20, 8 p.m., for the purpose of reorganising the Section. All comrades who are for a party representing Socialism and democracy in the true sense of the word, and are against a Jesuitie dictatorship should not fall to attend. Comrades, we must prove that we have no use for bosses, big or little; we must show that in a Socialist organization the fank and file rule and not the officers. Come, and bring your friends.

The official estimate of Italy's population at the end of the year 1897 is 31,384,853,

"Mostly fools," of course, or the liberators to be shot and imprisoned, as they have done. But sense is con ing Socialists. They are rememberin Sicily and Milan. Let us remember th

#### LETTER BOX.

give support, however indirect, to such movements, as that of Mayor Jones of Toledo, O. That our treatment of a Jones ought not to be of the nature of a personal attack, we agree. That it is our dity to source the people of the utter Inefficiency of such a movement, you agree. Thus our unintentional misrepresentation of your position is set right.—The contribution of 35 is received and turned over to the manager of The People.

-Was it not McKinley's greatwas it not McKinley's great-uncle who, in Ireland, a hundred years ago, was shot for taking up arms against a tyranny not near as cruel and filthy as that which the grand-nephew permits to-day in Idaho? Remember the Bull Pen.

—On the roof of the new converter built on the site of the one the blowing up of which was the occasion for all the present trouble in Wardner, the Standard Oil lords have mounted a Gatling gun which can sweep the whole region around!! Who says the Standard Oil Co. is not the government? Capitalism, when it can usurp Federal functions and build fortifications, and order Governors, sheriffs, judges, police, and Federal military about like so many dogs, has reached the height and aeme of all brutal impudence and insolence of power; and has nothing further to do than to EXTEND that power to the rest of the States and cities of the Dalon. Laboring men, everywhere, will you allow it? Well, come to think of it, you DID allow five field guns to be planted in Brooklyn at the junction of five streets during the great trolley strike. You allowed the same thing in Chicago; you do allow it anywhere and everywher the capitalist liking yes need it. It is not a question, then, whether you will allow it, but whether you will allow it, but whether you will stop allowing if.

60

31

72

130

130

218

58

73

752

Somerset .....

Sussex ...... 1

Total ..... 8

Fifth District.

Bergen . . . . . 3 162

Passalc . . . . 3 1,108

Essex (part).... 4 1,035

Total ...... 4 1,035 Seventh District. Hudson (part).. 11 1,723

Total ...... 11 1.723

Total ..... 2 740

Grand total .... 35 5,338

Eighth District.

From this it is clear that each of the

representative, and that Hudson

gates. We can allege with certainty

that the following Congressional dis-tricts are capable to send a delegate out of their own funds: 2d, 5th, 6th.

7th, and 8th districts. There remain

which will have to be helped financially, as they are simply new organiza-tions, and it will not be easy for them

to raise the means. The State Commit-tee has therefore had printed 200 sub-scription lists, and sent out 100 of them

to the party branches and sympathisers; further 100 will be despatched to the labor organizations and branches

of the benefit societies, and these are already in the mail. If on every hal

which ought to be easy to get from the individual members, no list should be sent back blank. In every society

who can past themselves down fo

something, so that their branch shall not show "blank" in the list. The secre-

taries and organizations are requested to put the lists into circulation and

Further, should Chicago be designated as the place of the convention

we must reckon on \$75 per delegat (\$600). If, however, Rochester or Philadelphia is chosen it will not cost more than \$40 per delegate (under the circumstances)—\$320. We must act ac-

ording to the computation, and it is setter to have \$300 to spare and still

ttain the same result. Then from

to \$100 towards bearing the expenses

That is the position of the cause in

New Jersey, and it is to be hoped that the members will set bravely to work and collect.

We hope that the comrades of the whole State will work with the fullest

zeal. If everyone contributes only

little part our success is sure. Not of-

labor of this State. Boldly onwards

then. Through conflict to victory!

JOHN P. WEIGEL.

-Nobody but a capitalist corpora

Standard Oil Co. did

924444444444444444444

Thursday, November 80, 1899,

TIN GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, LEXINGTON AVE. & 49th ST.

arranged by the Volksseitungs-Conferen

(THANKSGIVING DAY),

for the benefit of the LABOR PRESS,

A GREAT PROGRAMME.

THE ROYAL ARTISTS COMPANY,

Two Grand Ballets,

arranged by Prof. FRANZ JUNGE.

500 SINGERS from the "ARBEITER SAENGERBUND".

MOVING PICTURES

LIVING PICTURES! LIVING PICTURES!

STRE LAST HOUR", "SALVATION", chair, only 16 cents, are for sale in the Labor Lycoun. A street, in the Club Home of the W. E. C., 200 Mart 20th cy molting of the Assembly Districts of the R. L. P.; and place of

Vaudeville!

obals & Dancers; Coorje Dunbar, James Harris, Hy. Kenyen, Rich. Ke

tion dare hoist a broom over the starry and stripy flag on the Fourth of July,

as the impudent Standard On Co. und at Wardner in 1892, to signify that it

meant to sweep the Miners' Union off the earth. Had any laborer here in

New York done that same, he would

have been shot or hanged "on the

The receipt of a sample copy of this

Concert

of the delegates from the West.

there is only a single dollar subscrib

eight Congressional districts may se

Fourth District.

his been smashed. General Ludlov has ruthlessly thrust ato prison every labor agitator upon whom he could lay ishor agituter spon whom he could by his lands. He denied the workmen of Havana the right of public meeting. The methods were similar to those of General Merriam in Idaho. Thus it will be seen that the sainty-hypocritiwork day, and oppressing labor gen-erally in the interest of the capitalist class.—[The Cleveland Citizen.

#### **ATTENTION!**

special meeting of the 22d, 24th, 26th th, and 30th Assembly Districts will b

Order of business: 1. The situation of the party. Discussion concerning the instruction delegates to the National Convention,

Every comrade should be present. Yorkville, Agitation, Committee.

WANTED-By Branch 1, S. L. P., of Camden, N. J., books, pamphlets, etc., etc., from Sections, Branches, and comrades to establish a library and reading room here All matter from our generous comrader should be sent to: John Ross, 920 How ard street, Camden, N. J.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, Lawyer PATENTS

GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW. 79 DEARBORN STREET,
ROOMS 255-530,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Nicholas Aleinikoff,

COUNSELLOR " AT : LAW. 93 -09 NASSAU STREE NEW YORK

REGULAR MEETINGS -of-Socialist Organisations

IN PHILADELPHIA.

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

CENTRAL COMMITTEE-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 6th and Brown streets. 1th, 12th, 13th and 14th WARDS 80

CIAL LABOR CLUB (formerly American Br.)—Wednesday evenings GERMAN BRANCH-2d and 4th Sun

31st and 33d WARDS SOCIAL LA 10 a. m., Kensington Labor Lyceum SOUTHWARK BRANCH-2d Satur days, 8 p. m., 719 Dickinson stret.

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

days, 416 South 5th street. 39th WARD SOCIAL LABOR CLUB-1st and 3d Mondays, 8 p. m., 719 Dickinson street.

28th WARD SOCIAL LABOR CLUB-4th Sundays, 3 p. m., 25th and Yorl 19th and 20th WARDS SOCIAL LA

BOR CLUB-Southwest orgner, 9th and Columbia avenue. 2d Tuesdays, discussion meeting. 4th Tuesdays,

24th and 34th WARDS SOCIAL LA BOB CLUB-2d and 4th Mondays, 8 p. m., Lincoln Hall, 4039 Lancaster All readers of this paper are reques

Ball!

# be exercised under a system of economic inequality. 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 exist-opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the exist-opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the exist-opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the exist-opposite of our democratic system of politics.

opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, all 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 alavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

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

OF THE

PLATFORM.

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

government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated,

that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the Latural sources of production and in the instruments of

property in the Latural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

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

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 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 account of the commonwealth or the present state of planless production, industrial war and account of the commonwealth or the present state of planless production, industrial war and the social disorder a commonwealth to which some means that he had the commonwealth or the present state of planless production, industrial war and the social disorder a commonwealth to which some means that he had the commonwealth or the present state of planless production, industrial war and the social disorder as commonwealth to which some means that the state of the land the land that the substitution of the commonwealth or the present state of planless production, industrial war and the substitution of the commonwealth or the present state of planless production. monwealth for the present state of painters produced as social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors

#### RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under con-trol 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

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

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 incomes to be exempt.

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

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-

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

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county) 13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equali-

med.

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 measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

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

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

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

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

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

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