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LABOR.

An Historical Sketch.

Labor Day in the Light of History and Socialist Philosophy. How It Was Celebrated in Ancient Times and in the Middle Ages. Its Present Significance. Speech Delivered

By EDWARD KRIZ.

What is Labor Day? What does it signify? What is the meaning of its annual celebration? I have inquired of many but none can give me any just reason why the working class should go into spasms of joy, once every year, on this particular day. Feeling sure that it must have some significant meaning, and knowing that history repeats itself in ever enlarging spirals, I searched the pages of history, ancient and modern, and believe I have at last solved the problem of our Labor Day celebration. Many enthusiastic laboring men informed me, in response to my inquiry, that Labor Day was a day set apart in each year for laboring men to rejoice. When I ask what has labor that it should rejoice, the answer cometh not, for all are willing to admit that the conditions of the laboring class is not such as to inspire its members with any great amount of enthusiasm. Search the pages of history and in the records of ancient Rome and throughout Europe during the middle ages when the feudal system was in its highest phase of development, there you will find the origin of our modern Labor Day.

Rome was based upon slave labor. At first we find only two classes, the citizen and the slave. The citizen's business was fighting, drinking, carousing and squandering the wealth, while it was the business of the slave class to labor and produce wealth for the use and abuse of the citizen. As years rolled on the developing economic conditions slowly but surely forced large bodies of the citizen class into slavery, thereby adding to the wealth and power of the possessing class. Gradually an aristocratic class was formed out of these citizens who succeeded in lifting themselves by forcing down to slavery their former fellow citizens. Thus a sort of middle class was formed, neither aristocratic nor slave, but fast drifting into slavery. By the old Roman law a debtor or pauper was sold into slavery, finally creating on one side a few idlers who possessed the authority of government and a large mass of laborers owning nothing but the power of labor, who were slaves or fast becoming such. These conditions were enforced by military power, controlled by the power of government, wielded by the aristocratic class, also by the dense ignorance of the masses, who were taught to believe that without the aristocrat they could not exist. They were taught to believe that the aristocratic master was a necessity. Did he not give labor and did he not give food and shelter to the slave? If they, the slaves, should resist the authority of the master who would care for them then? As superstition is always coupled with ignorance, the slave class was made to believe that the aristocrat was a sort of superior being, and derived his authority to rule from the Gods, whose anger would descend upon them if they rebelled against the divine rights of the aristocrat class to rule.

Thus did the aristocrats of Rome cover up the smoldering volcano. Yet they were as wise then as now, and were not deceived by the apparent submission of the humble slave. So a scheme was evolved out of the cunning mind of the masters. The slave must not only be taught to labor for them but to love them; so the carnival of Rome was made an institution. Once each year the slaves were liberated for three days. During these three days the slave was absolutely his own master, subject to no law or restraint. History tells us of the horrible excesses of the frantic slaves, wild with joy at this taste of freedom, drinking, carousing, dancing, singing, fighting and every excess imaginable to the already passion blinded unrestrained slave. Thousands of slaves were killed and maimed in the three days of madness over the slaves returned to their drudgery. Feeling grateful to the masters for their indulgence, they were all the more meek and submissive, labored the harder for their three days of unbroken license, looking forward to the next year's carnival.

Thus was the slave bound all the tighter to his miserable condition. Thus was celebrated the Labor Day of ancient Rome. These means served to bind the slave to his toil so long as ignorance was his lot, but as Rome grew in power and spread her conquests over the then known world the tower of every nation, on being conquered, was pressed into slavery, thus throwing among the ignorant slaves a new and more intelligent element. These conquered warrior slaves only submitted to their slavery because they must. But no carnival or false teachings could affect their proud nature accustomed to freedom of their native land. That this new element thrown among the slave class soon bred a class-conscious feeling among the more intelligent slaves there can be no doubt. And as this class-consciousness increased, a feeling of unrest and a movement of revolt thus had its birth. And for years Rome's greatest problem was not how to conquer other lands

but to hold in submission her own slaves, as the revolt led by Spartacus and other instances conclusively prove. So Rome's aristocratic class, led on by thirst for wealth and power sowed the seed of its own dissolution. When worn out by untimely riot and revolt, the Barbarians of the North swarmed down upon the doomed nation. The slave class, now class-conscious in some measure, could not be beguiled into fighting the battles of their oppressors, and without the strong arm of Labor to defend their divine rights to rule, Rome became the shuttlecock of barbarians of Northern Europe.

Let us search further the pages of history after the dissolution of the Roman Empire.

The numerous States of Europe began to take a leading part in the affairs of the world. And as soon as the Feudal system, based upon serf labor, became the established system, we find the serf free in name only. Instead of being owned by the Feudal lord, he belonged to the soil and could not leave it. The lord owned the land and the serf was part of the land. He paid his dues to the lord in product of his labor on his allotment of land and also in labor on the lord's domain. What was left after the lord's dues were paid in kind and in labor, belonged to the serf subject to all the exactions of every parasite in the society of that era. So, too, the serf, as well as the chattel slave, was ground in misery and degradation. The Feudal lord, knowing the ease of their easy conquest of the conquered Roman Empire, for a long period held their own class in preparation for war. The nobility were trained only to one occupation—and that was war, and led to their trained retainers to war in person. So numerous were the serfs that even with their warlike training the nobility must have had its fears of revolt. So the same old game, as the aristocrats of Rome found so successful in holding the slave in submission, was resorted to. The clergy preached submission here, for a reward in the hereafter, and every device which could prevail upon the ignorant serf was resorted to. Here, again, we find the period of liberty. This time for only two days and in some cases only one day in each year, was given to the serfs when they might consider themselves free. They, like the slaves of Rome, were their own masters for that period. It was the same carnival but under a different name. The annual holiday, so to speak, was now called the "Saturnalia or Fashings." At last a new class appeared, springing from the serf class, and grew into a trading class called the Burgher class. As this class grew in wealth and power so as to attract the attention of the nobility, a desperate struggle arose on the part of the nobility to suppress the rising burgher class and on the part of the burgher class to overcome the power of the nobility. This struggle soon assumed the nature of a class struggle, carried on by the mighty tide of social evolution, which at last in the closing years of the 18th century, culminated in the revolution. The theater of action being France, where, after the mighty upheaval of ages of oppression, sweeping in one blow from its lofty pedestal of power the nobility, the burgher class became the ruling class. With its mighty weapon, the army of France, composed of laborers, wielded by the genius of Bonaparte, beat to death, throughout the whole of Europe, the Feudal nobility as a ruling class, and enthroned in pomp and power the now triumphant burgher class from which has developed our present ruling class, the capitalist class.

With these records of history before us, we may be able to read the signs of our own times, and know thereby that history is again repeating itself. Our capitalist class, now absolute in power, and holding that power only so long as it can dupe the laboring class into giving its consent, view with alarm the tendency on the part of the laboring class to antagonize its forces in trade unions and political parties. They seek to stem the rising tide of social evolution by fraud and deceit. Throwing its bone to hungry labor to stifle its growing class-consciousness, they have enacted into law an annual holiday for wage slaves. A day set apart for labor. This day of all others is monopolized by lackies and demagogues of capitalism to fill the laborer full of wind and eloquence; pat them on the back and tell them how great they are, even while displacing them as slaves.

Yet, only for a short time, and the walls of ignorance and superstition will crumble into dust and the laborers will see aright and recognize their mission. Roman Aristocrat Carnival, European Feudal Saturnalia or Fashings, Modern United States and its Capitalist Labor Day—by such flimsy tricks the doomed capitalist class may stem the tide of social evolution, but no power devised by man can stay for all time its onward course. As the history of the past shows that each step in the course of social evolution is made by an oppressed class overthrowing power; as the oppressed barbarians of northern Europe at last rose up and overthrew the aristocratic ruling class of Rome and of the world—and established themselves in power as feudal lords and nobility, and the oppressed burgher class when the feudal class became ripe for overthrow, rose in power by beating to death the feudal system—so now the time has come, when the capitalist class is rotten ripe for overthrow. Through its system of production it can no longer guarantee the means of life to its slaves; the wage working class, as in all times of the past, is drifting fast into wage slavery; there is no economic class upon which the capitalist system of production

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THE TRUST

From the Socialist Point of View.

Speech Delivered at the Chicago Trust Conference by Thomas J. Morgan.

There were many speeches delivered at the late Trust Conference in Chicago, some interesting, most of them worthless, and only one Socialist was allowed the floor, our Comrade Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago. As usual, Comrade Morgan's speech was received with great applause, and Burke Cockran referring to it later in his address paid his compliments by saying that Morgan's "name ought to become famous all over the United States after that most interesting address which he delivered." The following is the account of his extemporaneous speech culled from the accounts of the Chicago papers.

Comrade Morgan began by pointing out that the trust is the legitimate child of capitalism and added that if it were not for the seriousness of the problem the Socialists would be amused at the efforts to check the growth made by the very persons who produced it. Continuing, he said:

"We see from the Socialist view, not the special interest of this or that trade, of this or that business, of this or that State, of this or that nation, of this or that particular race, but we see the interest of the whole human race, as it is involved in the development of modern industry and modern commerce.

"We Socialists look into the past and see the end of the feudal system. We see the domination of the landed aristocracy destroyed and the rising importance of the new manufacturing and business interests. We see the employer and the merchant stepping into the imperial parliaments and taking charge of the nations. We see, following the individual employer, a partnership; following the partnership we find a corporation, and following the corporation in its logical order, we see the introduction of the trusts. We welcome the appearance of the trust as one of the natural and inevitable products of our industrial and commercial system. (Applause.)

"The Socialist sees that you are totally impotent to prevent the operations of trusts. You are impotent to interfere with its growth in the States or in the Union. It overrides your State and National laws in its progress. "The Socialist sees what you fail to perceive, that is, that industry and commerce has long ceased to be mere local, State, and national interests, and that the limits of the workshop, the farm, and the market are co-extensive with the boundaries of the habitable earth, and hence that the controlling influences are world-wide, and above and beyond the reach of all your puny efforts.

"It is very interesting to note the very high stand that is taken by those who are opposed to their natural offspring, the trust. They pose before the American people as the guardians and champions of personal liberty, of good citizenship, of manhood, and they tell us that unless the trust is destroyed we must go back to the individual methods of industry and business of the past, or we will become slaves; that our dependence in the future must be, not upon gigantic organizations of property owners, but upon the single individual property owners. We Socialists go back and look over your records and we ask you to listen to what the individual employer and business man did before the corporation came, and before the trust was dreamed of. You individual employers, you individual business men, you opened the doors of the orphan asylum, and you took out of it the fatherless children, and put them into your individual factories, and ground their lives into dollars; you took the man and his wife; you took the mother and the child, and you put them into the bowels of the earth to bring out your black diamonds so you could enrich yourselves. You sent your old rotten ships to sea with worthless cargo, so they might sink with their crews, so you could enrich yourselves with the fraudulent insurance. And an act of Parliament was required to prevent you from continuing this murderous method of enrichment.

"This spirit of murderous greed is not dead. It is seen in Africa, where the Kafir is down in the diamond mines and the gold mines. It is seen in the effort to subject the Boers. Not alone there, but here—you freed Cuba, didn't you? Oh, the poor Cubans, they must be freed from Spain; but what do you do with the negro down South?—you disfranchise him. (Applause.) Then you individualistic business men, your spirit goes out into the Philippines, and will reduce the Philippines to the level of your negroes down South. (Applause.)

"You go down to your sunny Southland here and what do you see?—from Virginia and Arkansas, and all these other places where these men have addressed you about personal liberty and about the enormous resources of their States as one of the inducements to the individual capitalization, they tell you there is no restriction for child labor down South.

"And in the North, in this State, the Supreme Court at the request of the Manufacturers' Voluntary Association has declared that an individual employer may drive the hardest bargain, with a starving woman or girl, and work her twelve or twenty-four hours

for a day's work and pay 50 or 75 cents as compensation, and that all laws that interfere with this 'right' of the individual employer are unconstitutional.

"In the face of such a record as this, you individual employers and business men, come here and pose as champions of liberty, guardians of manhood, and saviors of society.

WHERE WE ARE DRIFTING.

"The corporation is a legal personality, but it has no soul; the trust is neither personality nor soul, but soulless as the first is, and bodyless and soulless as the trust is, it is utterly impossible for either or both to exceed in inhuman cruelty the record you individual employers and individual business men have already made.

ABUNDANCE OF WEALTH.

"We have been regaled here with delightful descriptions of the vast natural resources of the particular States from which the respective speakers hailed, others have attempted to picture in words the creative forces of machinery, steam, electricity, harnessed and operated by the 'disguised' millions of American workmen, and of the enormous wealth which has and can be produced. You all agree that as yet America may not be able to feed, clothe, and house the world it certainly is able to do more than that for its own people. In other words, if we but look about us at our bursting granaries and warehouses, and our productive power, we must see that the problem of production has been solved, and that not one single human being in this land need suffer for lack of the necessities, comforts, and even luxuries of life, because of any inability to produce them.

"And yet, plain as this is, it is still more plainly seen that want, gaunt and dreadful, ever stalks beside millions of our American workmen, and that the shadow of this monster of modern civilization is now spreading over the vast unpeopled class.

"We Socialists clearly see that as the little workshop and small factory and mill had to give place to the larger and larger manufacturing institutions, so the little business is absorbed by the ever increasing corporations, and they in turn into trusts, and the many trusts into still larger and fewer trusts, till it requires no prophetic eye to see the form of the one all absorbing and controlling trust. Cannot you, business men, see with the Socialist in this inevitable line of development of the private ownership of the earth—the means of production and distribution—the end of the principle of private property?

FETTER OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

"The fetter of private property in the mines, in the soil, in the forests, and in the fields, and everywhere else, an idolatrous worship of the millions of propertyless workers as well as of the civilized, is the bane of civilization, and must be wiped out of the intellect. (Applause.) We Socialists rejoice that the trust has come to show you that the logical sequence of the ownership and control of what is now known as private property and the resources of the earth, that the private property of this great country and others like it, will be organized into trusts until there will be one trust, and you will not be in it. (Prolonged applause and laughter. Cries of "That's the stuff!")

"You can send bands of music to your legislatures, you can pass resolutions, you can hold your demonstrations everywhere; but the concentration of private property, the right of man to own all he can get and hold all he gets, will go on with irresistible force so long as the principle of private property in the things by which we live is maintained by you men. (Applause.)

"It is very interesting and somewhat amusing to the Socialist to watch your actions as you feel this resistless pressure you try to escape in every conceivable way but cannot, and this Conference proves beyond a doubt that as a class you are in great distress—are very sick—and we, Socialists, seek to comfort you by the assertion that the disease which afflicts you is fatal, that in the very near future you will die, and we shall be present and rejoice at your funeral.

PRODUCTION FOR PROFIT.

"With this condition confronting you, with this outlook before you, will not you business men look above the present system of production for profit and consider the better principle of production for use.

"Will you still continue trying to tear the corporation and the trust to pieces, so that each of you individuals may have a little and begin again in the 'good old way,' or will you not see that these great trusts, with their organized methods of production in which all waste is eliminated, in these great corporations for distribution which are being perfected, a means to be used and not destroyed? Will you not see that with these perfected mechanical methods of production and distribution, the mythical 'self-made-man,' the assumed superiority of the employing and business class disappears in this bodyless, soulless thing called a Trust, but which still can supply all the nec-

essaries, comforts, and luxuries of the world?

"Will you not see with the Socialist, that in these forms of combination the

WARFARE OF COMPETITION must cease, a warfare in which man is at war with man, and man with woman, and both with the child in every place of industry and commerce in the world?

"Will you not lift your eyes, your thoughts, your aspirations from the low, grovelling plane of inhuman, stupid warfare in which the prize for you is profit and the prize for the worker at best only a 'living wage'?

"Will you not lift your heads and hearts above this and realize that in the higher, peaceful relations of fraternal co-operation you must seek and will find that commonwealth in which alone the people rule, in which alone there can be manhood; manhood which can exist only in a State where the trust perfected includes the whole people, where private property which once belonged to the individual employer and business man, next to the corporation, and last to the trust, has become in the very nature of things the common property of the common people, and makes the commonwealth a fact instead of a mere abstraction?"

The applause at the conclusion of the speech was such that Comrade Morgan "was called to the front of the platform again to acknowledge the ovation," says the Chicago "Times-Herald."

BITING TAILS OFF.

By PETER E. BURROWES.

Although appearances are so very much against the soundness of my proposition, I nevertheless venture to propose and affirm that THE WORLD GROWS WISER EVERY DAY. In support of which I beg to offer the readers of The People this week a few illustrations from current news with Socialist comments.

From what we sometimes superstitiously call "the animal world," I have noted some remarkable cases of this "wiser every day" process. Several thoughtful dogs after taking a square view of their circumstances and becoming discouraged and disheartened with the prospect, have lately committed suicide; being dogs and having no votes this was their best chance. One great cur dog, who, realizing that he was going mad the other day, calmly turned around and bit his own tail off, is a beautiful example of how even madness tends to curtail itself; preferring to get a little bit off rather than to go off altogether.

I trust that no one will be offended when I suggest that this is an example worthy the imitation of an organization that I have heard of. Indeed, I have known one wherein the tail went so mad and began to wag the dog so militantly and tactically that the institution had no alternative left but to vote it off, or chop it off. The English parliamentarians did it once with an axe for their tail Charley as we shall do it with the ballot for our deluded and infatuated appendages.

One of the high placed judicial minds of Connecticut, one who is not straining the back bone of mercy by overworking her, has been suggesting before the young duds of Yale the wisdom of cutting off that portion of humanity's tail, which is very aged, very sick, and very hopeless. This he would do, of course, in the name of humanity. But the same old gentleman is known to be generally, more capital draconic laws generally, more capital punishment and more whipping posts for those who are so economically crippled as to become criminals by the code. There can be no humanitarianism grown of competition. A capitalist generation can only be relentless, its charities and legacies are but that dying dog surrendering his tail to humanity.

Among the foremost and most useful educational institutions of this State will you please write down the chronic inquiry committees of all sorts and brands; tigerish, elephantine, and so forth, lately come in vogue. The persons who are doing all this investigating will need investigation themselves nevertheless. Roeking of hypocrisy, partisanship, trickery and malice their pictures should remain permanently in the rogues' gallery of the public memory. It is a great pity that similar committees of Crokerites are not holding the mirror up to themselves in the same manner as the Mazets. If the people do any thinking at all now-a-days, two such committees ought to be as good as suicide clubs for the professional politicians. These dogs are all tails of the germs known as Kilkenny felina.

Every step in the proceedings of the Chicago Trust Convention will, in spite of the insincerity of the whole get up, point the finger of fate towards Socialism. Every speaker in that convention must speak under the shadow and fear, or in the light and hope of that inevitable solution. It will prove the scene of a great intellectual struggle to dodge the subject that all are thinking about, to postpone the deluge for another generation. It will be a great success for the promoters if the word Socialism is never uttered in it.

Something like a century ago a young Corsican was seized with military rhabies, he escaped from his natal island and bit France so badly that her whole system was filled with the full

(Continued on page 2.)

CHALLENGE.

Socialism versus "Reform."

"Me to" Socialist Jones Challenged by the Ohio State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party to Meet in Debate Robert Bandlow, Our Candidate for Governor. Will He Have the Courage?

Cleveland, O., Sept. 11, 1899. Honorable S. M. Jones, Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your general challenge, as contained in the daily newspapers of this date, "to meet Mr. McLean, Judge Nash or any other candidate for the office of Governor," to debate the question of parties, principles, etc., I take pleasure, in behalf of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, to accept your challenge and trust that you will agree to meet Robert Bandlow, one of the "other" candidates for Governor, at the earliest possible date, either in Cleveland or Toledo or both places. Mr. Bandlow is the nominee of the Socialist Labor Party.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, in order that arrangements can be made at once for a debate or a series of debates, I am, Yours respectfully,

M. S. HAYES, for State Committee S. L. P. of Ohio, 188 Champlain street.

PARTY PICNIC A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

The picnic of Section New York at Ridgewood Grove last Sunday has exceeded all expectations of the comrades of this city. Long before one o'clock, the hour announced for the opening, crowds of comrades and sympathizers appeared at the gates. A few hours later the park was filled to overflowing with thousands of guests.

Several unions and societies attended in a body and contributed much to the splendid effect on the stage which was decorated by the red flags of the various organizations.

The Combined Singing Societies of Brooklyn contributed much to the entertainment by their beautiful and inspiring Socialist songs. Comrade Fred Shafer and a number of other speakers utilized the occasion of the presence of the large crowds to bring home to them some of the truths of Socialism and met with a hearty response from their vast audience, thus showing that it is never out of place to remind people of some Socialist truths.

The visitors then enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content at the various games provided for in plenty as well as at the performances of the Carl Sahn Orchestra, the Fife and Drum Corps of King's County, and professional performers engaged for the occasion.

A great number remained at the grounds till midnight, and the picnic closed with the pleasant assurance for the comrades that over \$500 will be netted thereby for the campaign of Greater New York.

THE FAIR OF THE W. E. C.

The Workmen's Educational Association which maintains the spacious Club House at 206 East 98th street has arranged a fair at New York Turn Hall, corner Lexington avenue and 85th street, which will last from Sept. 24 to Oct. 1. A small entrance fee of ten cents will be charged and the proceeds of the fair will go to cover expenses in connection with the work of the Club House. The institution is about the only seat of Socialist activity in this city where so much is being carried out in a systematic way to help working people to learn Socialism beyond the mere rudiments, by means of courses of lectures by competent lecturers, debating classes, library, etc. No Socialist should fail to give his support.

The chief problem about getting new converts to our cause is how to prevent their cooling off after they had been "warmed up" by a Socialist speaker. Of course, the only way is to supply them with Socialist literature before they leave the meeting. The new bundle rates now announced at the head of the second page will enable the Sections to do it without great expense.

BUNDLE RATES OF "THE PEOPLE."—Under 200 copies, 1 cent per copy; 200 to 500 copies, 75 cents per hundred; 500 copies and over, 50 cents per hundred.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing Socialist vote in Presidential elections: 1888 (2,068), 1890 (13,331), 1892 (21,157), 1894 (33,153), 1896 (36,564), 1898 (82,204).

At the request of several Sections the date for final returns of the general vote upon the question of holding a National Convention has been prolonged to October 15.

TO THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

Gentlemen:-The Socialist Labor Party owes you as well as the working people of this city a frank and clear reply in response to the invitation you extended to us of joining forces in the coming fall campaign.

We are glad to note the fact that after so many years of ignoring and actively opposing the demands of the Socialists for independent political action on the part of the trade unions and the working class generally, you have now come to recognize the wisdom of Socialist tactics as is shown by your launching the "Independent Labor Party."

What is the test of a true Labor Party? The very use of the word "Labor" shows, we believe, that the object of such a party is to be the representative and the champion of the interests of the working class.

It must grapple with the questions and problems that affect first of all the working class and the solution of which would help to better its conditions.

It must stand squarely and firmly on the ground that the working class is entitled to the full product of its labor, that under the present system the workingman is robbed of the lion's share of the fruit of his toil.

It must be a party which realizing this to be the central problem and knowing that the capitalist class will fight to death against being deprived of its stolen goods, will face the fight bravely from the outset and declare war to all the interests and all the classes which stand between Labor and its final emancipation from the thraldom of to-day.

Such are the rocks on which the Socialist Labor Party is built, such is the foundation which it believes to be necessary for any party which lays claim to the confidence of the working class and undertakes to be its leader on the political field.

We regret to say that we fail to see that bold and open attitude in the public documents and oral utterances emanating from your body.

Those who have had some experience in the Labor Movement can easily foresee the consequences. Independent Labor Parties, United

we notice active Tammany politicians who for years have been trading on the votes of the working people, delivering speeches at the ratification meetings of your party lauding a corrupt Mayor who has been a disgrace even to this Tammany-ridden city, and who together with his party of thieves has broken every promise he made to the working class before election.

As we say, we will not go further into the public utterances and acts of some of the most prominent men in your party. But when we turn to your platform and circulars published, we find that lack of precision and directness which are essential to a revolutionary party.

Instead of emphasizing the evil of private ownership of the means of production and approaching the question of collective ownership from the standpoint of the emancipation of the working class, you waste your powder on generalities denouncing trusts and favoring their nationalization.

And now to make the thing clear to the least initiated, standing as we do before the eyes of the working people, answer us this question. Why should a new party be called into being when the Socialist Labor Party with a spotless record, growing in power and influence, uncompromising in its struggle for the rights of the working class, stands with arms open to receive any and all honest workers and citizens who support its platform?

If your principles are the same as ours; your aspirations, our aspirations; your methods, our methods; then why not join our forces marching under the victorious banner and the fair name of the Socialist Labor Party?

If, however, our organization does not suit your ideas of organization; if our platform seems to you too bold for you to adopt it; if the name Socialist still strikes you as a bugaboo which may repel some "respectable" citizens, then it is useless for us to parley.

In either event we see no reason, why our party embracing every city and town of importance from the Atlantic to the Pacific built up by untold sacrifices of our members and by patient work through many long years, should give its endorsement and support to candidates of another party standing on a platform so different from our own.

Repeatedly deceived, kicked, and insulted since by the capitalist politicians, the working people are getting ready to cut loose from the old parties and conquer the public powers for the benefit of their own class.

Those who have had some experience in the Labor Movement can easily foresee the consequences. Independent Labor Parties, United

Labor Parties, etc., built upon your plan have come and gone, while the S. L. P. has gone on growing in strength and numbers. The thorny path of Labor is strewn with the corpses of these parties, and the Socialists have learned and profited by their experience.

Yours for the emancipation of the working class, The Socialist Labor Party, Section Greater New York. By order of the City Executive Committee: RICHARD BOCK, Secretary.

THE "TROUBLE" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The trouble which has now broken out between England and the South African Republic is a worthy supplement to our own "misunderstandings" with the Filipinos.

We can now better understand how it came about that the traditional animosity between English and America has all of a sudden changed to brotherly love which impelled the English Government to go so much out of its way to help Uncle Sam in his late war with Spain.

The English capitalists realized that once their American cousins would take upon themselves that "white man's burden" of civilizing the Asiatics by Gatling guns and cannon and of coining more millions out of their blood and marrow, they (the cousins) would find a new cord of sympathy awakened in their hearts ready to respond whenever the English capitalist would happen to find himself in hot water on account of his civilizing proclivities.

That the present crisis in South Africa is a result of long planning and deliberate plotting on the part of British capitalists must be apparent to every attentive reader of newspapers who has followed these events since the (in)famous Jameson raid in 1896.

But the crucial point in the "difficulty" is that the Boers happen to possess the land which contains the richest gold mines, and that the British capitalists who control them to a great extent can not forbear the exercise of political power when they have the economic. For like good class-conscious capitalists they know that the one goes hand in hand with the other.

Here are a few choice figures showing the rate of profit some of the South African mines have yielded when fertilized by the cheap labor of the enslaved Kaffirs.

Table showing profit rates for various mines: Angelo (50%), Crown Deep (50%), Primrose (55%), Village Main Reef (60%), Meyer and Charlton (60%), Worcester (60%), Geldenhuys Deep (75%), Durban Rodepoort (80%), Jumpers (80%), Bonanza (100%), Jubilee (100%), Heriot (100%), Henry Nourse (125%), Geldenhuys Estate (147%), Wemmer (150%), Ferreira (300%), Crown Reef (340%), Johannesburg Pioneer (675%).

In other words, the profits are such that the capital invested in the mine doubles and trebles, and increases many times over in the course of a year.

it even if they have to kill every Boer in South Africa.

And then, why should not they? Won't industry be promoted in England through the increased demand for dum-dum bullets?

AN INTERESTING CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

A remarkable publication has found its way to this office, which we consider a real treasure in our hands. It is called "The Tiger" and is claimed to be "A Weekly Bulletin devoted to subjects appertaining to the Loyal Tammany Hall Organization of the Ninth Assembly District."

Here are a few of the pearls we have picked out of the treasure:

If you business men will admit that you have a show to do more business and of a more profitable and safer kind when all your customers are employed than when they are out of employment, then you are compelled to admit that you are interested in the matter of patronage and employment; although not for yourself, directly, but for your customers directly and yourself indirectly.

Now what would happen to the business men of the Ninth District if Sheehan became leader through their votes? They would seriously injure their customers and consequently injure themselves.

Which throws a rather lurid light upon the question how election officers, the guardians of a "pure ballot," and city fathers are made in this land of the free.

THE BOSS AND HIS WAYS.

"The Metropolitan Capitalist Press congratulates James J. Dreyfus on the 'Volkzeitung'—Correct! Every time correct! Nor would the Party wish it otherwise." [The Boss in his official organ, July 22, 1899.]

What is interesting in these few lines from the artistic pen of the Boss is not so much the multitude of lies which he has managed to pack in so small a space, as the remarkable consistency with which he treats two similar events, when they affect him differently.

As to the lies. "The Metropolitan capitalist press," as will be borne out by all those who followed it up at the time, was neither "enthusiastic" nor "unanimous" for the "Volkzeitung" nor read "the Party," nor did it "continue" to be so.

Further, it is not true that the "Independent" is "a magazine of national standing"; it is a New York ten-cent weekly and has an insignificant standing among the periodicals of the country.

press goes against the Boss, it is a "capitalist" press, whose sympathy is abhorred as a sure sign of rottenness in the party which enjoys it. But when a capitalist publication accepts an article from the Boss' own pen, even if he has to conceal it under another signature, oh, then it's quite a different matter!

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR THE BOSS.

Notwithstanding the oft repeated statements of our Beekman street friends that "Tammany is behind the Kangaroo," they still never seem to tire of the practice of going before Tammany judges in search of justice and redress against the Party and of being beaten by the Tammany judges, to whom they first apply.

The latest performance in that line was enacted by the Skunk element of the 34th and 35th Assembly District on Monday, Sept. 18, before Judge Tierney of the Bronx Borough Municipal Court.

The DeLeonites of that District claiming to be the legally constituted 34th and 35th Assembly District, instituted an action in replevin against our comrades, and having given a bond for \$300 and a cash deposit of \$151, they carted away the Party property in possession of that district with the aid of court officers.

The property consisted of a piano, library, two speakers' platforms, 95 chairs, and other things.

Their triumph, however, was destined to be of very short duration, on the final trial the complaint was dismissed on motion of Comrade Hillquit, who appeared as attorney for the District, and the usurpers now have to return the property and to pay the costs of the proceeding.

Sections which have been robbed of their property in a similar manner may perhaps find it worth while to follow the example of the 34th and 35th Assembly District.

BITING TAILS.

(Continued from page 1.)

dress madness of individualism militant; and France has been in a high fever ever since, manifesting all the symptoms of the dog that bit her. Last week five high ocelloradums, the very elite of French mad doggers, after a protracted exhibition of crookedness that has no parallel, having chewed at the Dreyfus tail until the world had grown sick of them and it, have sent it back to Corsica for ten years, back to where it came from when the first Napoleon left home.

We could afford to let the military leper display his sores to the world and rot on; but that the military financial dogs are training and learning to bite together. In commercial republics they may easily become Gog and Magog; if this example of France and our own tendency here to worship the military hero do not promote the timely healthy habit of voting off some epaulettes and tails.

This whole French business, like the well known cartoon coat of Mark Hanna, is spotted with the dollar trade mark, greed, bribery, subornation, in every shred of it. Is it thus after all that militarism is destined to die through the poisonous unmanliness of capitalism, or will they lie down and wallow together until the world grows a little wiser, and tails are cut off?

Dreyfus, they say, was chosen for the sacrifice because he happened to be the one that made himself most obnoxious to his gallant companions in arms. And how did he make himself so very obnoxious? Was it by cowardice or dishonorable actions? No. Only by displaying or boasting of having a little more private property than they, he was vain, conceited and fond of boasting of himself and his belongings.

Now comes a characteristic exhibit of sham virtue on the part of certain groups in the commercial class, threatening to keep away from the Paris exposition. As if any commercial group would permit any sentiment of justice to interfere with LEGITIMATE PROFITS. Some cities, very far off, like San Francisco; and others with little chance of distinguishing themselves there will join this make-believe moral boycott, but any concern with a chance of making money will be there though they were compelled to bend under a Dreyfus gallows to get in. Frenchmen know how to shrug their shoulders and smile—you bet your bottom dollar every time.

We may have a Dreyfus on our own hands at any time. We may have another jury to pack and another judicial crime like the hanging of the Chicago Haymarket victims; suppose England or France were to develop a boycotting conscience suddenly on such an occasion and refuse to buy our bacon! No, no, people who deal in bacon cannot be particular about the Talmud or Coran or anything that demoralizes bacon. No profit monger can afford to cut his tail off by imparting sentiments of justice into business.

Now it is coming, the first breaker of many a fierce storm for the future; and

it is the rugged old Oom Kruger who receives from it the first lay over. The problem of the world's courts is now up for solution. Wild Willie of Deutschland and all the addled brains, with crowns over them, of other lands are feeling the icy hand of the gold master about the heart strings of their monarchies. In capitalist communities who shall reign, who can reign but the capitalist? Kruger and his Boer Republic are beginning to find this out. The tail has been wagging them, but their teeth are not strong enough to bite it off. Which shall be Maretha, Africa or America?

Every capitalist in the world is interested in stopping this impending war between England and the Boers, and the literature of agitation for Socialism against the private capitalist must be greatly enriched by this controversy between Kruger and the Syndicates that are sucking the virility out of the sturdy old Dutch Republic, and they all cry like the devil: "Let us hide our tails!"

And so Mr. Vanderbilt killed himself with hard work. This is the obituary given him by the papers of New York. No one need go to the trouble of denying this, or anything else the New York papers say. But if he died of hard work, what a fearful insanity this money mania must be! Deroit of interest, beauty, poetry, use, what a dry root and what a harvest of dust it all is! What an unlovely life is that of its victims and what an unlovely world they kill themselves working to leave behind them. "To prevent others from working, he killed himself working."

It would be easy to show that the stark stoning industry of a Vanderbilt is not worthy of imitation; but the moral would spoil when our common sense whispers: "Come off, Corby did no harm to himself that way." But lest working people should be deprived of the moral benefits of such a virtuous way of a multi-millionaire's departing, we will assume that he fell a victim to hard work. Lesson 1: What a luxury hard work must be when —, etc. 2. What an inestimable advantage for us who can get it so easily for which this great man —, etc. 3. How grateful we ought to be who can keep on enjoying it while —, etc. 4. What a shame for us to grumble and even expect pay for that which this great man played even unto death: "Heads I win, tails you lose," to obtain.

I suppose that when the government of a nation becomes a matter of science, instead of the present gamble and scramble of its rude childhood, public men will consider it the chief duty of an administration to prevent the formation or growth of any self-supporting, independent wealthy institutions or men. This principle is at the root of all true democracy. When the army or the church, or any of the forms of aristocracy, becomes independent and self-supporting, or approaches that condition, the government falls or is weakened by the fact. The same law will apply to individuals who, each by himself, is the natural enemy of democracy. This fact and how to deal with it is the subject of social science as I understand it. Beware of long tails.

Now it is no science at all (or it is the science only of private oppression and robbery) for a national government to grant franchises of independence and power of self-support, with the enormous sway over the population which these attributes bring to any aristocracy or corporation. We see France to-day, like a hen on four hot griddles; without another to cool her toes on;—the church, the ancient regime, the capitalist and the army. In America we only have the third; but it covers the whole continent—so we are hot enough.

Can it Be That We Are Erring?

Can it be that we are erring, That our cause is doomed to die, And shall we, our hopes deferring, Shun the truth and court the lie? Is our faith but a chimera, Void of reason, bare of fact; Socialism but an era, Good in thesis, not in act?

Can it be that all is falsehood, And our creed insanity, Destined to destroy all manhood, All ambitious liberty? Shall poor mammon away its sceptre While poor starving beings gasp; Shall this cruel, monstrous spectre Hold this earth in iron grasp?

No, thrice no! Yet Justice liveth On this sphere with reason's light, Who to men of courage giveth Strength to battle for the right; Men who do not shrink nor falter Striving towards a sacred aim, Sacrificing on Truth's altar Life and honor, wealth and fame.

Socialism is their war cry, Death to Capital their goal, And Equality will draw their Brothers of a common soul, Who will plant the flag of Freedom In the lands of every zone, Who will banish wrong and serfdom, Placing Justice on the throne.

O! my comrades, do not tremble, SOCIALISM IS A TRUTH! 'Round its banner do assemble Men of intellect forsooth. It is modern civilization's Youngest, but her brightest son, Bringing cheer unto all nations, Happiness and Peace anon.

FRED'K KRAFFT.

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

BUNDLE RATES OF "THE PEOPLE."—Under 200 copies, 1 cent per copy; 200 to 500 copies, 75 cents per hundred; 500 copies and over, 50 cents per hundred.

SAN FRANCISCO AND CHICAGO FALL IN LINE.

Two of the Largest and Leading Sections in the Country Declare for the National Executive Committee and Emphatically Condemn the Misdeeds of the Deposed Officers. Harriman's Striking Indictment.

SAN FRANCISCO'S POSITION.

At a special meeting of the City Central Committee S. L. P. of San Francisco to consider the present troubles in the Party the following statement of the case by State Organizer Comrade Job Harriman was adopted by the Central Committee as defining the position of Section San Francisco in the premises and the same ordered printed as follows:

"I have hitherto refrained from publicly expressing my opinion upon the present party troubles because I did not think that facts were sufficiently developed upon which to found a final judgment. Now, however, the facts are at hand, and being State Organizer of California I feel it my duty to state the conclusion to which these facts have led me, and by which I shall henceforth firmly stand.

"Whatever may have been the differences of opinion as to the S. T. & L. A., the taxation, and the methods of attack previous to July 10, the fact is that on that date a crisis came and a part of Section New York endeavored to depose the N. E. C. and to replace them by a new N. E. C. The old N. E. C. while acknowledging that Section New York had a constitutional right to do so, alleged that their methods of procedure were illegal, and for that reason they refused to relinquish their claim to office. We therefore have a 'difficulty in the Party' in the form of two bodies claiming to be the legal National Executive Committee.

"Evidently both of them cannot be right. But how shall we determine which one is right is the important question. Does our constitution provide for such emergencies? If so then our course is determined.

"Article V, Section 2a, of our National Constitution provides that the 'duties of this Board (the Board of Appeals) shall be to settle upon appeal all difficulties in the Party.' Was the matter taken up to this Board on appeal? It was. Did this Board render a decision? It did. Was the decision correct or incorrect? The body known as the new N. E. C. claims that the decision is correct, while the old N. E. C. claims that it is incorrect. Hence the troubles in the Party are not settled. But in such cases, does the National Constitution provide a method of procedure? If so we are bound to follow it.

"Article V, Section 2b, provides that 'From all decisions of the Board of Appeals appeal may be taken to a general vote.' Was such an appeal taken by the old N. E. C. against whom the decision was rendered? Certainly not. But what was done? The old N. E. C. announced that they had suspended (?) Section Cleveland and hence the Board of Appeals because of this decision, and had removed the seat of the Board of Appeals to Section Providence, R. I., citing as authority for such act Article V, Section 6, of the constitution. But that section provides that 'no person connected with a case shall be qualified to sit on it.' Was any member of the Board of Appeals (which was located at Cleveland, Ohio) 'connected with the case' before it was taken to them upon appeal? Not one of them was involved. Had they then a right to sit on it? Most certainly they had. Was any member of the old N. E. C. connected with the case? Yes, every one was so connected? Had they any right to sit on the case? Absolutely no right whatever. Did they sit on it? Yes, and thereby broke the constitution.

"But the same Article V, Section 6, provides that if the issue is one in which the whole Section is interested, and such Section happens to be the one that chooses the Board, then the National Executive Committee shall appoint another Section (but not suspend the old one) to choose a Board of Appeals FOR THAT CASE.

"Was the whole of Section Cleveland involved? No, not a single member of it. Does their vote sustaining the Board of Appeals involve them? Not in the least. That was only a vote sustaining the decision and cannot involve them in the troubles leading to that decision. But if Section Cleveland was not involved in the issue, was the old N. E. C. justified in changing the seat of the Board of Appeals? Certainly not. Did they change it? They did, and for the second time broke the constitution.

"But since Section Cleveland was not involved in the issue decided by the Board of Appeals, but only by a referendum vote sustained that decision, it follows that the old N. E. C. had no constitutional right to suspend them, because such right would carry with it the power to suspend any and all Sections so sustaining such decision, even to a majority of the Party membership. But did the old N. E. C. suspend Section Cleveland for expressing its opinion by a referendum vote? It certainly did, and for the third time broke the constitution.

"But the last clause in Article V, Section 6, of the constitution provides that 'if the whole Section is interested' that chooses the Board is interested' then the N. E. C. shall appoint another Section to choose a Board of Appeals FOR THAT CASE. Did the old N. E. C. submit the case at issue to the new Board of Appeals? They did not, and thus for the fourth time broke the constitution.

"Did the old N. E. C. appeal from the decision of the Board of Appeals to a general Party vote, as provided in Article V, Section 2b? They did not. But what did they do? They asked for a referendum vote—not upon the decision of the Board, but upon the

question 'shall the old N. E. C. be sustained in ALL its acts since its election?' Having thus evaded the decision of the Board of Appeals by submitting a proposition foreign to the issue, they break the constitution for the fifth time.

"But since the old N. E. C. has no right to suspend a Section for expressing an opinion as to the decision of the Board of Appeals, that right being guaranteed by Art. V, Sec. 2b, of the constitution, it follows that all those Sections proclaimed to be suspended for this reason are not at all suspended from the Party, but are still members and have every right to vote on every proposition submitted. But the old N. E. C. will not permit such suspended (?) Sections to vote on the proposition as to whether or not the Party will support the old N. E. C. in every act since its election. The old N. E. C. is therefore taking a fractional vote and in so doing is breaking the constitution for the sixth time.

"There is now a still further and most important fact developed, namely, that the membership of Section New York, by a referendum vote, have decided in favor of deposing the old N. E. C. That they have this power is evident from Art. IV, Sec. 1, of the constitution.

"Since the original trouble was taken on appeal to the Board of Appeals; since the Board of Appeals have rendered a decision; since there was no appeal from their decision to a Party vote; since the issue was not submitted to any other Board of Appeals, and since Section New York has decided in favor of the new N. E. C., we have but one course to take, and that is to stand by the new N. E. C. and respond to their call for a convention, where all the facts will be brought to light and a proposed solution of the difficulties submitted to a vote of the Party.

"JOB HARRIMAN."

CHICAGO'S POSITION.

The events of the last few weeks have shown that the time has now come when the members of the S. L. P., who, holding to the strict class-conscious position of the Party, desire that it should enter the campaign of 1900 with the clearness and vigor which the importance of that campaign demands, should gather and discuss the situation within the Party determine upon the best methods of organization and preparation to further the Socialist cause. It is now evident to all that unless such a union and organization is effected at once the Party will enter the campaign rent with internal feud and torn by personal antagonisms. It is no longer a question of endorsing factions or recognizing governing bodies, but simply of the best method of preparing the Party organization and preserving the Socialist forces for the coming battle of the American proletariat.

Such work can only be done at a Party convention which shall be open to the representatives of every Section that was in good standing on the first day of July, 1899. This is no time to discuss the farcical antics of those servants of the Party who have sought to 'suspend' and expel their masters. By these actions they have placed themselves entirely out of consideration in the Socialist movement in America and the rank and file must proceed to act as if they had never existed. The time has now come for that rank and file to organize themselves for the conflict.

Owing to various reasons, and more especially financial exigencies, the Party has up to the present time, been organized from above down. The central body has extended and projected its will and organization upon the body of the membership throughout the country, instead of the central body being created by a conscious national organization. Such a condition being utterly at variance with Socialist principles was destined sooner or later to be overthrown. That necessary overthrow, which otherwise would have taken place in the regular course of events at some regularly called convention of the Party, was hastened by the action of those to whom that central machinery had been entrusted. Instead of adapting their position to the actual facts and seeking in every way to infuse the SPIRIT of democracy into the somewhat despotic form of organization, and thus make the transition to the democratic FORM more easy, they endeavored, on the contrary, to convert those forms into a means of carrying out their own despotic will. To this end they sought to absorb in themselves the legislative, executive, and judicial power of the Party, and have not only disregarded the constitutional forms within which they were supposed to work, but have also sought to override the will of their masters—the rank and file. Having in their possession the means of communication between the membership, they used those names to disseminate their personal prejudices and opinions and have endeavored to make it appear that such personal differences were questions of Party principle and that all those opposed to them were traitorous to the principles of Socialism. They have in this way succeeded in creating a personal Party, a thing utterly repugnant to the Socialist philosophy and impossible of continuance in a Socialist movement.

This situation has at last culminated in the present disorder in the Party and rupture in the Party organization. The only consistent step to be now taken is for the Party membership to

meet in convention and to there rearrange the Party machinery in accord with the spirit of democracy. But here we find that those who formerly acted as our servants and who were in that capacity, placed in charge of the Party machinery, insisting upon again frustrating the will of the Party in every possible way. They only submit the question of a convention long after they have been constitutionally forced to do so and when they have as far as possible barred all save their personal adherents from representation at such a convention.

The temporary N. E. C., on the other hand, have recognized that the Party machinery which is in their possession is the property of the Party as a whole, and have placed the same at the disposal of the Party membership to enable them to meet and arrange for a convention. Therefore we earnestly request all those Sections who really wish the welfare of the Party and the advancement of the cause of the American proletariat to unite in the call for an immediate convention. Let us agree upon some date not later than the last of November, when we can meet and thoroughly discuss the matters at issue within the Party organization and arrange for a Party platform and constitution that shall be truly representative of the class-conscious Socialists of America. There will then be ample time to discuss such a constitution and platform by the membership at large on the referendum and it will not be forced through in the heat of a campaign as was our present constitution.

With the threat held over the heads of the membership and that discussion meant division in the front of the enemy. If this is done the Socialist Labor Party will be able to enter upon this closing campaign of the century, standing upon a clear class-conscious platform, working through a thoroughly democratic constitution and inspired by a unity of purpose and enthusiasm throughout its entire membership that will constitute it the one solid rock in the midst of the political wreckage of the capitalist parties, the one firm and clear position amid a mass of confusion, and will maintain it in the future as it always has in the past the van-guard and path-maker for the revolutionary proletariat of America.

Adopted at regular meeting of Central Committee of Section Chicago, S. L. P., Sept. 12, 1899.

For the Section:

JAS. S. SMITH, Secretary.

LABOR.

(Continued from page 1.)

bears so heavily as on the working class.

By the laws of progress the laboring class is destined to overthrow the capitalist class as ruling class, and establish itself in power. Thus for the first time in history all class distinction will be abolished, as all who are part of society must then be laborers. As there is no class beneath to exploit, it must as a class exploit nature and the means of production, and slavery in every form will be abolished from the face of the earth.

To understand its mission must be the first thing for the laboring class to learn. When it once understands this, the worst is over. To instill knowledge into the minds of the telling slaves of capitalism is the mission of the Socialist agitators of the Socialist Labor Party. Far from wishing, as the deluded workers are led to believe by lackies of the capitalist class, to wreck their unions, we seek to preserve them and add to their power, by impressing upon the minds of the deluded ones the power of the ballot. If wielded by class-conscious union men it would soon give to their class the power to make laws and enforce them, thus doing away with the necessity of begging for labor laws, which, left to the capitalist to enforce, become a mere farce.

Rouse yourselves, workmen. Think for yourselves, and by a class-conscious ballot of the Socialist Labor Party, take not only the day, Labor Day, thrown to you as a sop by the ruling class, but every day in the year by gaining control of the political power and through that the means by which you must produce the necessities of life, the land and all other means of production. To be owned and operated co-operatively by those who alone can use them: the Laboring Class.

"CONTRACT" LABOR.

What is implied in "contract labor" is incidentally disclosed by an American citizen residing in the Transvaal, whose comments on social conditions there we published recently. The gold mines of course cannot be worked without laborers, and the Kafirs are employed because white labor is too costly. These Kafirs are under the control of their chiefs, just as the Hessian peasants were under the control of their Elector, and when the chief sells their services they are compelled to carry out the bargain. The persons who manage this traffic make large profits. They go among the Kafirs and ingratiate themselves, and when the proper stage of friendship has been reached, the trader suggests the purchase of a hundred men to the chief. He pays the chief perhaps half-a-dollar a head for the "contract-laborers," and gets ten dollars when he turns them over to the mine owner. Once set at work, the Kafir is not likely to break his "contract." He is registered and tagged, and if he shows any signs of insubordination he is sent to jail and flogged. His condition is slightly removed from slavery in that his term of labor is defined and he is paid wages; but it is idle to pretend that he is a free laborer. Some day the full story of "contract-labor" in Hawaii will be told to the people of the United States, and they will have to give their judgment on it. They can be assured that without contract labor, tropical possessions are of very little commercial value, and they must decide whether the reestablishment of slavery in any form is not too high a price to pay for somewhat remote possibilities of profit.—[New York "Evening Post."

BUNDLE RATES OF "THE PEOPLE."—Under 200 copies, 1 cent per copy; 200 to 500 copies, 75 cents per hundred; 500 copies and over, 50 cents per hundred.

MILITARISM AND SOCIALISM IN BELGIUM.

In no other country is the agitation against militarism so intensive as in Belgium. This is due to the fact that militarism has in no other country acquired such ugly forms.

As soon as a Belgian reaches the age of nineteen he must present himself to draw his lot which decides whether he is to enter military service or not. Unlike in other countries, this procedure is not a mere formality. There are 40,000 conscripts every year, while only 13,000 are needed. The Belgian conscription is thus a veritable lottery. All sorts of gambling are forbidden to the Belgian, the only thing he has a right to gamble for is his own skin.

In addition there is the system of substitutes. The rich can buy their freedom from military service. The amount to be paid for the substitute is yearly announced by a decree of the king. Belgium is at present worth 1,600 francs according to the appraising of the Father of his country. The one who is able to pay this sum is thus relieved from the duty of personally defending his fatherland, or better to say, his money bag. He may get a poor devil for a substitute. The latter may then wear the king's uniform for twenty-eight months, or four years if assigned to the artillery or cavalry.

In ordinary times the Belgian army consists of 40,000 soldiers; but in time of war it can be increased to 200,000. The military budget amounts to a trifle of 92 and a half million francs, or 15 francs per capita, which is less than in other countries. But one must not forget that Belgium is a neutral State. It needs an army for the "internal" enemy only. General Bresson, when Minister of War, admitted with cynical impudence that Belgium needed a larger army because one cannot tell what perils the country may be brought to by "agitated" workmen.

The struggle against this hated system of militarism is carried on mainly by the "jeunes gardes socialistes," the Socialist youth. There are about 120 such organizations scattered all over the country with a membership of nearly 10,000. They form a national association with a General Council at the head of it, which is conducting the propaganda against militarism in general and its Belgian excrement in particular.

Twice a year, at the time of the drawing of lots and of the enrolling in the army, the "jeunes gardes" publish two papers in the French and Flemish languages, called "The Conscript" and the "Kaserner" (The Barracks), the two having a circulation of 50,000 copies. Numerous meetings (about 300 in number) are held at the same time.

On the eve of recruiting parades take place in all of the larger cities. These manifestations are very popular with the people, as they have no great sympathy for the army. On the very day of recruiting large open air mass meetings are held by agitators of the Socialist party, in which they explain to the conscripts the charms of militarism. It happens quite often that the conscripts before approaching the urn, enter their protest against the infancy of the army law. Such "protestants" are immediately put out of the hall by the gendarmes. Others refuse point blank to draw their lots, others again arrive in closed ranks with a red banner in front and under the accompaniment of Socialist songs. It even happens that Socialist Councilmen who are entrusted with the supervision of the recruiting operation, take part in these demonstrations. Thus in 1897 the Socialist Councilman of Anderlecht invited the relatives of the conscripts to appear with the latter. When all of them had come, he gave the floor to a Socialist speaker, who made a speech against militarism, after which our Socialist official proceeded with the business of the day. Of course, he was suspended from office by the clerical government, but this in no way prevented several Progressive and Socialist Councilmen and county officials from arranging demonstrations against the present army law.

But the propaganda against militarism does not stop at the doors of the barracks. The "jeunes gardes" when drafted into the army form secret circles to make converts. They keep up connections with their organizations and usually receive monthly contributions from the latter. They also receive Socialist papers, although the army regulations prohibit the reading of such. These "secret circles" work splendidly; in some parts of Flanders which seemed inaccessible to Socialism, Socialist organizations have sprung up whose founders had been won over to the party during their service in the army.

It goes without saying that the government has left no means untried to prevent the spread of Socialism in the army. It brought the Socialist agitators before the court-martial and had them convicted. It has forbidden the soldiers to visit the Labor Lyceums (Maisons de Peuple), the gathering places of the Socialists. But all this is of no avail. The soldiers get more and more interested in Socialism. And it happens quite often that a dozen or two of them slip out at night from the barracks to listen to a Socialist speaker in some out-of-the-way place where they are not threatened by detection.

The clericals, too, have tried to do something to stem the tide of Socialism in the army. In order to awaken in the soldiers the spirit of Christian meekness they arrange messes and preach to them sermons. But as the soldiers have not given any evidence of enjoying much going to church, side attractions have been resorted to in the form of cigars and beer distributed free among the soldiers after leaving church. But this has not helped matters much either.

To what extent the Socialist "infection" had affected the army a number of years ago may be seen from the reply of the governors of the provinces to the government, given in 1893, when the latter inquired as to the reliability of the troops in case of a general strike. Most of the colonels in the army declared that the "intense Socialist propaganda among the troops made it impossible for them to vouch for their soldiers." There are Socialists even among the officers. The "Peuple," the official organ of the Belgian Social Democracy, has a standing head "A

Farmée," under which a column is devoted to exposing the evils prevailing in the army.

In very many cases the information is supplied by army officers. It is self understood that the "jeunes gardes" are prosecuted in the every possible way by the government. In 1894 and 1896 the editors of the "Conscripts" were sentenced to six months each in jail. In 1895 the editors of the "Barracks" were sentenced to prison, the total of the term of imprisonment amounting to fifty months. To this should be added numerous sentences for insulting the army.

"REAL ESTATE"

Versus

ELEVATORS & TROLLEYS

The "Washington Post," in a particularly clear-headed capitalist article sets forth reasons for the decline or stagnation in real estate prices. It declares that the modern elevator has made it possible to transact ten times more business on a given area of ground space than formerly. It cites the 25-story office buildings, each of which contains more firms than whole blocks could accommodate a few years ago. It cites the department stores which transact more business under one roof than was formerly possible under a hundred roofs, and asserts that the success of these new conditions is largely due to the perfection of the modern elevator. It sagely remarks that these conditions have come to stay—and increase.

As the capacity of each plot of ground has been multiplied many times it is equivalent to the addition of so much area to the former city. "Business property" of the old style (represented by empty stores and vacant offices) can therefore look for no immediate advance in prices.

Turning to "residence property" the destructive elevator has again retarded prices of older residences. The apartment house of seven to twelve stories, with every convenience under one roof and the means of perpendicular transit making the upper floors the more desirable, do for the older residences the same service as for business property. Tenement houses for the poor, where elevators do not enter, are the only profitable investment left for small landlords. Here another and a greater danger threatens. The trolley has accomplished horizontally what the elevator does perpendicularly—increased the available residence area. There is, however, some hope as yet. While there is no charge for elevator service, the trolley service is sufficiently expensive to keep the poor workmen and their families crowded into the profitable tenement property. If trolley service can be maintained in private hands, tenement property will always pay the landlord. If "municipal ownership" prevails, even then the landlords for whose benefit most of our municipal affairs are conducted will be protected. The fear of Socialism, however, makes cowards of prospective investors, for probably one of the first relief measures adopted by Socialists in power would be to make the horizontal trolley ride as free as the perpendicular elevator ride. The same reason for making elevators free—to increase the available area—would apply with more force to the trolley. Then would the crowded tenement suffer the same fate as the small stores—abandonment. Given the short work day and free transportation, homes free from landlords with all the comforts possible under the Co-operative State, we could proceed to reconstruct our city and with the new environments build a higher, nobler civilization than capitalists dream of. Such a civilization awaits the fiat of an aroused working class.

H. B. SALISBURY.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

- BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: Friedrich Klatt, 288 Nichols street.
CLEVELAND, O.: C. F. Schmidt, 61 Public square.
DETROIT, MICH.: Emil Steyer, 580 Elmwood street.
HARTFORD, CONN.: John Schall, 108 Ward street.
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PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Paul Loegel, 145 Crescent street.
TRACUS, N. Y.: Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myer's Block.
UTICA, N. Y.: K. F. A. Nitzsche, 6 Columbia street.
NEW HOBOKEN, N. J.: Ewald Ufert, 510 Spring street.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.: Wm. Lippelt, 223 Chamber of Commerce Block.

This is the way several New York Assembly Districts try to increase the circulation of The People: A list of voters of the district is obtained from the City Record and as many names as the District can afford to pay for are placed on the mailing list of The People for about five weeks. At the end of this time, individual members of the District, elected for that purpose, call at the respective houses and try to induce the readers to subscribe. The comrades are enabled in this way not only to do some good work for The People, but also for the cause of Socialism in general. The method has proven so far to be very successful.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, if all present intention is the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

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

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized. All communications should be written on one side of the paper only. The appearance of an article in these columns does not commit the editor to its views.]

Philadelphia's "Towering Tidal Wave"

Editor The People.—Many eminent students of human character hold that modesty is always a concomitant of real genius. If genius is thus indicated, and its manifestations throughout the country run parallel to the phenomena here, the future of the small-stated gentleman who has humbly undertaken to save human progress is secure. It will no longer be necessary for him to boycott the tonsorial profession in an endeavor to resemble Karl Marx, nor deny his ancestry in order to attain a leadership. In the Beckman street "Shunk" of last week I note that 56 votes are recorded as being the Quaker City's contribution to the "Towering Tidal Wave,"—that number of persons in the reorganized Section (?) Philadelphia, it is alleged, having endorsed "all the acts" of the late lamented Socialist-Saving Corps who valiantly gave up their official lives in a heroic struggle against the hordes of tax-paying, reactionary confusionists who were hell-bent "disloyalty-ward." He is a mean man who will monkey with the epithet on a tombstone, no matter how untruthful it may be; but in this case the rights of the living outweigh any considerations for the deceased. At the meeting at which the aforesaid 56 votes were alleged to have been cast, there were exactly 17 persons present, of whom 11 had been members on July 10, the others being converts. The "Towering Tidal Wave" vintage who caught class-consciousness during the dog-days and have not as yet gotten over it. Such a number of persons for admiration. The vote, might just as easily have been 104, or 506, or 1,006, but the loyal disciples of De Leon, with true Yeomanry and the "Towering Tidal Wave" medal over to the brilliant author of "The Towering Tidal Wave" and "The Socialist Thorn in Humanity's Side"—Henry Austin, alias Daniel De Leon.

F. W. LONG.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19, 1899.

Wants a National Convention.

Editor The People.—In view of the recent developments in the Party, consider it the duty of every Socialist to discuss them so as to be able at our National Convention to find ways and means to prevent a like occurrence in the future. I have read your constitution amended in several ways and made more explicit. I have studied closely the proceedings of the National Executive Committee for almost a year in The People and heard both sides of the story, and with all that I consider myself quite fit to judge without a National Convention. I am forced to take exception to the article of George A. Eastman, in the issue of The People of Sept. 5, against the National Convention. Any fair-minded person who has studied The People previous to this disruption and is informed on the dispute, can readily see that the only way to get at facts is an impartial trial, such as would be given by a National Convention of the Party, and that not enlightened persons who look to the same source. I would like to see all Sections insist that all comrades who were such previously to a National Convention at the convention. I would like to see discussed in these columns the trade union movement. I am unfortunately not a pure and simple Socialist, but of all the Socialists I met in the organization I have yet to find one but what worked ardently for the union to take political action as a body. We Socialists criticize the pure and simple for preventing the solidarity of the working class by fighting the question of the common enemy, the capitalist, and the same men whom we thus address, at least some of them, believe in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, fighting and are unions in the same line, which I think is by no means any better. I believe in organizing the S. T. & L. A. in the first place, and I would urge that we carry the proposition of the National Convention unanimously as I honestly believe it is the only way of getting at facts. I can't see how any faction that believes they are in the right can object to this. Fraternally, W. H. CROGER.

Nelson, B. C., Sept. 11, 1899.

In Chelsea Like Everywhere.

Editor The People.—At a meeting of Section Chelsea, S. L. P., held August 20, the Section decided to hold a National Executive Committee by a vote of 5 to 4. At the next business meeting of the Section it was voted to reconsider this motion by a vote of 10 to 5 in view of the fact that said meeting was packed by members from Boston, Mr. Stevens and some more) and reorganize under the old constitution. The National Executive Committee, and to recognize in the future only such communications as come from the new N. E. C., also to draw all stamps, literature, etc., from them. The day after the meeting was the caucus for delegate for the National Convention, and the City Central Committee of the new N. E. C. and attended the caucus as officers. But there were several members of the Party attending the caucus who believed in the new Executive. Arriving at the caucus, one of our members was greeted by the words, "You ain't in the Section now and if you open your mouth in this caucus we will call the police" (just one of the many ways of their style of doing business I will refer you to some of the incidents in connection with that caucus). In the first place, the caucus opened, they had to get out on the street for half an hour to get officers, such as secretary, etc., so that they could vote themselves into office. The night before several members were asked whether they were willing to act as delegates to the State Convention, and expressed their consent. But when it came to election, instead of electing one of the members of the Section, they elected Martha Moore Avery of Boston. In the first place, they are not going to hold a caucus in Boston. After the caucus the chairman asked Mrs. Avery to speak at our comrades' a dinner before the public. The Stunks have been answered quite sufficiently.

J. W. FITCH.—It is true that many unions do not admit women to membership. The American Federation of Labor draws no color line, and unless a union agrees to do the same, it is not admitted to the Federation.

LETTER BOX.

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

J. C. B. CHICAGO.—Your letter will not be published. It hardly throws any new light on the controversy and gives no new facts.

F. N. SAN FRANCISCO.—While appreciating the noble sentiments and advanced views brought out in your letter, we do not think it advisable to publish it, as the less the good name of our comrades is dragged before the public the better for the Party and all concerned. The Stunks have been answered quite sufficiently.

D. There are, or at least there were, a few colored men in the Socialist ranks, though their number is very small. Of course no objection would be made to their joining the Party on the contrary, it would be hailed with joy.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Henry Slobodin, 184 William street, New York.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA. National Executive Committee. Secretary, Henry B. Ashplant, London, Ont.

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

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Charles B. Copp, 64 E. 4th street, New York. Meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., at above place.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Section Greater New York. Organizer, Rudolph Grossman. Meets every Thursday evening at above place.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, Section Greater New York. Organizer, Rudolph Grossman. Meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday of the month at 64 E. 4th street.

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

Donations to the Jewish "Daily Volkzeitung" Fund.

Table listing names and donation amounts for the Jewish "Daily Volkzeitung" Fund, including H. S., W. Mahler, I. N., etc.

For the locked-out workmen in Denmark. Collected from sympathizers in the Judge Building \$5.00

National Executive Committee.

The regular meeting convened at 184 William street, Sept. 12, 1899, with Comrade Fahl in the chair.

Session of the National Executive Committee, Sept. 19. Comrade Becker in the chair.

From Worcester, Mass., that elections of delegates to State Convention were held. Many important Sections in the State have failed to comply with the law.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO BEGINNING TO SEE THE TRUTH.

A special meeting of the Central Committee of Section San Francisco, held at Pythian Castle on Monday evening, Sept. 24.

On reading the call for special meeting it was discovered that the purpose of the meeting was the discussion of Party troubles.

"WHEREAS, We, the City Central Committee of the S. L. P. of San Francisco, being thoroughly convinced that the depositing of the old National Executive Committee was constitutionally performed, and being desirous of supporting our regular Party authority now upheld by an overwhelming vote of the membership in the City of New York, do hereby:

"RESOLVE, That we immediately and hereby do voice our sentiments in favor of the unqualified support of the New National Executive and we advise all supporters of constitutional methods to adhere to their Committee and to offer no sanction or support to the deposed National Executive Committee pending a general Party vote or a representative convention."

It was voted that Comrade Hinkey, of New York, should be given 30 minutes to present the side of the Old National Executive Committee and Comrade Harriman the side of the New S. L. P., all other members of the meeting to support the latter speaker.

It was voted that the above resolution with Comrade Harriman's statement in support of it be published in The People (154 William street), "The Workers' Cause," "The Tagblatt," and "The Clarion," (Statement published on page 3-Editor.)

Connecticut.

To the Sections in Connecticut:—The development of the Party affairs during the past two months has furnished ample evidence of the justice of the action of the General Committee of Section Greater New York on July 10.

The time has come when every Party member should decide whether he will follow a shallow demagogue and help to still further split and weaken the Socialist movement, or devote his time and energy to strengthening and preparing the Socialist Labor Party for the coming battle with capitalism.

We, therefore, call upon the Sections in Connecticut, and especially those who, prompted to hasty action by prejudiced information, have heretofore supported the deposed officers, to assist in restoring the Party organization to a firmer basis through a special convention, so that the recurrence of similar trouble in the future shall be effectually prevented.

The State Executive Committee. W. E. WHITE, Secretary, 229 Exchange st., New Haven.

Massachusetts.

To all Sections of the S. L. P. in the State of Massachusetts:—Section Boston, at its meeting held on Sept. 18, elected eleven delegates (which is their proper quota) to represent said Section at Worcester on Sept. 24 and 25.

All persons having claims against Section Boston, S. L. P., will please send their bills at once to: M. KAPLAN, Organizer, 164 North street, Boston.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF SECTION BOSTON.

All members who believe in upholding the Party Platform and Constitution, and who have not yet enrolled in the reorganized Section, will please send their names at once to: M. KAPLAN, Organizer, 164 North street, Boston.

SECTION CHELSEA.

At the regular meeting of Section Chelsea, S. L. P., held at Nichols Hall, Sept. 12, at 8 p. m., the following resolutions were adopted: 1) To reconsider the minutes of previous meeting; 2) To reorganize the Section in accordance with the State Committee and the Beckman street Executive; 3) To recognize communications from the State Committee.

Michigan.

Section Detroit has elected a State Committee composed as follows: Gustave Zant, chairman; Joseph Dyke, treasurer; Chas. Schroeder, financial secretary; Aug. Monach, George Rapp, Gustave Herzog; Geo. A. Eastman, recording and corresponding secretary, 138 Orchard street, Detroit, Mich.

New York.

Through the failure on the part of the secretaries of the various Districts to hand in to the Organizer the meeting place of the open air meetings in time to have it announced in The People, no notices of such meetings can appear in our English organ.

COMRADES OF GREATER NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

The following Districts were represented at the New York County Convention which met to nominate various candidates on Saturday, the 16th inst., at the Labor Lyceum: 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 23d, 24th, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d and 33d Assembly Districts.

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THE KING'S COUNTY CONVENTION MADE THE FOLLOWING NOMINATIONS:

For Sheriff—Herthold Corn. For Judge of the Supreme Court—H. Schlueter and Henry St. For Surrogate—Henry Slobodin. For Sheriff—Berthold Corn.

Pennsylvania.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To all Sections of the Socialist Labor Party in Pennsylvania. Greeting! Comrades!—The State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania is pleased to report that far more than the requisite number of signatures to our nomination papers having been secured, certified and filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, our position on the official ballot is secure.

The following resolution was then introduced: "WHEREAS, We, the City Central Committee of the S. L. P. of San Francisco, being thoroughly convinced that the depositing of the old National Executive Committee was constitutionally performed, and being desirous of supporting our regular Party authority now upheld by an overwhelming vote of the membership in the City of New York, do hereby:

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

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

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

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

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of public dependence, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own 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 to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

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

- 1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable.
5. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
6. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
8. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
9. Repeal of all laws of vagrancy, conspiracy and summary laws.
10. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality.
11. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.
12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).
13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States.
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 municipal), wherever it exists.
17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.
18. Municipal self-government.
19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections.
20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.
21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States.
22. Administration of justice to be free of charge.
23. Abolition of capital punishment.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 64 East 4th Street, N. Y.

(Store open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.)

Table listing books and prices from the Labor News Company, including 'The Communist Manifesto', 'The Theory of Value', 'The Science of Socialism', etc.

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

The Crime of Ruby Rochfort.

(A BAYRIDGE STORY.) By Peter E. Burrows. In a story of emotion, adventure and mystery of a thrilling kind, Mr. Burrows is a master of the pen.

New Jersey Socialist and Socialist Organisations.

are requested to correspond with the only regularly and legally elected State Committee and Secretary. John P. Weigel, Trenton, N. J.

Trades and Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding 12 lines) will be inserted under this heading free of charge at the rate of \$2.00 per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION. Meetings every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS). Meetings every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB. Meetings every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 100th street, New York.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS UNION. Meetings every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 100th street, New York.

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY. Meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., at 100th street, New York.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. Under the above name the Jewish Socialists are about to organize a co-operative plan for the purpose of publishing a Jewish daily and other Jewish literature.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: PAUL A. ESCHEL, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance.

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

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Carl Klingelhoetter, Graduate of the University of Berlin, ANGEL PHARMACY. Established 1859.

74 Ave. A, Corner 5th st. Telephone Call, 1345 Spring. NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM.

949-955 Willoughby Av. (Corner 61-63 Myrtle Street). Meeting Room. Large Hall for Mass Meetings.

H. B. SALISBURY, Counselor at Law, 50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 3/4 North 6th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I. Goldmann's Printing Office. See New Chambers and William Streets.

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney at Law, 80 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Frank.