

VOL. 1X .- NO. 47.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 18, 1900.

SEATTLE, WASH Preudly Enters the Municipal

Revolutionary up to the Handle.

Field of Battle.

Fistform, Ticket, Attitude and Tactics Ring With the Clear Notes of Proletarian Class-Conscious Intelligence. -Clear the Way, for We Are Coming, Clear the Way !-

SEATTLE, Wash, Feb. 2 .- Sunday, January 28th, was a historic date in the city of Seattle. Then, for the first time in its history, did the Socialist Labor Party in this city meet in convention and nominate a full municipal ticket pon a working class platform. Our Party is the first to hold its convention. We fire the first gun.

Promptly at 10 o'clock, Comrade William H. Walker, secretary of Section Seattle, opened the convention, and read the call. Comrade Raymond Blaine was made temporary chairman, and Comrade Blumer temporary secre-Committees were elected on tary. credentials, order of business and platform and resolutions. Adjournment was then taken until 11.30 a.m.

Upon reassembling the Committee on Credentials reported all the wards of the city represented, and thirty-four delegates entitled to seats. Comrade Walter Walker was then elected permanent chairman and Comrade Blumer permanent secretary. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions (W. S. Dalton, chairman) then made its report. report, after being slightly mended, was accepted by the convention. Following is the

PLATFORM.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions made the following report as the municipal platform of the Socialist

the municipal platform of the Socialist Labor Party, which was adopted: "The Socialist Labor Party of Seattle, in convention assembled, indoreses the platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America. We indorse and ap-prove of the straightforward course of our national organ Tur Proper 61 our national organ, THE PEOPLE, 61 Beekman street, New York, and pledge our support to THE DAILY PEOPLE. "As the political organization our support to The DAILY PEOPLE. "As the political organization of the working class, we recognize the neces-sity of aggressive trades unions that fight for working class interests only. Therefore we heartily indorse the So-cialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

WHEREAS. Class interest and class politics are inseparable, divide as they may on trifling issues, the labor fleecers are always united on the question of labor fleecing. So-called 'independent' or 'citizens'' movements are only the efforts of cunning political tricksters to blind and divide the working class.

"RESOLVED, That we call on the workers to shun all such factions and arties of the capitalist class, and to apport the only party that stands for working class interests—the Socialist abor Party.

"WHEREAS, The franchises for street lways in Seattle have been corruptly control to private corporations, and the people robbed of their rights by the wellical tools of the capitalist class the city council,

DLVED, That w e demand the un anditional recovery by the city of all municipal franchises, rights and propity that have been alienated from the sople, and that the wage-earners emalar work, lighting plants, etc., shall perate the same in the interest of the serking class, according to the follow-F principles: (1) The employees to t their own superintendents and men. (2) No wage worker to rethe less than \$3 per day; the day shall A exceed eight hours. (3) A portion the profits to be divided among the ters; another portion to be set as a pension fund for aged or dis-workers. (4) No employee shall tincharged for political reasons. (5) ions of fares and improved ser-



"We demand that the city charter be amended as follows: "Whenever three (3) per cent, of the duly qualified electors of the city shall petition for the submission of any measure to be voted on by the people, it shall be the duty of the city officials to call an election for said purpose; when a majority of the people vote in favor of any measure at such an election, it shall become law and be subject to no veto. "We demand the establishment of a

city medical department, so that com-petent medical attendance may be had at cost, or free when necessary. "The city to establish and maintain

a city fuel store, fuel to be sold at cost. "The city to furnish in convenient localities as many commodious bath houses as may be needed, the use of the same to be free to the public.

"The city to acquire possession of land within its boundaries and erect thereon comfortable houses for the workers, to be rented at permanent rentals calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative ex-

"We demand the immediate erection of enough school buildings to comfort-ably accommodate all the children of school age in Seattle; that enough additional teachers, janitors, etc., be employed to conduct same, and that the wages of all school employees be not less than \$75 per month for twelve months; that all children of school age be compelled to attend school, and that they be furnished, when necessary, with free text books, free meals, free cloth-ing and free car rides. "We demand the enactment of an

ordinance making it a felony for an employer of labor to employ children of school age."

of school age." The report of the Committee on Al-dermanic Nominations was adopted, and the candidates for other offices named without contest. The following

. TICKET

was then nominated: Mayor-JACOB B. OLCOVICH. Corporation Counsel-W. S. DALTON. Comptroller-RAYMOND BLAND. Treasurer-Sev. M. DEHLY. Councilmen-at-large-A. O. LINSCOTT, WILLIAM H. WALKER.

Councilmen: ouncilmen: First Ward-DAVID KETUS, Second Ward-C. S. KAUFFMAN, Third Ward-W. J. PHIPPS, FOURTH Ward-D. RODMER, Fifth Ward-WALTER WALKER. Sixth Ward-CHARLES HAMBERT. Seventh Ward-ABE BREARCLIFF. Eighth Ward-HENRY BLUMER, Ninth Ward-JOHN W. ULONETTE. A commute committee of fuce w

A campaign committee of five was then elected, and after singing the "Workingmen's Marseillaise" the con-vention adjourned sine die.

Section Seattle is in the habit of holding enthusiastic propoganda meet-ings, but the meeting held in the even-ing probably eclipsed any heretofore held by us. After music by our own orchestra (and she's a good one), the "Marseillaise" was sung with a will. John W. Ulonette, a young speaker who promises to make his march in the working class movement, then made

a short address, after which Comrade Dalton (Stanislaus Cullen), the poet laureat of the working class, de-livered the address of the evening, on "Barbarism and Civilization," closing with a scathing denunciation of the capitalist class, and the recitation of his own poem, "Boor-zhwa, the Pig That Talks Like a Man." The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the So-cialist Labor Party. It is true that movements make men.

but it is equally true that men make movements. That we have here in the practically undeveloped, middle-class State of Washington a movement that is purely proletarian is no accident. That must be ascribed to the fact that the leading spirits of the movement here are men, manly men, enthusiastic men, DETERMINED, revolutionary So-cialists. With such war horses of the party here as Comrades Dr. T. J. Dean and Walter Walker, with such eloquent defenders of the proletariat as Comdefenders of the proletariat rades Thomas Lawry, W. S. Dalton and W. J. Martin, have we won the respect here not only of the working class, but even of the capitalist press.



Soul. Confession of Past Errors-A Remarkable Vocalulary Illustrating the Blight of

Capitalism. - Utopian Socialism and Practical Socialism. JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 1 .-- At an agitation meeting, held by the Section,

Comrade Charles De Silva delivered an address, many of the points of which were very telling. He said in substance: "Owing to the present miserable social conditions, I was taken out of school and placed in a factory at a tender age, instead of going through college, as I should have done. Therefore, I ask you to overlook any grammatical errors I may make. My father was displaced by machinery, so he carried the dinner to me, instead of my carrying the dinner to him. Under Socialism there will be no such "carrying of dinners," because four hours of work will keep us in comfort if not in luxury. The boy will then be able to go through college and become a useful member of society.

"Under the present conditions a boy of sixteen has better chances than has a man of thirty. Even if the vast army of the unemployed was put to work under the present system, all the foreign markets that might be opened up would not relieve the glut. Under Socialism, when there is more wealth than we know what to do with, the people would all take a grand holiday till more products were needed; but under capitalism, the more and faster we produce the surer we are to starve as unemployed.

"I was blind, also, once. I used to sell my vote to the different candidates. The candidate who bought my vote was my bell-wether. He led me into saloons my bell-wether. He led me into saloons and filled my pockets with cigars. I marched through mud and rain, and shouted myself hoarse for him. But when he was elected he did not even notice me again—till next campaign. Surely, the wool was pulled over my eyes, then. But now the Socialist Labor Party is my light house and under its Party is my light-house, and under its watchful eye I shall remain until victory crowns our efforts.

"'What is the essential difference between Utopian and Modern Socialism?' The first is a lofty ideal; the second soundly practical. Utopian Socialism is simply an enterprise on the part of certain individuals to reconstruct so-city according to an ideal. It appeals to sentiment. Modern Socialism, on the other hand, appeals to men's brains, to their self-interest. It does not, however, apeal to all men: only to the working class, the oppressed ones. Some say that 'sentiment rules the world,' but the Socialist says that 'material interests determine man's action, individu-ally and collectively.'

"Under this awful capitalist system a cynical dictionary springs up—the unnatural definitions in which we are prompted by the misery we see all about us. Here are a few samples: 'Creation: a failure'; Life: a bore'; 'Man: a fraud'; 'Woman: a fraud and a bore combined'; 'Beauty: a deception'; 'Love: a disease'; 'Marriage: a mistake'; 'A child: a nuisance'; 'Good: hypocrisy'; 'the Devil: a fable'; 'Evil: delectation'; wisdom: seinsnness; 'Happiness: a delusion'; 'Friendship: humbug'; 'Gen-erosity: imbecility.' Were we not hap-pier when we were monkeys? Under Socialism, when everybody is owner of the mean of modution when the means of production, when everyone has equal opportunities for enjoy-ing the benefits of civilization, who will then think of such definitions for the noblest terms in language? "The capitalists' next move will be to enlist the wage slaves as soldiers are now enlisted—to serve so many years, if not sooner discharged. If a man quit work then it will be 'desertion,' and when he combined with others it would be 'mutiny,' and punishable as such. Now, fellow-workers, you may expect this if the present conditions last much longer. When the capitalistss control Congress so completely as to have it pass such a bill, you may get ready to wake up some morning to find yourselves chattel slaves. "Read our platform for yourselves. See where your interest lies. Vote yourself into the courts, the legislature and behind the guns generally—and that you can only do by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party."



The Lorraine Mill Operatives Being Redeemed from his Plutches, he Turns up Lonsdale, is Worsted, Challenged, he Accepts and then Crawls Out.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6 .- On the 17th of last month Comrade Charles Kroll, of the Rhode Island District, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, spoke before a meeting of the Lorraine Mill operatives, at which Matt. Hart, of New Bedford, was also present. Hart had talked to the operatives before, and he had been requested to come to the meeting prepared to organize the operatives into the National Federation of Textile workers, of which he is president. As a result of a meeting had with the executive committee of the temporary organization that had been formed, Comrade Kroll was given permission to appear before the meeting when Hart was there. The comrade took advantage of the opportunity, and his presence took the starch out of Hart. After about twenty minutes of floundering about Hart sat down, and Comrade Kroll went at it hammer and tongs. The textile workers apparently liked what Kroll had to say so well that when his half-hour was up they told him to keep on, which he did for an hour and ten minutes. The result, as you perhaps already know, was that by a vote of 70 to 9, taken three days after, they decided to join the Alliance. Squirming Under New Trade-Union-

ist Lash. This, no doubt, must have made the fakirs wild, and, in addition, the fact that Kroll had handled the whole gang without gloves, showing up their dirty records, and exposing Hart right before the very people that they had so firmly expected would soon become their dupes, must have been worse than wormwood. A few days later, at the meeting in Lonsdale, the whole gang -Whitehead, Hart, Hibbert and four or his others who ran the alleged led-eration-were on deck. The monient they spotted Comrade Kroll they grew wild. When the meeting was called to order the chairman requested all pres-ent who were not strikers to leave the ent who were not strikers to leave the room; Comrade Kroll did not budge; one of the strikers moved that everybody be allowed to remain, but the chairman refused to entertain the motion, stating that it was the request of the gentlemen of the executive board that all outsiders should leave. The comrade thereupon spoke up, and told them that if the "gentlemen" really wished to get rid of him, and would state so, he would leave the room, then there would be no objection to the others remaining. This brought out some applause in Kroll's favor, and so Whitehead jumped up and declared that of the gentlemen of the executive board Whitehead jumped up and declared that Kroll was "the very man of all men whom he wished to have remain." He said Kroll had been slandering his character, and he hoped Kroll would be given an oportunity to state his slanders "before him instead of behind his back." To show his willingness to do so, Kroll immediately took off his coat and prepared to stay waiting for any more formale invitation. But his presence was like a red rag before a bull. One after another as the above a bill of a termine and the labour faking were introduced, they had to take a whack at the comrade, who listened quietly, and they warned the strikers not to have anything to do with him. During all this time Kroll said nothing, patiently waiting for the opportunity to speak. When at last all the business had been transacted, one of the weaver comrades moved that Kroll be given the floor. Some moved that the meeting adjourn; the motion was lost by an overwhelming majority, but the chairman declared it carried. This raised a fearful hubbub. Kroll at-tempted to speak, but Whitehead and his gang tried to prevent him. After a time Kroll succeeded in making himwith being a coward and dared him to meet him in debate. Whitehead clutched at that like a drowning man at a straw. "just what he wanted." he at a straw, "just what he wanted said, he had "to catch a train," but he would meet Kroll in Fall River, and with that he and his gang cleared out. When he had gone we succeeded in getting the audience back into their seats; they elected a new chairman, and then Kroll landed them for all he was worth on the perverseness and crookedness of the pure and simple Labor Fakir, and the necessity of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as the only sane and honorable trade organization of the working class.

incidentally remarking that if I were not fiven a chance immediately, you would be running away to catch a train, you jumped up and declared you "would stay all night if nec-essary." Yet, when after two and a half hours of patient waiting and much wrangling. I was at last given an opportunity, you interrupted me several times, and with the aid of your co-misleaders of labor, attempted to break up and the extreme, and aver of you to meet me neeting. I branded your conduct as cow-ardly in the extreme, and dared you to meet me neeting. I branded your conduct as cow-sent, I agreeing, if you would, to pay all ex-penses. You accepted, and during the confu-ion the merits of the organization you repre-sent, I agreeing, if you would, to pay all ex-penses. You accepted, and during the confu-ing way 'to catch a train." A very common tick among a certain class of supposed labor leaders. I, however, stood my ground, and up your departure told the audience the very Now, sir, to keep you to your word. I have fing you did not dare to heat. Now, sir, to you can be assured i will keep my at hand at the above place and time, at is che workingmen of Fall River will know what. CHARLES KROLL. Now, after all his brag and bluster.

Now, after all his brag and bluster, after having declared at a large meet-ing of the Lonsdale operatives that a debate with Kroll was "just what he wanted," Mr. Whitehead now turns tail; he refuses to debate. His reasons are typical:

Why should I debate with Mr. Kroll? I am as good a Socialist as he, and better than many who are going around preaching. But I am not of that kind of Socialists that vilify a man's character. Why should he call me a "political trickster?" That's personal. I'm not personal; I don't call him such names," etc., etc.

Thus this fraud of long standing in the Labor Movement now stands exposed, and can register his first knock-out, preliminary to the final knock-out that awaits him and his ilk.

Capitalist Charity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A few days ago I stumbled, in "St. Nicholas," upon a passage which is a worthy commentary on the fraud who wrote it, and the system of production that rendered its writing possible. Here it is:

"The church....had started a plan for a free kindergarten and day nursery, to which poor working-women might bring theiPMittle children and leave them to be cared for while children and leave their daily labor. It was a beautiful charity, the salvation of helpless little ones from unioid miseries, and the ladles of the parish took it up enthusiastically."

Ah! kind, benevolent, philanthropic workingwomen's children." Surely, capitalists are not all bad, since they wish to save "illtle ones from untold miseries." Behold, ye lying blasphem-ing Socialists, and henceforth hold your peace.

But let us look a little deeper than the surface. Beauty is only skin deep: let us see what the rest of it looks like. This paragraph is a veritable response of Apollo-fraught with hidden mean-ing for those who choose to seek for it.

In the first place, let us see the reason for this so-called charity. Think you that these free kindergartens and day nurseries are instituted because the worthy capitalist pities the wretched lot of the "helpless little ones"? Think you that the capitalist is actuated by motives of compassion? Think you that the death-shriek of the little innocent whose life is crushed out by the wheels of a trolley car moves his sympathetic heart, and he endows a day

sympathetic heart, and he endows a day nursery to keep others from meeting the same fate? Not in the least. Now for the real motive. The prole-tariat all over the world are awakening to the fact that the capitalists are an unnecessary evil. Slowly but surely the truth is dawning upon them that the idler class is a degrading burden on the back of humanity; that the sooner it is cast off the earth, the sun will shipe brighter and the birds sing will shine brighter and the birds sing sweeter for very joy.

And this awakening, this dawning strikes terror to the flinty hearts of the vampires. They realize that unless they give a new impulse to the fagged-out notion that the bosses are indispen-sible to the workers, the scales will soon fall from the eyes of the masses, and they will be sent kiting into Eter-nity. Therefore they call on their nity. Therefore they call on their obedient hirelings, the ministers, parsons, etc., to concoct such schemes of "Christian charity," as church sociables, free pictures, free music, free kindergartens, and so on down the list. Pretty things these, with which to fill the aching voids under the threadbare vests of the misguided many who toll in ab-ject misery that the few may live in rotten luxury. Workingmen, strike for your own! Seize the instruments of production and distribution, and being in control of these, procure for yourselves the whole loaf, instead of the stale crumbs now doled out to you by your "brothers," the capitalists.

PRICE 2 CENTS.



Socialist Councilmen on the Breech in New Britain.

Class Struggle In Council.

Labor Skinning Capitalist Aldermen Led by Orson F. Cartis, Making Frantic Efforts to Rid themselves of the Socialist Thorn in the Side of the Municipal Government.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., Feb. 8 .- The fight being waged by the Socialist members of the city government is having a telling effect, not alone on the capitalist class, but chiefly upon the working class.

Every time a chance is given them the Socialists show up the rottenness existing in our municipality, and this, of course, makes the capitalist representatives wild; every opportunity is taken advantage of to prove that the Republicans and Democrats are but representatives of the capitalist class, and many an opportunity is given.

Councilman Patrick is the chief thorn in the side of the robber class of this city, and against him all their splean is vented. As is usual in municipal bodies, the mode of procedure is in violation, or has been, of the rules governing a deliberative body, such violation being made necessary by the continual stealing and log-rolling carried on in such bodies. Since the advent of the Socialists, however, in this city, things have changed; there are no more midnight conferences and back alley schemes rushed through the Council; a halt has been called upon such capitalist tricks; therefore, are the Demos and Repubs sick.

Chief among those who feel their wings clipped is one Orson F. Curtis, Alderman from the Third Ward; large contractor and skinner of labor. Hall-ing from the aristocratic (?) part of the city, he poses as being possessed of all

city, he poses as being possessed of all the civic virtues, yet is never backward in "pushing a good thing along." This gentleman, representing, as he does, the tax-dodgers and other un-savory characters, is always anxious to have the matter of rectifying our "crude methods" of assessing property left severely alone.

"crude methods" of assessing property left severely alone. It is notorious that those whom Cur-tis represents, the rich and lazy, are in the habit of being assessed at \$10,-000, while they own over \$100,000 worth of property. Curits himself admitted this is so; on the other hand, many workingmen who were cajoled into buy-ing a "little home" on time, are finding the taxes so high that they cannot pay them; all this is a scheme, on the part of Mr. Curtis and the other employers, to "cajole" the workers out of their "little homes," which they have such nice looking mortgage plasters on, and make them take an interest in taxation. In behalf of those who suffer from In behalf of those who suffer from such open-faced robbery, Patrick in-troduced, at the last meeting of the

Council, a resolution, the intert of which was to compel the proper as-sessment of property, and thus prevent the high-handed robbery now going on. Mr. Curtis thereupon, "in the interest of honesty and good government," af-ter admitting the facts to be as stated by Patrick moved that the resolution by Patrick, moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed. Alderman Sparks rose to also oppose

motion n Mayor, fearing that his good friend, Curtis's motion might be forgotten, said: "Councilman Sparks, the motion is not seconded." Sparks thereupon sat down, and the Mayor turned toward the capitalist side, his actions plainly showing his desire to have the motion to postpone seconded. Thereupon another capitalist henchman, Pinches by name, seconded the motion. The action of the Mayor was so altogether unparliamentary, and disclosed such willingness on his part to violate the ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies; also as the act in this particular was but one of a series reaching back for some time, Councilman Patrick arose and protested against the Mayor taking a member off the floor to secure

HEREAS. The capitalist class robs worker of the wealth he creates and the him the opportunity of employfor being unemployed, and forces to break stones with a ball and n on his limbs.

SOLVED. That in the name of the wring class we protest against this singe inflicted on us by the 'respect-tion criminals who rule us, and we smand the immediate repeal of all map and vagrancy ordinances, and be enactment of an ordinance guaran-Retinent of an ordinance guaran-the employment of all unem-d workers by the city at \$3 per ay of eight hours.

WHEREAS, The mere right to vote condidates who, when elected, may as they please during their term e, is a mere burlesque of de-

THOLVED, That, in accordance with Indamental principles of the So-Labor Party, the referendum, The set of the shall carry out H B.

Duluth S. A. P. Municipal Vote.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 9.-Our vote in the municipal elections held on the 6th inst., rose to 213 for Mayor, 178 for Edward Kriz, for Alderman 6th Ward, and 42 for Julius Dworschak, for Alderman 2d Ward. This shows a healthy in-crease. The vote in 1898 stood, in Duluth, Hammond, for Governor, 72; Kriz for Congress, 56.

Our 213 this year may go still higher when the official count is made. We have reason to believe votes have been cast for the S. L. P., which are as yet unrecorded. Our vote is an ideal Socialist vote, solid as Gibraltar and class conscious to the backbone. Consider-ing the tremendous opposition we had in the combined fusion, "citizens" and "taxpayers," labor fakirs, we did re-markably well. It was the tax-payers" and the Kangaroos only been here! The S. L. P. was the means of smashing the "confusion" forces, and influencing many voters, who, not willing yet to ac-cept the S. L. P., stayed away from the The Republican slipped in by 6 majority.

In the economic organization of labor In the economic organization of labor known as trade unionism, the Socialists see not only a logical development of the class struggle (and a sufficient proof in itself of the evistence of that struggle, which is sometimes foolishly or knavishly denied, but also and above all a first manifestation of that class spirit, class consciousness, class solidar spirit, class consciousness, class solidar-ity, which the wage-working people must fully acquire before they can achieve their complete emancipation.— From "Attitude of the S. L. P. Toward Tender Unions" Trades Unions.'

If this paper is being sent to you without Majority. More anon next week. LOUIS DWORSCHAK. The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe. The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

.The Challenge.

Following up the attack upon these deceivers of the working class, Com-rade Kroll issued the following chal-lenge to Whitehead, which was published in the Fall River papers in full:

lished in the Fall River papers in full: Providence, R. I., Feb. 3, 1900. Mr. James Whitehead, Fall River, Mass. Sir-T have at various times and places in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, publicly made statements that reflect on your career as a labor leader. These statements that 1 have made I am prepared to substantiate. My presence at the meeting of the Lonsdale strikers last Sunday seemed to have an elec-tric effect upon you and your colleagues, who were with you on the platform. So much so that you repeated no leas than six times dur-ing the course of the meeting that you hoped I would be given an opportunity to speak and state my charges against you. When one of the strikers moved that i be granted the floor,



Change of Date.

On account of the strict enforcement of the Sunday law in this city, Branches Hoboken are compelled to hold their festival the proceeds of which go to the Campaign Fund, one day sooner than the first contemplated, that is on Satur-day evening, Feb. 24th, instead of Sunday, Feb. 25th.

Class interests and class politics are inseparable. True, the interests of in-dividual capitalists are necessarily various and conflicting. Two gold-bugs, for instance, may differ on the tariff. The same business man who professes allegiance to a certain party on national issues may quite consistently vote for the other party on municipal questions. the other party on municipal questions. All capitalists, however, are united— and so, therefore, are their parties—on the fundamental principle of all cap-italistic policy, that "labor must be fleeced"; for if there were no fleece, there could be no contest as to its di-vision between the fleecers.—From "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Program of the S. L. P."

Mayor Webster said he had always tried to act fairly, and thought Council-man Patrick's remarks undeserved.

Then the motion to postpone indefin-itely was put and carried by a vote of 11 to

At this juncture, Mr. Curtis, smarting under the whipping his class had re-ceived and the admissions he had been forced to make, rose and moved that Councilman Patrick withdraw his "offensive remarks" made about Mayor Webster.

Councilman Patrick said he was not cognizant of having said anything offen-sive, and consequently had nothing to withdraw. He did not mind, he said, if the Council did pass another vote of censure on him, he was standing by his rights, and would continue to stand by them.

The resolution was then pressed, Councilman Patrick demanded an aye and nay vote.

The clerk commenced calling the roll, and several members had voted, when Councilman Wiegand asked to be ex-cused from voting.

cused from voting. Curtis then moved that Wiegand be compelled to vote. The Mayor, on a point of order, declared the motion out of order, because the vote was in pro-

(Continued on Page 4.)



In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	
In 1892 (Presidential)	
In 1894	
In 1896 (Presidential)	86,564
In 1898	82,204
	07 004
In 1899	. 85,231

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs By the known rules of ancient liberty, When straight a barbarous noise environs me, Of owis and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs. MILTON.

TWO	HEARTS	THAT	BEAT	A
		ONE.		

Out of the turmoil that capitalist conflicting interests have thrown the State of Kentucky into, there are rising to view facts thick as clusters of grape that are bound to tear to shreds the delusions behind which capitalist brigandage conceals its true features.

We have already commented on the fact that the Kentucky troubles are making an exhibition of the alleged "Law and Order" pretences of capitalism. Out of the din of "Law" and the turmoil of "Order" in Kentucky, now rises another monumental fact that, by throwing a calcium light upon capitalist political practices, allows a clear insight behind the pretences of the "Democracy" being a party hostile to the "Republican," and vice versa. The insight gained demonstrates with cumulative evidence that the capitalist class is one, and that both the Democratic and the Republican party are but the political manifestations of this class. The tell-tale fact referred to is this:

As is well known, the whole Kentucky trouble hinges on the capitalist issue of "Monopoly" and "Anti-Monopoly"; that the "Monopoly" element is represented by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, while the "Anti-Monopoly" element is made up of the small property-holding middle class; and, finally, that the political party upholding the "Monopoly" banner is the Republican party, while the Democratic party is the political body around which the "Anti-Monopoly" hosts are marshalled. This is all well known, and was made clear in last week's issue. Now, then, following the reasoning that the political understrappers of capitalism insinuate by their political gabble, it would follow that only dyed-in-the-wool Republicans could be back of the Republican claimant to the Governorship, the militia-wielding Taylor. And yet, not so. Taylor, the Republican; Taylor, the upholder of the "noble Republican colors" against the "smutty rag of the Democracy"; Taylor, the "Republican champion," is doing battle behind the "Monopolist" entrenchments of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company; the General-in-Chief, Field Marshal, or Supreme Commander of these "Monopolist" entrenchments, under whose orders Taylor is operating is the president of the Louisville & Nashthis president? Surely some Republican thorough-paced capitalist: surely some worthy, distinguished in the Republican camp, a life-long upholder of the "noble Republican colors" and lifelong condemner of the "smutty rag of Democracy"; surely-but why keep our readers longer in suspense? This president is THE DEVOCRAT LIFE-LONG DEV-OCBAT, RAMPANT DEMOCRAT, MR. AUGUST BELMONT !! When some nine years ago there was "trouble" with miners in Idaho, the Republican President obeyed orders from the Democrat Belmont, who owned the mines, and 'he sent the Federal troops to settle the strike; when shortly afterwards there was "trouble" with the East Tennessee miners, the Democratic Governor of Tennessee obeyed orders from the Republican Tom Platt, who owned the mines, and sent the militia post-haste to settle that "trouble"; and so forth, and so on. The Republican and the Democratic party are not hostile political institutions; they are but pulsations of one and the same institution and class, to wit, the capitalist system and the capitalist class. The show of "war" is kept up between the two so as to divide the ranks of the working class on Election Day, and thereby eliminate the workers as political factors. To understand and realize this fact, on the part of the workers ,is tantamount to such solidification of their ranks as will be tantamount to turning the tables upon the capitalists and eliminating the capitalist class as a factor in the political and economic field

THE PRESS.

Modern Fraudulent Traffic in "Relics." -On the Daily People.

DRACUT, Mass., Feb. 12 .-- Workingmen should support their own press, not the trades union sheets that live on the black-mailed advertisements of barrooms, and the ability of their editors to keep the workers in line when "brothers" Capital and Labor fall out, but thers" Capital and Labor fail out, but the Socialist press, which stands firmly and unswervingly upon class issues. It is not an honorable attitude for a man to support a paper every line of which breathes its contempt for, and its an-tagonism to, him. The newspapers, without exception, use their force to which wate and foll all seed attempts without exception, use their force to check-mate and foli all real attempts on the part of the working class to bet-ter its condition. They are a tremen-dous power, and the public opinion which they are to "mold" is carefully dictated by the class in power. That class is not the working class, and, as we understand the nature of the strug-cla which goes on we must realize that gle which goes on, we must realize that we can expect nothing from the capitalist press. We, ourselves, must have our own press, in order that current events may be written up from the correct standpoint. The only papers that are fit to read, the only papers in which the news is not twisted and distorted,

are the Socialist publications. Treason to Labor Glorified.

The ethics of periodical literature are both wrong and vicious. In a recent number of a popular ten-cent magazine, number of a popular ten-cent magazine, inuch purchased by working men, there are two significant articles. The first is an instalment, illustrated by some hideous colored pictures, of a "deep, reverential" life of Christ. This "Life of the Master" is the first and most preprint article is the magazine. The prominent article in the magazine. The last one in it is a short story in which the heroism of scabbing, and the great rewards for this treachery are painted in glowing colors. It relates how, during a strike, a young fellow was allowed to risk his life in bringing freight through. He did it successfully, and

was amply rewarded. The average author believes himself wonderfully religious and tender if he commences the third person singular, masculine, with a capital letter. The introduction of a few archaic forms in spelling and grammer. help out the illu-sion wonderfully. Thus Watson (Ian Maclaren), who is "doing" the master for popular use, continually employs such forms as "holpen," "unto," etc., and always places the object before the and always places the object before the verb when he wishes to be particularly effective. The inversion is the only mark of plety some religious writers have. Now, the known facts in the life of Christ can be summed up in a few of Christ can be summed up in a few paragraphs: the history of his time in a small volume. Thus, when a man has a contract for a follo, e quarto, or a se-ries of papers to run for a year in a magazine, he must resort to phrasespinning. It is not reverence in a man to pad out a very few facts with a great deal of gush and blather. No very surprising amount of reverence is shown in ladling out this tommyrot by the yard. Watson, known as the author of some very foolish books on Scottish life brings to his task the methods of the genuine book hack. He has his eye at all times on the fact that he is to dish up so many words for so much money. The traffic is not as honest even as that of the men in the middle ages who made spikes that they might sell them as nails of the true cross, or who did an enormous business in any old splinters they might have on hand as pieces of the Noah's ark. To-day the publishers of papers and magazines, anxious to stand in well with the ruling class, furnish a glut of weak sentimentalism, or badly perverted history and padding as reli-gion. It is for the purpose of keeping the masses humble. They have but to look at the Carpenter of Nazareth, the Tent-maker of Tarsus and the Fisherman of Galilee, and the fact that the building trades have got it in the neck, the weavers-they are not exactly tentmakers, but they will do for an illustra-tion—live under conditions that are a pretty fair example of what hell must be, and the New England fishermen die in shoals, will seem matters of little im-portance, and be overlooked.

The man who protests is of more importance than the ones, though numer ous, who turn the other cheek. We We might read some good lessons for to-day in the history of early Christianity, but it takes a Socialist to put the matter on its correct footing. Living men, living issues, necessities with us at present, are the ones to which we should attend. The crass and impotent "humantiarian-irm" of our popular theology can never atone for the basis of wrong and deception.

spirit of sacredness, but the only really sacred thing on earth—THE HUMAN BEING—is commended for its baser BEING-IS commended for its based actions, and is worthy of a heroic place only when it is treacherous and un-worthy. Future generations will read our literature in this light. They will understand from it the estimation in which the working class was held; they which the working class was held; they will read, as we now read, the earlier works, and comprehend the woman's position, and will no doubt ask them-selves, "What did the scorned and villi-fied workers do about this?"

Rum and Bibles.

There is one thing we can do: make our own literature, have our own press, support our papers, and allow the gut-ter-snipe authors and publishers to revel in their unsold wares. Their morality is low enough, but their "sacredness" covers a multitude of sins. I notice in one weekly publication an advertise-ment of several religious books. "In His Steps" among them. In the next col umn are several advertisements of abortion remedies. These two columns typif the capitalist morality; they are paral-lel to "Rum and Bibles."

Workingmen, put an end to this. M. L. F.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" is, and feels itself, in a hole, with the wind blowing upon it from all sides. In answer to long counts in the dictment against it by the affidavits of Section New York, S. L. P., one of which was that, up to the time of the "Volkszeitung's" affidavits (January 10), it had not yet sent to the Idaho miners the moneys collected since last April for them, it now comes out with a photograph of a receipt that is intended to befool its beer-sodden constituents, BUT THAT PROVES THE PARTY'S POINT: the receipt is dated JANUARY 22. There are a few other photographs of P. O. money orders, but they prove nothing, except to idiots.

In the meantime the public is expecting some more confirmatory photo-graphs; for instance, on the "Volkszeitung's" ridiculously small and sinking circulation, belying the false figures that it gets advertisements by, etc., etc.

More on Label.

Confirmatory Evidence Furnished by St Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22 .- That answer in the Letter Box of this week to C. S. J., Washington, D. C., hits the nail on the head. Our cigarmakers' Blue Label is a swindle on us of the rank and file.

There are many sides from which the Union Label can be viewed, and from these sides only one conclusion can be reached. That the label is a failure is beyond question, and amongst its most ardent supporters its failure is acknow ledged.

One of the proots which can best be cited is the large number of cheap cigars which are now in the masket. In this city cheap cigars are on the in-In this city cheap cigars are on the in-crease to an alarming extent. We have a label committee, and they devote their efforts to finding a market for ciGARS MANUFACTURED IN TERMENT HOUSE BEDROOMS BY THEIR UNCLES, THEIR FATHERS OR BROTHERS-IN-LAW. At a union meeting one night a mem-ber found fault with a member of the Label Committee for pushing the tene-ment-made cigars of his brother-in-law, when the accused Label Committee member junped up and said that he was doing nothing different from the rest of the Committee; that they were all booming some relatives' or friends' cigars, and that he considered he had as which tight to commission from much right to earn a commission from his brother-in-law or his uncle as any other member had to earn a commission from the large manufacturers.

Thus you can see the benefits of the union label; its manifold uses to the fakirs can easily be seen: First, it draws dues out of the pockets of the working cigar-maker; secondly, it keeps him in line, so that the fakir gets his salary; thirdly, it aids the fakir in getting commissions for selling the cigar of his boss, when he should be helping his fellow-worker throw off the chains of wage-slavery.

An Appeal.

FARM AND CITY.

Why and How the Farms are Depopulated, the Cities Congested, and the Labor Market Stocked.

The expropriation and expulsion of the agricultural population, intermittent, but renewed again and again, supplies the town industries with a mass of proletarians entirely unconnected with the corporate guilds and unfettered by them; a fortunate circumstance that makes old A. Anderson (not to be confounded with James Anderson), in his "History of Commerce," believe in the direct intervention of Providence. We must pause a moment on this element of primitive accumulation. The thinning out of the independent, selfsupporting peasants not only brings about the crowding together of the industrial proletariat, in the way that Geoffrey Saint Hilaire explained the condensation of a cosmical matter at one place, by its rarefication at another. In spite of the smaller number of its cultivators, the soil brings forth as much or more produce after as before, because the revolution in the conditions of landed property is accompanied by improved methods of culture, greater co-operation, concentration of the means of production, etc., and because not only are the agricultural wagelaborers put on the strain more intensely, but the field of production on which they work for themselves becomes more and more contracted. With the setting free of a part of the agricultural population, therefore, their former means of nourishment are also set free. They are now transformed into material elements of variable cap-The peasant, expropriated and ital. cast adrift, must buy their value in the form of wages, from this new master, the industrial capitalist. That which holds good of the means of subsistence holds with the raw materials of industry dependent upon home agriculture. They were thansformed into an element of constant capital. Suppose a part of the Westphalian peasants, who at the time of Frederic II., all spun flax, forcibly expropriated and hunted from the soil; and the other part, that remained, turned into day laborers of large farmers. At the same time arise large establishments for flax-spinning and weaving, in which men "set free" now work for wages. The flax looks exactly as before. Not a fiber of it is changed, but a new social soul has popped into its body. It forms now a part of the constant capital of the master manufacturer. Formerly, divided among a number of small producers, who cultivated it themselves, and with their familles spun it in retail fashion, it is now concentrated in the hand of one capitalist, who sets others to spin and weave it for him. The extra labor expended in flax-spinning realized itself formerly in extra income to numerous peasant families, or maybe, in Frederic II.'s time in taxes pour le roi de Prusse. It realizes itself now in profit for a few capitalists. The spindles and looms, formerly scattered over the face of the country, are now crowded together in a few great labor-barracks, together with the laborers and the raw material. And spindles, looms, raw material are now transformed, from means of independent existence for the spinners and weavers, into means of commanding them and sucking out of them unpaid labor. One does not perceive, when looking at the large manufactories and the large farms, that they have originated from the throwing into one, of many small centres of production, and have been built up by the expropriation of many small independent pro-Nevertheless, the popular intuition was not at fault. In the time of Mirabeau, the lion of the Revolution, the great manufucturies were still called "Manufactures Réunies," workshops thrown into one, as we speak fields thrown into one. Savs Mirabeau: "We are only paying atten-tion to the grand manufactories, in which hundreds of men work under a director, and which are common-ly called 'Manufactures Réunies.' Those where a very large number of laborers work, each separately and on his own account, are hardly considered; they are placed at an infinite distance from the others. This is a great error, as the latter alone make a really important object of national prosperity. portant object of national prosperity. . . The large workshops (manufac-ture réunie) will enrich prodigiously one or two entrepreneurs, but the la-borers will only be journeymen, paid more or less, and will not have any share in the success of the undertaking. In the discrete workshop (manufacture sénarée) on the contrary no one will séparée), on the contrary, no one will become rich, but many laborers will be comfortable; the saving and the industrious will be able to amass a little cap ital, to put by for a birth of a child, for an illness, for themselves or their be-longings. The number of saving and industrious laborers will increase, be-cause they will see in good conduct, in activity, a means of essentially better-ing their condition, and not of obtain-ing a small rise of wages that can never be of any importance for the future, and whose sole result is to place men in the position to live a little better, but the position to live a little better, but only from day to day. . . . The large workshops, undertakings of cer-tain private persons who pay laborers from day to day to work for their gain, may be able to put these private indi-viduals at their ease, but they will never be an object worth the attention of gov-ernments. Discrete workshops, for the most part combined with cultivation of small holdings, are the only free one." The expropriation and eviction of a part combined with cultivation of a part of the agricultural population not only set free for industrial capital, the laborers, their means of subsistence, and material for labor; it also created the home market. the home market. Spectroscope of Our Own Country In fact the events that transformed

the small peasants into wage-laborers, and their means of subsistence and of labor into material elements of capital, created, at the same time, a home market for the latter. Formerly, the peasant family produced the means of subsistence and the raw materials, which they themselves, for the most part, consumed. These raw materials and means of subsistence have now become commodities; the large farmer sells them, he finds his market in man-ufactures. Yarn, linen, coarse woollen sens them, he must have a woollen stuffs—things whose raw materials had been within the reach of every peasant family, had been spun and woven by it for its own use—were now transformed into articles of manufacture, to the country districts at once for markets. The many scatserved for markets. tered customers, whom stray artisans until now had found in the numerous small producers working on their own account, concentrate themselves now into one great market provided for by industrial capital. Thus, hand in hand with the expropriation of the self-sup-porting peasants, with their separation from their means of production, goes the destruction of rural domestic industry, the process of separation between manufacture and agriculture. And only the destruction of rural domestic industry can give the internal market of a country that extension and consistence which the capitalist mode of production requires. Still, the manufacturing period, properly so-called, does not succeed in carrying out this transformation radically and completely. It will be remembered that manufacture, properly so-called, con-quers but partially the domain of national production, and always rests on the handicrafts of the town and the domestic industry of the rural districts as its ultimate basis. If it destroys these in one form, in particular branches, at certain points, it calls them up again elsewhere, because it needs them for the preparation of raw material up to a certain point. It produces, there-fore, a new class of small villagers, while following the cultivation of who. the soil as an accessory calling, their chief occcupation in industrial labor, the products of which they sell to the manufacturers directly, or through the medium of merchants. This is one, though not the chief, cause of a phenomenon which, at first, puzzles the student of English history. From the last third of the fifteenth century he finds continually complaints, only interrupt-ed at certain intervals, about the encroachment of capitalist farming in the country districts, and the progressive destruction of the peasantry. On the On the other hand, he always finds this peas-antry turning up again, although in diminished number, and always under worse conditions. The chief reason is: England is at one time chiefly a cultivator of corn; at another, chiefly a breeder of cattle, in alternate periods, and with these the extent of peasant cultivation fluctuates. Modern indus-try alone, and finally, supplies, in machinery, the lasting basis of capitalistic agriculture, expropriates radically the enormous majority of the agricultural population, and completes the separation between agriculture and rural domestic industry, whose roots-spinning and weaving-it tears up. It, therefore, also for the first time, conquers for in-To the Miners in Prison at Wardner. By Stanislaus Cullen, Spokane, Wash. Ye gave the lie to the lackeys who said, "they cannot unite," Like the chattel slave. Spartacus, you gave proof that we will fight. Mealy-minded folk may whisper that you did a wicked thing. Tea was brewed in Boston harbor; treason! treason! to the king. "The Right Divine must he held sacred." so they told those desperate Yanks; History says George lost his colonies ten years later to those cranks. John Brown struck at "vested interests" in the flesh and blood of men, Yes, they hanged him-four years later his-tory tells of Lincoln's pen. You were foolish (like those Yankees); you were crazy (like John Brown). Freedom's pioneers ARE foolish-but they shake the tyrant's crown. Ye gave the lie to the lackeys who said, "they

Give us a toast for the toiler; come, Socialists, fill up the glass: Here's sur up the glass: uccess to our comrades (in prison and

And success to the Cause of our Class.

There be things we have read; there be things we have heard; but this is the thing we KNOW-No class

KNOW-ass can be freed in thought and in deed, 'till CLASS CONSCIOUS it strikes the



Uncle Sam and Brother Jenath

BROTHER JONATHAN-I am at a to to comprehend what you Social mean by dividing the people into the different classes.

UNCLE SAM-If you would only the to be "at a loss."

B. J.-We have but one kind of per-ole-citizens, all equal before the last U. S .- The devil you say!

B. J. (testily)--That's just what I my, U. S .- Mention one of these free in stitutions.

B. J.-I'll mention you a dozen: F the suffrage; second, the right of any one to go into any pursuit he inter-third, our free schools; fourth, we have all born equal, we have no lords with special privileges; fifth--

U. S.—That'll do. Let's take up the first. You are a motorman; you told me that last year you did not vole. Die you not want to?

B. J.-I wanted to, but could not.

U. S .- Why not?

B. J.-Had to work.

U. S .- Why did you not drop work? B. J .-- And lose my job and starver B. J.—And lose my job and starver U. S. (grabs B. J. by the nape of the neck, pulls him to a near pump and holds his head under while he pumps a bucketful of water on B. J.s has when B. J. has recovered his breat U. S. proceeds)—That much for equa-ity before the law No. 1. Much goal does the written "equality" do you f in practice you can't avail yourself of the B. I tries to dry his head B. J. tries to dry his head.

U. S.-Now for No. 2. Do you like standing ten and more hours on the front platform of a car, summer and winter at the starvation wages 700 complain about?

B. J. (still drying himself)-No, I don't like that.

U. S .- Why don't you go into the business of owning your own troller line?

B. J.-I haven't the capital.

U. S. (pulls B. J. again under the pump and gives his head another so ing. When he has again recovered he breath U. S. proceeds)—You cannot exercise your functions unless you have capital or access to capital; you have none, and the only way you can be capital or access to way you can a none, and the only way you can a access to capital is by selling yourse at starvation wages to the capital You have no cluice. That much i "equality before the law" No. 2.

"equality before the law" No. 2. B. J. mops his head. U. S.—Now for No. 3. Would you as have liked to go through college? B. J.—Indeed, I would. U. S.—Why didn't you? B. J.—My parents were too poor; the even had to take me out of the grammer school to help them earn a living. U. S.—And the shoolhouse was one U. S .- And the shoolhouse was all the time ready for you? B. J.—Of course. U. S. (pulls B. J. a third time to f

pump and gives his head a third a ing)-That much for "equality be pump and much for "equality p ing)—That much for "equality p the law" No. 3. Much good does school do you or the abstract right go there if the social system you under bars you from access the poverty. Now to No. 4. B. J.—At any rate we have no that we must knuckle under—

D. J. At any rate we have a that we must knuckle under-U. S.-Let's see. Must you workers not "knuckle under bosses from early infancy, or do what you want? Don't they you to sign away the rights the gives you to protection from inter exchange of a crust? And, fur more, do you not know that our in America support more lords, and marquises than any Europe country? Who are the Duchan Mariborough, the Marchiones. Mariborough, the Marchiones: Castellane, the Princess of Hatshirt the Countess of Campofelies a scores of others if not American lor esses who own our American proper and whom we must support with sweat of our brows, and who bully and have us clubbed and shot if strike? (Pulls B. J. a fourth time the pump and administers a f soaking.) That much for "equalit fore the law" No. 4. Much good the the absence of lords and dukes is constitution do us if practically the are on our backs! Now go on with you

Humanity Scorned.

The story has a close connection with the so-called life. In fact, it is of more importance than the life. Literature in which the workingmen figure is very popular. It takes but little acquaint-ance with it to understand from what point it is written, and what interests it protects. Sometimes, rarely, very rarely, an exceptional book like Alton Lock will appear, but even in this case, the principal merit lies in the fact that it preserves for us a picture of condi-tions, of men, and of the ways they used. not in the fact that it draws any great conclusion or intends to teach any valu-able lesson. Books in which the "herd" has a place are a standing insult to every intelligent working man. Yet I have seen very few protests from them. I venture to assert that the heroism of I venture to assert that the heroism of over half the workers who figure in pop-ular literature consists in the fact that they scabbed a job under difficulties, or else helped to break up a strike. The major part of the other half is devoted to men who succeeded in beating their fellows fellows.

Those acquainted with the books printed in the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries will re member that when the name of the su-preme being is mentioned, it is always written L_____, or G_____, but when a most oprobrious epithet is applied to a woman, and writers spoke freely at that time, it was written in full, usually in italics or small capitals. In the first in-stance the writer was treating his sub-ject with "due reverence," in the second be simply betrayed rue part of the second he simply betrayed THE REAL ATTITUDE OF HIS TIME AND GENERATION TOWARDS WOMEN. She was no more, and she deserved no better titles than the foul words applied to her. So, to-day, the writers still use blanks and dashes in a

Fellow Wage Slaves! Section Cincinnati, S. L. P., appeals to you to contribute your mite to help defray the expenses at the spring campaign. A full ticket has been placed in the field, and an uggressive fight will be made. Com-rade Arthur Keep, of New York, his been engaged as organizer. Ward Clubs and Local Alliances will and must be organized. Signatures will have to be collected all loc which requires hard organized. Signatures will have to be collected, al lof which requires hard work and some money. Our small membership is contributing liberally, but the strain is hard on them, and we, therefore, ask you to do what you can. All moneys to be forwarded to Max Eisenberg, 61 E. Clifton, avenue, Cin-cinnati, O.

SAM WINAWER. FRED. PAUDORF, MAX EISENBERG, THEO. KAUCHER. PETER KROUBURGER, LUDWIG KNOEFELL, Campaign Committee.

The proposed municipalization of city franchises, under middle class man-agement, and on the middle class plan, agement, and on the middle class plan, might be highly profitable to the middle class and its political agents, but could be of no benefit whatever to the wage-working people. It might even be high-ly profitable to the corporations, whose plants would no doubt be bought at cor-ruption prices, including all the water in their stocks.—From "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Program of the S. L. P."

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEORLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marr's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he bo no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents. blow. We have acted like fools with our votes, we'll admit, but the Boston Tea Party came

admit, but the Boston Tea Party came first, Then we voted ourselves on the cannon's right end; with precedents we have been cursed. After Brown went to death we gave Lincoln a chance, so Socialists fill up the glass, Our chains we will "lose," our world we will "gain." we will vote for the Cause of our Class.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it and renew when the trial-subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

Lectures.

LUCIUTCS.
FEB. 18.-George Hasseler, "Can Trades Uni-ons Solve the Labor Problem"." 313 Gratiot avenue, Detroit. Mich.
FED. 18.-Thos. Donahue, "Transition," Tex-ille Hall, Olneyville sc., Providence, R. I.
FEB. 18.-B. Hughes, "Blind Sampsons, An-cient and Modern," 414 E. Tais street, N. Y.
FED. 18.-J. Warner Mills, "Initiative and Referendum," Labor Lyceum, 1520 Champa street, Denver, Colo.
FEB. 18.-Miss M. V. Boyer, "The Material Interest of Working Women," Prthlan Castle, 309'4 Market st., San Francisco, Cal.
FEB. 18.-Arthur Keep, "Socialism," at Club Rooma, 528 E. 11th street, New York. Yonkers, N. Y.
FEB. 18.-Arthur Keep, "Socialism," at Club Rooms, 528 E. 11th street, New York.
FEB. 18.-Arthur Keep, "Bocialism, at Club Rooms, 528 E. 11th street, New York.
FEB. 18.-Arthur Keep, "Blind Sampsons, An-clent and Modern," Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue, New York.
FEB. 18.-A. S. Brown, "The Class Struggie," at Wurzler's Hall, 218 Washington street, Brown, at Club Rooms, Free Stereopticon

Brooklyn. FEB. 19.-Harry Carless, Free Stereopticon Lecture, at Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C, New

FEB. 13.-Hiarry Carless. Free Stereopticos Lecture, at Club Rooms. 98 Avenue C, New York.
FEB. 31.-"Socialism and Governmental Tyr-anny." 1058 Payne ave., cor. McHearry st., Cleveland, O.
FEB. 35.-E. B. Meruadier, "Legislation Against the Working Class." Pythian Castle, 969% Market st., San Francisco, Cal.
FEB. 25.-Prof. J. Q. Desley, "Socialism, is it a question of Economics, Ethics or Politics ?" Textile Hall, Oineyville sc., Providence, R. I.
FEB. 25.-B. O'Toole, "The Irish Race, Past. Present and Future," 414 E. Tist st., N. Y.
FEB. 25.-Modeon Socialism, 'Labor Lyceum, 1830 Champa st., Denver, Colo.
FEB. 35.-Meiko Meyer, "The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance vs. the A. F. of L.," 213 Gratiot ave., Detroit, Mich.

No. 5. B. J. (wet as a ducked hen and car crest-fallen) — No, thank yes. starch is taken clean out of my "and the law."

starch is taken clean out of my "start ities before the law." U. S.-Now you may be able to under stand what Socialists mean by "classes The thing to look at is the material condition of a man. According as he material conditions so will his assess tions and his needs be. The man re-own large capital constitute a class to needs not to work. They can like the own large capital constitute a class to needs not to work. They can live the work of those who do not own capital, because without land on machinery with which to labor, a cannot exercise his functions as work Thus we have two classes: Firs, idle capitalist class that has upon up the nation's wealth, and, the working class, or proletariat alone does all the work and prove all the wealth, but lives in powers. In between these two you have In between these two you have middle clars. It consists of people have a little property, just ences keep them from working for othe but not enough to compete with the follows.

but not enough to compete with u fellows. This middle class is a by the board fast. Catch on? B. J.-I begin to see. U. S.-All present political stra are conducted upon the class in lines of these three classes. U you perceive and understand three wheels in the mechanism of ent society you will be regularly a in the cogs and squeezed.

DEMOCRACY.

Would Turn it Into. BY FRANK MACDONALD, Stoneham, Mass.

What It is, and What the World of Crook

Democracy as a word has been ex-Democracy as to almost every man coordingly useful to almost every man who found democracy as a principle both inconvenient and "tyrannous." Its hot have been invoked by crooks its shade has been invoked by crooks, its holiness has been used by charlatans, and beneath its broad cloak most of the successful schemes of the really clever politician are hatched. If a man finds politician are hatched. If a man finds the will of the majority stands in his way he has but to call on democracy, and he feels at liberty to over-ride the majority. If his plans for self-aggran-dimenent come to naught, he files to disement come to haught, he mes to democracy and sets the whole body at defiance. It is the method of the bood-ling politician, and of the labor skate. It is also the final resort and appeal of the exposed misleader. It has its parallel in those people who find an excuse for a crime in a biblical text, and who can justify any sin which they wish to commit by reference to "sacred writ." They can also from the same source find condemnation for the short-comings of others, or they can blacken the honest scts of their opponents by the simple means of a few words that signify noth-

"Bossism."

We have had much learned talk in the We have had much learned tak in the Party on the subject of democracy, and attempts have been made, under cover, to vitiate the Party's force and strength or "booster" to vitiate the Party's force and strength by resorting to the cry of "bossism." If we follow these cries to their com-mencement, we usually discover that some man wished to scatter the force of the Party, to sap its strength, or to the its hands, in order that he might escape the consequences of his own dishonesty. At the present time, compared with the At the present time, compared with the population of the country, we have few Sections and few members. We draw from the working class, and of necessity our funds are limited. This renders it obligatory for us to conduct our work in the most economical manner possible. The field is vast: the resources are small. Our work is all before us, and as the Our work is all before us, and as the Party grows; men once active drop off. Some die, some leave for parts of the country where there is no organization, others find that it is impossible to keep pace with the movement, and so they go, step aside. There is no talk of stop-ning our work when a man dies or go, step aside. There is no talk of stop-ping our work when à man dies or leaves the country. Yet there is a loss here. "Democracy" could not restore them, so it is not used. When, however, a man falls out of line, and the column still insists on advancing, "democracy" is trotted out, and the whole army must be turned back to "the spot where the hero was laid." He may have turned mother read but "democracy" demands another road, but "democracy" demands that all go with him, or there is tyranthat all go with him, or there is tyran-ny in our organization. This rests upon the assumption that the actions and will of all can be bent to the whims of each -a proposition manifestly absurd. It exists, however, and is the greatest weapon in the hands of the confusion-ist. It is the lucky foundation of that It is the lucky foundation of that

ist. It is the lucky foundation of this diotic individualism that has wrecked most of the "reform" parties, and it is the beginning and the end of the con-ception of liberty that is so dear to the heart of the Anarchist.

The N. E. C.

The present formation of our National Executive Committee has been attacked on the grounds of its not being national, on the grounds of its not being national, and, therefore, not democratic. Its lo-cation in one city is not merely a mat-ter of wilful choice: necessity played some small part in the action. Every plan to give it a more representative form has either taken away the execu-tive functions, or else has been so cumme and expensive that it was impossible and expensive that it was im-possible and wholly out of the question. Were we to select the members from werey States in the Union, the meetings would be few and far between, or the cost would be so great that it would take more money than the Party can raise. In the former case the work would be left to the Secretary, and the Party administration would be less re-hresentative than it now is. In the sec-ond instance the drain would soon land

Another plan broached is to have sevanother plan broached is dody, but the edvocates of this plan show their false premises in the word "control." It is not a matter of controlling the body, but of seeing that it does the will of the Party. Several Sections, or Sections from several States, or even all the Sec-tions in some of the States, would only more to make the committee unwieldy, and, as a result, totally inefficient.

it. We must have a committee capa-ble of carrying out the will of the Party. We must have a Party which knows its own will, and which understands when own will, and which understands when its committee obeys. We must have a committee that will not drain us finan-cially, and as the present one costs lit-tie, as the history of the past year proves that it can carry out the will of the organization, and as the organ-ization, brought to the point, under-stood its position and its needs, it seems that no change is yet demanded, and that until a demand does come for a change in our Party and committee orchange in our Party and committee or-ganization, it would be foolish to make one. That "People.s Voice" Dodge.

The campaign orator, when he ad-vances some doubtful or corrupt idea, or the legislator, when he forces through a pap bill for some capitalist or corporation, always insists that the "people demand it." The people may be ignorant of the nature of the bill, or they may never have heard of it, but it appears more democratic to announce that their ignorant silence is a demand. At the Kangaroo convention, it was as-serted that the S. D. P. and the Kan-garoo rank and file were yearning with tumultuous and cavernous yearns for fusion. Then the S. D. P. took the Kangaroos by the collar of the coat and the slack of the reputation, and kicked them slack of the reputation, and kicked them out the door. Led on by Mr. Hilquit, they are now, in the name of democ-racy, attempting to free the S. D. P. from the tyranny of their undemocratic leaders. The Kangaroo was the ele-ment in the Party which had a pervert-ed idea of freedom and democracy. They want no executive, and, because we had an executive which resisted their Anaran executive which resisted their Anaran executive which resisted their Anat-chistic attempts, then the heart of the democratic ulcer was exposed. Now, when they have their own little follow-ing, they attempt to foist themselves on another party, and oust the Party leaders and substitute themselves. They recognize the fact that all is lost but honor-and that they never had. Still "democracy" will hide their sins: an "honorable compromise" will give them a chance to basely capitulate, and try again to work over their Anarchy and licentiousness under the guise of democracy. They are blind to insults; they are hardened to merited scown, because their beloved democracy, or their for their beloved democracy, or their ignorance of the first tenets of organ-ization, their freedom—or liberty to ex-ploit and degrade all they contact—they have endured the contempt of the S. D. P., and, despite its refusal to fuse, they still cling around the door like the cur that has been kicked out. It is a fitting end to their career in the S. L. P., and the cringing, fawning, begging attitude that always marked their trades union

attitude.

\$737.45 HENRY KUHN, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Directory

Of Organisations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Sat-tirday, S P. M., at Club Rooms, 528 East 11th City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 2rd Saturday, 8 P. M., at 23 Duane street, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Ass. Dist. 1st, 2d and 5th-2d and 4th Monday, 8 P. M., at 251 Hudson street. 4th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., Assembly Rooms, 177 East Broadway. 6th and 10th-Every Wednesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 528 East 11th street. 8th-1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 75 Ludlow street. 9th-1st and 2d Monday, 8 P. M., 846 9th ave. 12th-Every Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 184 Delancey street. Lin-Every Friday, S. F. M., Club Rooms, 184 Delancey attect.
Bih-lat and 3d Friday, S.P. M., Club Rooms, 411 West 39th aircet.
Hath-Every Tuesday, S.P. M., Club Rooms, 528 East 11th aircet.
Bith and 17th-lat and 3d Friday, S.P. M., at Club Rooms, 416 West Statest.
Bith-Every Tuesday, S.P. M. Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C. Avenue C. Avenue C. 18th-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., Club Hooms, 281 Avenue B. 19th and 21st-ist and 3d Monday, 8 P. M., at 2310 Broadway. 80th-1st and 3rd Thursday, at residence of M. Betz, 211 23d-2d and 312 W. 1 Buth-lst and 37d lhursday, at residence of M. Beiz, 211 E. 28th street. 23d-2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 312 W. 143d street. 26th-lst and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms 414 E. 71st street. 27th-lst and 3rd Tuesday, 8 P. M., 738 7th avenue. 2d and 4th Wednesday, S P. M., at Club Rooms, 232 E. Solth street. 30th-2d and 4th Wednesday, S P. M., at Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue. 22d and 33d-Every Thursday, S P. M., Club Rooms, 165 E. 169th street. 34th and 35th-Every Friday, S P. M., Club Rooms, 451 Willis avenue. Rooms, 45 Willis avenue. Branch 8 (Bohemian)-ist and 3d Wednesday, 3-P. M., Club Room, 414 E. 71st street. Italian Branch-Last Sunday in month, 3 P. M., at 228 E. 108th street. Slavonian Branch-Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at 539 W. 50th street. Finlanders' Branch-Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at 59 W. 50th street. BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Ass. Dist Ass. Dist. 2d-Every Thursday, 8 P. M., at Hall, Prospect and Jay Streets. 4th-lat and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 253 Greene avenue. 5th-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., at 83 Bartilett street. Sth-Every Monday, S.P. M., at 43 Ellery st. Thi-let and 44 Thursday, S.P. M., at 1265 Third avenue, and 89 P. M., at Wursley's Hall, SIG Washington street. Hall, SIG Washington street. Thu-list and 54 Thursday, S.P. M., at 437 12th irred. 12th irred. 13th and 14th-1st and 2d Wednesday, 3 P. M., 119 Franklin street. 15th-1st and 2d Saturday, 3 P. M., cor. Man-hattan arcenue and Broadway. 16th and 18th-1st and 2d Wednesday, 3 P. M., at 1858 Fulton street. 17th-2d and 4th Friday, 3 P. M., at 414 Quincy street street. 19th-1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., at 192 Evergreen avenue. 20th-list and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 113 Linden street. 21as District, Br. 1-2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at Schellielan's Hall, cor. Vermont and Atlantic avenues. 21st District, Branch 2-Every Friday, at 8 P. M., at Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue. 7th District (Polish)-last Wednesday in month, at Kowaiski's Hall, 657/3 Third avenue.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

At the last regular meeting of the Conference, held on Sunday, February 4th, Comrades H. Lightburn and M. Kleinberger acted as chairman and vice-chairman, respectively. The fol-lowing new delegates were seated: Twenty-sixth A. D., N. Y., A. Klein;

Section Hudson County, H. Schoeps. The Evecutive Board reported, and all of its recommendations were concurred in.

view of Comrade Hickey's inability, on account of a fecture tour, to attend to his duties as organizer, Comrade Lazarus Abelson, organizer of Section New York, was elected organizer pro tem. Stamps will be placed with him, so as to facilitate the sale of these to organizations. A committee from Excelsion Library

Society appeared and asked for a quota of stamps on credit. The request was granted, and the society was asked to be regularly represented by delegates.

The Entertainment Committee, working in conjunction with that of Section New York, reported that the Grand Central Palace has been taken for a mammoth entertanment for the DAILY PEOPLE Fund with a high-class program, tickets for which will be at twenty-five cents. All friendly and Party organizations are requested to arrange no entertainments until this one shall be over, as it is intended to make this a gigantic success. The roll call showed the following

delegates present: From New York-6th and 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 20th, 23d, 26th, 30th, 32d and 33d. 34th and 35th; Section Hudson County. Organizations whose delegates did not appear will please take notice.

Financial report-For stamps, 23d, \$5.00; 14th, \$24.00; 30th, \$12.50; 20th, \$5.00, New York; Section Hudson Co., \$3.00; toward expenses-14th A. D., N. Y., \$1.00; 34th and 35th A. D., N. Y., \$1.00

Sixteenth A. D. reported that the mass meeting held on Friday, February 2d, was a success, financially as well as agitationally, Comrades Daniel De Leon and Arthur Keep being the speak-ers. Such mass meetings will be held from time to time, as they also adver-Tom time to time, as they also adver-tise the DAILY PEOPLE to workingmen. Delegates are instructed to bring lists of pledges and the payments made thereon, also to obtain printed notices for pledges from the organizer, L. Abel-

son, at 98 Avenue Q. Delegates will remember that the Conference meets now every Sunday, at 3 p. m. sharp. Members of Executive meet at 2 p.m. JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Section has elected Hugh Richards, E. Vieweg and Frank Janke a Press and Correspond-ence Committee for the DAILY PEOPLE.

. . . At last regular meeting, held on Sun-

At last regular meeting, held on Sun-day, July 11th, Comrade Adolf Klein acted as chairman. The following del-egates were seated: Manhattan-4th A. D., Smoliansky, in place of Koblentz; 9th A. D., Doleman; 15th and 17th, Cur-ran. A communication was received from New Jersey State Committee, and a commutitee of Comrades A Klein F. a committee of Comrades, A. Klein, E. Siff and Julius Hammer, elected to con-fer with Workmen's Publishing Asso-ciation, and Board of Trustees of DAILY PEORVE and the factor the personner. PEOPLE, and too take the necessary steps to establish the plant for the DAILY PEOPLE. Organizer T. A. Hickey reported that the National DAILY PEO-PLE Committee who have taken charge of all work for DAILY PEOPLE throughout the United States and outside of the territory represented by delegates in the Conference, has elected the following officers: National Organizer, T. A. Hick-ey; Cashier, Christian Petersen; Treas-urer, Henry Kuhn, Further, that stamps, manifestos and other supplies have been sent out to all State committees. Com-rade L, Abelson was elected as Assistant Organizer for DAILY PEOPLE Con-ference. Executive Board reported, and its report accepted.

Entertainment Committee reported that they have a large hustling organization, working, as they do, in co-op-eration with the one of Section New York; that they spare no effort to secure the highest class of professional talent for the Grand Central Palace Mammoth DAILY PEOPLE Festival, and that they assigned \$200.00 for that purpose alone, intending to make it an entertainment seldom accessible at a dollar a ticket. At that Festival gifts will be sold and otherwise distributed; the Committee calls upon Comrades of New York and neighboring cities to send on such articles as can be spared, small or large, to the Entertainment Committee, at 242 E. 80th street. Upon their recommendation, delegates were instructed that no organization arrange any entertainments until after the DAILY PEOPLE Festival. Organizer was Daily representation of a mass meeting of Party members, and such sympathizers as may be vouched for by them, for Sunday, Feb. 25th, at 2 p. m., for which purpose a capacious hall should be ob-tained, as Comrades of New York and neighboring Sections are expected to attend same. Assistant Organizer reported that a Women's DAILY PEOPLE auxiliary will be organized on Thursday, Feb. 15th, at p. m., at 242 E. 80th street. Comra Tzemach was elected to Entertainment Committee in place of A. Weinstock, rebelegates were instructed to bring at next meeting names and addresses of Comrades who have in charge the collection of DAILY PEOFLE moneys of their respective organizations. Also to bring the lists of pledges, with amount bring the lists of pledges, with amount-pledged, and part payments paid there-on. Organizer was instructed to have printed forms to be sent out to pledgers ready for delegates at next meeting of the Conference. Delegates were also in-structed to have their organizations call mass meetings in their respective local-ities for the Dauly PEOPLE, at which no mass meetings in their respective local-ities for the DAILY PEOPLE, at which no admission fee is to be charged. Roll call showed the following organ-izations represented: Manhattan—As-sembly Districts 4th, 6th and 10th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th, 16th, 19th 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th. Kings-12th, 17th, 20th, 21st, Br. 2, DAILY PEOPLE Club of 21st. Section Hudson County. Last Last

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to [Correspondents who preter to append the print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recentised.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on tissue paper; Don't write with pencil;

Don't write with a broom-stick, if tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred; Don't crowd your lines;

Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet;

Don't abbreviate;

Don't forget to give your P. O. address

and date of letter; Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;

Don't write your signature as the' you wished to remain incognito;

Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled; Don't write on sheets of uneven size;

Don't take this ill.

A New Style of Making Hay While the "Sun" Shines.

A New Style of Making Hay While the "sun" Shines." To THE PEOPLE 1 ask the serious consideration of the members of "Big 6" to the following: Big 6 reports an unprecedented boom in the printing trade. It is stated that the requests of the boases for men cannot be filled, and that only six or eight "out of works" are registered, instead of two or three hundred, as recently. And yet we are still assessed 1.00 per week on account of the "Sun strike." whereas, if above statment is true, the "Sun" strikers are now working. Of about \$90,900 collected in this way, the only visible expendi-turo has been for "boycott" pasters, lawyers' fees and expenses incurred by faked arrests. Even this "fighting" has cessed, but affairs are still being run for the "benefit" of the locked-out employees of the New York "Sun." Herewith ticket describing performance of Sunday evening, January 25, 1900. The New York "Sun." At American Theatro, \$11 ave. and 42d street, Sunday evening, January 25, 1900. The best professional talent will entotrain. Full Symphony Orchestra. Marking Program. A Artistic Program. It is runored that no itemized statement of expenditure of this fund will be made, as do-

Full Symptony Orchestra. An Artistic Program. It is rumored that no itemized statement of expenditure of this fund will be made, as do-ing so would "incriminate the officers" and render them "liable to prosecution," under the provisions of the injunction issued against the "Sud" strikers and the union officers. Is it that the assessment is continued for the purpose of accumulating a fund with which "to fight capital with capital" or is it that we need more farms-there are certainly plenty of "farmers" in the union-; or is it that our union has been converted into a collection agency for the f5-ads scoret committeement it does look as if one does not need to be on a farm to make hay while the sun shines. New York Wate TYPO.

New York, Feb. 7.

Massachusetts Dumpees Dumped Some More.

Some More. To TH'S PEOPLE.-I see by the daily press that our quondam comrades. Usher, Goldstein & Co. have bogused-turned traitor. There are four members of the Party here-members at large. On behalf of said members I desire to inform Usher, Goldstein & Co. that as far as we go we repudiate them in toto. Vineyard Haven, Mass., Feb. 4.

The Frenks' Langer at Canton, 0., Kopje. To THE PEOPLE .- According to Kang-Debs ources (Cleveland "Citizen") these gontlemen

are making grand progress. They have "rent-ed" hall and organized a flection"-with 5 of 9 members in this place. I don't know all of thum, but here are their shining lights: Item-Harry Levin, butter and egg dealer, and "only Socialist in Stark County." Item-John Flynn, painting contractor and landlord; Greenbacker, Democrat, Union La-bor, Democrat again, Populist, Bryanite, now "Socialist."

Item-Thos. K. Turnbull, labor skinning, 50-cent-a-day contractor; formerly Democratic office seeker, who does not want to attack any-body and anything, but "preach Socialism in the abstract."

the abstract Item-John Farrar, carpenter, contractor, Item-John Farrar, carpenter, contractor, who knows as much about Socialism as a cow

Item-John Parlar, Carpenter, Contractor, who knows as much about Focialism as a cow about astronomy. Item-Weil, the others are of the same stripe. They were all members of our Sec-tion. We congratulate ourselves on having got rid of this element;-all "anti-boas" when they could not do the boasing. They are already in each other's hair. We wish them good luck. JOHN H. T. JURRGENS. Canton, O., Feb. 5.

Searing Points in Abington, Mass.

Scoring Peints in Abington, Mass. To THE PEOPLE.-Our comrades have driven our rulers in this neighborhood almost crazy. We circulated a petition to call a special town meeting to adopt the Australian system of voting in town affairs. The pow-ers that be were non-pluseed when we filed the petition, and insisted on them calling the meeting. The meeting was held and we came off victorious. The wage-earners for once came up like men. We turned dows the rulers at every point, even on parliamentary law, and gave them their own choice for president, too.

The S. L. P. Town Committee was organ-ized in good shape on Jan. 2. The State Com-

flourishes. As you wittily put it, he "freezes his congregation, and skates over them." Only fearlessly sound and soundly fearless speech and action will quicken their intellect; bring that abreast of their consciences; and the in-telligent action that will follow will put an end to such outrages. Preach Socialism boldy; gather the facts and batter the head of Capitalism

therewith. The masses will soon thaw, and the pulpiteers who now skate upon them as the hirelings of the criminal capitalist class will soon fall in and get drowned, together with the capitalist system. So it has been done before; so must it be done again.-ED. THE must it PEOPLE.]

Microcephalonsacas of the Kan-

<section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text>

Richmond Borough, Feb. 6, 1900.

A Theosophic View.

A Theosophic view. To THE FEOPLE.—Here is a good one' Mrs., Tingley, chief she-priest of the Theosophists, told a comrade that the principles of the S. L. P. were O. K., but that it was run by Jesuits, citing the Irish names as proof: Hickey, Curran, O'Fihelly, McDonald and the Spaniard De Leon. We have rollicking fun imagining these comrades in cassocies, saying mass. C. S., Trunce, Wash. Feb. 2

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 3.

Simply One More "Volksseltung" Forgery.

Forgery. (Translated from the German.) To Title PEOPLE-At the late Kangaroo Convention in Rochester, N. Y., there was read, according to the "Volkszoitung," a con-gratulatory telegram "from the German Branch of the S. L. P. of Holyoke, Mass." Now, then, it so happens that the Branch nei-ther decided to nor did send any such tele-gram. Could you kindly indicate in THE PEOPLE how such a thing can come about? ALBERT KLEE. Holyoke Mass. Feb. 7.

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 7.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

(No questions will be considered that come a anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.)

a bona fide signature and address.) M. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The basis of repre-sentation at the Party's National Convention is by Congressional districts. If a Section has juriadiction over one Congressional district only, it will send cone delegate for every 1,000 Socialist votes cast there, and one additional delegate for every majority fraction. If there are more than one Section in that Congressional district, the Sections therein located will have to join in the election of the delegation that they are entilled to. If a Section has juriadiction over several Congressional districts, then it is entilled to elect as many delegates as the total Socialist vote in all those district a mounts to; and if several Sections have juriadiction over the same Congressional districts, such Sections have to jointly elect the delegation that the total Socialist vote in such districts crities them to. For instance, in the territory over which Section New York (often called Section Greesten Districts, with a total Socialist vote at the last general election of 14.236 votes. gressional Districts, with a total Socialist vote at the last general election of 14,336 votes. This vote entities the region to 14 delegates; but these delegates cannot be chosen by Sec-tion New York alone, because there is another Section, the Scandinavian Section that has jurisdiction over the same territory. Accord-ingly Section New York and the Scandinavian Section will have to vote jointly upon the del-cgation that is to go from here to the National Convention.

Convention. D. E. N., HOLYOKE, MASS.—Just so. And just because pailiatives are so valuable, the pure and simple form of unionism is value-less. It affords no pailiatives to the working-class. If it benefits anyone, it is the labor fakir; at best it benefits anyone, it is the labor fakir; at best it benefits anyone, it is the labor fakir; at best it benefits anyone, it is the fabor fakir; at best it benefits anyone, it is the fabor fakir; at best it benefits anyone, it is the class, and ultimately redounds against the few beneficiaries themselves. The same thing holds good of "philasthro-py," "reforms," etc., etc.; they claim to be pailingives, yet are none, at least not in the

A. L. ST. LOUIS; J. C. B., CLEVELAND, O.T. R. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; D. D., BUFFALO, N. Y., and S. V. R., NEW OR-LEANS, LA.-YOU letters contributing counts to the indictment against the "Blue Label," and showing that the label does not protect you, classrmakers, against the employer, but merely protects the employer's goods, and gives jobs to a set of fakirs, whom one of gou justly terms "dirty loafers," have all been received and will be published scriatim. Just now the Boston incident had to be given the right of way. Your contributions will be all the more telling by being illuminated by Boston.

3

Boston. G. H. L. CLEVELAND, O.-If, instead of spending six closely written pages to betray you acorching intolerance and bigotry, you had bestowed some little space to deny, if you dared, that Bob Ingersol was an upholder of the Capitalist system: or, if you had be-stowed some little space is explaining how such an attitude was not generically and fun-damentally different from that of Faine or Vol-taire:-had you done that, you would have act-ed more seasibly. But probably you realised that such an undertaking would only prove our point all the more. Churchlanity is not the root, it is a fruit of Capitalism. He who up-holds Capitalism in this guneration, upholds Churchianily: If he does no unknowingly, so much the worse for his intellect, and his free "thought" proves itself no "thought" at all; if he does so knowingly, he is a whitened sepulchre, no better than the clergyman whom he derides.

T. D. J., NEW YORK.-Any member of a Local Branch that appropriates moneys to the support of the "Volkszeitung" may protest, and if his grotest goes unheredd, he can make it hot to the officers for misprision of funds. Communicate straight with the Superintendent of Insurance. Such appropriations are a rob-bery of the branch's treasury and of the in-dividual members.

V. T. S., CHICAGO, ILL.-There is not the slightest canger of capitalist rule being shaken, let slone thrown down, with the head of Toledo Jones as the battering ram.

W. S. D. SEATTLE, WASH .- 1. "II Prole-

w. S. D. SEATLE, WASH.-L. "II Pros-tario" is it a year. 2. You had better inquire direct from "Work-ers" Republic," Dublin, Ircland. 3. There is no such thing as a "basis of representation" at the liniernational Con-gresses. At far as the Congress itself is con-cerned, it would not raise objections to receiv-ing delegates from a State or national organi-ization, and also delegates from a subdivision of the same.

of the same. LAWYER, CINCINNATI, O.-We are well aware of all that. There are, besides the pres-ent steps taken against the "Volkmeitung," a large number of others that can, and several of which are already in train to be taken. The present step is only preliminary, and has well accomplished its purpose. The "Volkmei-tung" WILL be amashed; itself is well aware of that. And it is about thus. The thing has been a milistone around the neck of the Labor Movement in this vicinity. Its ignorance is grass, and its corruption cries to heaven.

F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-1. The article

and the subsequent clipping throwing light upon it and affairs in San Antonio will be pub-lished in next issue

liahed in next issue. 2. There were sent out 6. '00 paid for copies of the New Year's issue of THE PHIPLE, over and above the regular circulation. The regular circulation for that week was 15,000. So that edition was of 75,000 sold copies.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.-It will be unnecessary to give separate answers to your several questions touching the late "National Convention" fates held in Roch-ester. The answers to all may again be pictori-ally condensed as below under the superscrip-tion:

THE RUSH FROM ROCHESTER.

E. T. I. YONKERS, N. Y.-Having been cut off from its former base of supplies, to wit, the S. L. P., by being kicked out, the "Volka-seitung" is now trying to suck an existence out of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. That paper has always been a dirty

out of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. That paper has always heen a dirty particle of the working cheen a dirty rest assured that that won't steed it. Whatever organisation allows that paper to fasten upon it is bound to be dragged down under the sod whither the paper-a foot in the grave. Sick Man-is traveling as fast as its rickety legs can totle

F. W., WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.-There is a Section of the S. L. P. in Hudson County-; Section Hudson County.-, extending over those towns. Inquire from the Organiser, Frank Campbell, 108 Reservoir Avenue.

"BLACKSTONE," BOSTON, MASS.--Your excellent letter on the recent Strasser & Masu-facturers' outrage on the cigarmakers of your town will be in next issue. For technical reasons we did not succeed in getting it is this time as we expected.

X. Y. Z. NEW YORK.—The statement that "THE DAILY PEOPLE will appear on or about July 1st," is not meant, by indefinite-ness, to indicate a doubt as to its at all ap-pearing. It means that the expression "on or about," used in a bona fide way, always insans, to wit, that, while the exact date cannot yet be determined, the date of its appearance will be either a few days before or a few days after July 1. That the DAILY PEOPLE will appear nor about July 1 of this year, there is not now any doubt on.

A. E. J., EVERETT, MASS.-The statement on the situation in Massachusetts will be pub-lished as you desire. Could not go into this issue because the request eame too late; shall

Lecture, Entertainment & Ball

so in next.

Basis of Democracy.

Just at this point, the advocates of so-called "democracy" come forward with the assertion, "The committee would be Some democratic." It would be no such Ging. A committee is representative of be body. It is impossible that it should natureatic if the body is democratic intelligent, and if it is truly demotic, it will be intelligent. We work the real basis upward, and each is right or wrong as the base is that or wrong. If, with our present or-ination, our referendum, our mantes, our powers of initiative, we canain a committee that is execure and democratic, then our form of realization is wrong, and that is the thering or changing can or will nder the superstructure sound if the roundwork is insecure. I venture to that that it is the very fact of the freeand the democracy of the whole that has rendered it unattractive and barrous for the triners and there by have, with that typical blindness the fakir, blamed the failure of their the fakir, blamed the failure of their body. is for the triflers and crooks. the failure of their tempts upon the representative body. The dot placing it where it belongs. As the Party grows and develops, it will, ne doubt, be expedient to change committee form. That time is not the tome, and we should carefully study of the reorganization. The Party as tigorous and potential whole. None it members or organs, none of its the members. It is not hole to it members or organs, none of its members or organs, none of its metitude for the legs of the child arti-tal legs, merely because the child's have not reached their full growth Baturity. On the contrary, an at-to do so destroys part of the s functions. We are not, on the band, exotic, that we must be cally fostered under glass. Our is in the thick of the battle, and are not be an article and the battle. ay finds us better able to endure

The Economics of Socialism. By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1.20.

It is quite common to hear people say they cannot read understandingly Karl Marra "Capital," and the wall that stops them is his analysis of value and surplus value. Eco-nomics of Socialism" was written to popularize these two fundamental principles of Modern Bocialism. It will serve as a good introduction to "Capital."

"Capital." OONTENTE.-Methods of Production: Value: Surplus Value: Circulation of Commodities: Industrial Crises: Rent. Interest and Profit: The Final Utility of Final Utility.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 Bast 224 Street, New York City.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it and renow when the trial-subscription expires. Yos will flad the date on the wrapper.

(Continued on page 4.)

littee is O.	A 410 100 10	요즘 안 안 안 안 안 안 같이		•		1.18(197)
Abington,	Mass.,	Feb.	3.			

Abington, Mass., Feb. 1. Bogus Assets Fall to be Improved by Dunning Letters. To THE PEOPLE.—A few days ago I re-ceived a bill for the Texas State Committee FRODLE furnished previous to July 10th, 1899. Those fellows must either have money to throw at the birds, or are very hard up, be-cause they waste so much postage trying to collect two dollars. I have never answered any of their communications, because I would not degrade the fair name of our official organ by addressing the 'Bogus' as such. The Texas State Committee holds a clean receipt from THE PEOPLE, published by the Party for all copies received up to January 1, 1889, includ-ing sure that the writer of those duns sorulin-ies every issue of this paper very carefully, i hope he will now see the folly of trying to huff us. We Texans are not so easily bluffed. FRANK LEITNER. Sam Antonio, Tex., Feb. 1. San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 1.

Fearlessly Sound and Soundly Fear-

Fearlessly Sound and Soundly Fear-less Speech the Best Remedy. To THE PEOPLE.-I see a move on foot, though may be not of great depth, to further divide the people and precipitale bloodhaded by erecting secret seats of judgmedi in the condemn another portion. What is to be done and where shall we strike? We should have some well-set plan. I discovered one small afair of this kind and demolished it by telling them that if a man wanted my confidence he should have to give me his. I was attacked publicly from the pulpit and a threat was made on my private character. The "godly" man claimed to be on the blind side of his god, where I could not look at him. He had his congregation frozen and was stat-ing over them. I would like some information. What shall we do with these idolaters? Shall we demolish them by speaking the conscience of three-fourths of the people? Chillicothe, O., Feb. 6.

[Other social systems have preceded the present capitalist system. The ex-periences made then are the experi-ences made now; as it was then, so it is now. When a social system becomes rotten-ripe for the scythe of the Revolucomes rotten-ripe for the scythe of the Activities, tion, the popular conscience is ready for the funeral, but the popular intellect usually lags behind the popular con-science. So long as this inequality be-tween conscience and intellect lasts, the downfall of the old is retarded. It is furing this period that the pulpiteer

pailiatives, yet are none, at least not in the sensible sense of the term. How long have you been reading THE PEO-PLET This latter point was fully covered not later than in the issue of last Jan. 28, in the following item: "The Mayor of New Rochelle, N. Y., having discovered that a large number of children in the town did not attend school for want of shoes, bought shoes and had the children sent to school.

The town did not attend school for want of shoes, bought shoes and had the children sent oschool.
"Did this Mayor proceed upon the principle that wise physicians do in sight of a painful disease? Such physicians do Lot lose sight of present pain in their effort to cure the ill itself. They devote all proper attention to alleviating the present pain; but, being nei-thought to paliatives; least of all do thought to paliatives; least of all do the disease. and seeks ourse alopted by the New Rochalle Mayor-alty applier of shoe-oplates? Indeed not?
"As Rochelle Mayor upholds the Capitaliat, the Nystem, whereby the children of the sourch and the source alopted by the children of the sourch and seeks of the all do the all and the sourch alopted by the New Rochalle Mayor-alty applier of shoe-oplates? Indeed not?
"As a Capitalia Kep-Den, politician, the Nystem, whereby the children of the working class are in ever larger numbers kept from and one other thought to ally doing nothing to remove that central if, but doing his eventating the canas of suffering, he indulges in output the armover inductive suffering. The harlotry that Capitalism turns every the crowing suffering.
"The harlotry that Capitalism turns every the conting suffering."

J. F. D., EAST LIVERPOOL.-Your matter was not received. Have no recollection of any such. Can you repeat it?

was not received. Have a recollection of any such. Can you repeat it: P. S., BALINEVILLE, O.-Don't fail into what you'r common sense teils you ought to be done. The more fors and divisions of foes you attack, all the more affective will your requestis be. Do you imagine, for instance, you could make greater headway if you at-tacked the Republican party caly, and let up "for a same favorable opportunity" on the Demomralic party? Clearly not. To attack both rounds up the arguments directed against cack, makes each set of arguments directed against cack, makes each set of arguments directed against teach, makes each set of arguments directed against teach, makes each set of arguments directed against teach, makes each set of arguments of their logic. The power of the Party's attitude -and it has recently given a magnificant ex-hibition of that power-lies wholly in the logic of the attitude. This is what superficial observes that a magnificant, and why they gase with an interment.



SERIO-COMIC PAGE.

From the History of the Colorado Labor Movements.

PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 5.—Sunday, Jan-dary 5th, 1900, rolled around, bright, sunny and pleasant, and brought with it the announcement that a meeting at it the announcement that a means would be held for the purpose of organizing a Federal Labor Union, which same emanated from the Central Fakiration of Labor in this "Pittsburg of the West." The fakirs of this burg have been organizing on a small scale, and trying to organize on a large scale, any trying to organize on a large scale, any and every old thing that came along and looked "easy." However, on the above named date some comrades of Section Pueblo, S. L. P., concluded to attend the meeting, and, if possible, cast a bout, so to speak, amongst, the "Colorado kind of Unionism" fakirs.

Before I proceed with the story, let me digress a moment and take a look at the personel of the gang. Foremost among them is D. C. Coates, Demo-popat the personel of the gang. Foremost among them is D. C. Coates, Demo-pop-rep stump speaker and "politics in the union," with a keg of beer in the back ante-room just before election; buffer for capitalism. Next is F. M. Her-mond, "labor legislator," and common report hath it, that when he was run-ning for office on the Demo-pop com-bination he kicked vigorously, because a scab, Graves, was on the ticket; being told to shut up or get off the ticket, he shut up. So much for a windbag whose every other word is a denunciation of scabs. J. L. Franke, chairman of a Democratic ward club and all-around "jackass story politician" of the most degenerate "pure and simple" type. Otto F. 'Thune, Methodist-praying, patent-cure-all-pills for labor ills, son, all-around plugugly and capitalist bunco steerer. These, together with a large retinue of lackeys, who do "small turns," were the stars. The economic knowledge of this gang is on a par with, if not inferior to, the usual ignorance turns," were the stars. The economic knowledge of this gang is on a par with, if not inferior to, the usual ignorance of all the stupids of this country. Wit-ness: "The workingmen pay all the taxes"; "labor is entitled to a fair share for its work"; "no doubt a great deal of misery of workingmen is due to their consenting (?) to work on Sun-day"; and so on to infinity. The im-becility of the speeches indicates an ex-treme case of "softness of the gray mat-ter." But to the story again.

ACT I.

So, two o'clock, or a little after, found six of the comrades in the hall. The meeting proceeded as such meetings do. Hermond, the swell-head, essayed to blow about what high wages and short blow about what high wages and short hours they (the wage slaves present) could get if organized. He instanced the Cripple Creek district as being thoroughly organized and as conse-quently winning every demand made. He forgot to tell the true reasons of their success to will scenarity of labora their success; to wit, scarcity of labor-ers, desire of mining capitalists to make the best of their present prosper-ity streak, and the fire that wiped out Victor, one of the towns in the district, causing a boom in the building trades I might say, also, in passing, that he forgot to explain his own duplicity in standing on a capitalist party platform and ticket to catch workingmen's votes.

J. T. Franks was introduced and failed to tell his jackass story, which so surprised us that I will say no more, except to remark that he had evidently "punished" so much "booze" that he could plead indifference to things in peneral and the lackass story in pergeneral, and the jackass story in particular

The following quotation from Richardson, whose turn came next, will do for him: "I have always got more out of a union than I put into it." (!?!?) The cat slipped out the bag unawares. Significant glances were cast about the room on the part of the fakirs to note the effect.

Then little Davy 'ad to 'ave 'is say, which I may say, was very carefully and guardedly said, due to the Socialist leaven in the audience. He knew them, and knew that he would yet meet his Waterloo from that source. Richardsor must needs show his ignorance again, and so he did, in a style peculiarly his

coates arose at this stage of the game and said: "If there are any in the crowd who wish to ask questions re-garding the orrestigation I shall be a stage of the garding the organization, I shall be pleased to answer them," which is, I believe, the first recorded instance outside of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, of the kind. At this I arose and said that, since they had met to organize, the first thing necessary was to find out the best form of organization, and that, if the would allow me the floor long enough to present my views completely, I would like to speak. After a good deal of head-scratching on the part of Coates, Richardson, et al., the following shit took block between G. skit took place between Coates and myself:

Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; and to show to the honest men in the room that they were being organized into this outfit to be skinned. You (to the fakir) will not give me time to do it. So I will leave you with a challenge to arrange a meet-ing and debate this question with any of you at any time." Upon this I start-ed to leave. Pandemonium reigned. of you at any time." Upon this I start-ed to leave. Pandemonium reigned. Hermond, the swell head "labor legis-lator," pushed me back, and Richard-son, the plugugly, snapped out: "I'll throw you out of the window. See?" He was gently informed not to try it. Order was finally restored, and Her-mond proceeded "to have it out with me" by stabbing forth, and, in a fit of petty rage, charged us all with being harborers of scabs (?) and took the usual turn of a fakir about "Dan De Leon,"

Comrade Elliot arose, and challenged him to specify an instance. He didn't stop for that. Not that chicken. So be it. The curtain drops.

ACT II.

"Oh. what a tangled web we weave, When first we practice to deceive."

The curtain is raised again at 8 The curtain is raised again at 8 o'clock in the evening of that same day. Coates, notwithstanding the fact that he is as ignorant of Socialist econo-mics and teachings as a Rocky Moun-tain canary (burro), knows enough about the Socialist Labor Party, its members and tactics, to see in it the wielder of the knock-out blow, which will soon be dealt to his "poor and will soon be dealt to his "poor and simple" unions. Already in this city the Painters and Decorators' Union has pulled away from his corrupt Central Fakiration; already have the frauds be-Fakiration: already have the frauds be-gun to denounce one another. So in the evening, in order to "square" him-self in the eyes of his dupes for his disgraceful connection with his satel-lites at the afternoon meeting, he came up to the meeting of Local Alliance 197 of the S. T. & L. A. I pass over the business of that meeting to the "Labor Question." After remarks by some three or four Comrades, the invitation was extended to any who wished to was extended to any who wished to speak, Coates took the floor, and, in one of those characteristic labor-fakir

of those characteristic labor-fakir speeches, talked of "harmony," "some-thing now," "intolerance," etc., etc. He started in by stating that he came up there expecting to get a roasting, and was sorry he hadn't got it. He harped about his honesty, his good intentions. He said that his paper was a private enterprise, and he could use it to suit himself and Mr. Thum; claimed that, despite the preceding, his was an exclu-sive labor paper and representative. sive labor paper and representative. "Oh! consistency, thou art indeed a jewel!" but, say, aren't confessions good

for the soul (?) After the above, together with many other choice bits of information, he sat down. Comrade Schwegel arose and certainly did give him complete satis-faction as to his first remarks. Comrade Schwegel took him to task for supporting Thomas for governor in the last State election; for consorting with a disreputable gang of skates and fa-kirs in Denver, and for his many other crooked actions.

Coates tried to answer, but piled falsehood upon mis-statement. I will take one example. During the course of his remarks, Comrade Schwegel made the statement that he had never known Hamilton Armstrong, of Denver, an-other fake, to do an honest day's work, heing neinginging and the schward being principally engaged in schemes to dupe the Union men. Coates took exception, and said that Hamilton Armstrong was at present working at his trade (book-binder) in the "News" nis table took-binner) in the News office, this notwithstanding a previous report in his own paper, stating that Armstrong had been appointed Chief of Detectives of the Denver Police Board. He was then asked by Comrade Elliot how he reconciled himself to the sup-port of a Dem and paper biostic last how he reconciled himself to the sup-port of a Dem-rep-pop combination last fall. He stated that he and Mr. Thum had fixed that ticket up themselves for the two old parties, because they thought it was the best ticket for the workingman now. That they had done it without solicitation from any of the candidates, but, said he, "I did receive a few dollars for carrying an advertise. candidates, but, said he, "I did receive a few dollars for carrying an advertise-ment for Mr. Beaman." There you have a self-confessed sell out, like unto the N. Y. "Volkszeitung," when it published ads of Capitalist candidates. This ad-vertisement, by the way, was a likeness of Mr. Beaman's phiz, and an attempt to show what a good union man he was underneath it. It might be proper for me to state here that Beaman was agent for the C. C. & I, D. Co., a branch of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., which company has been stigmafized by which company has been stigmatized by Coates' own paper as the worst labor-skinning institution in the State. It It might also be of interest to those who read this to peruse the following, taken from the "Courier" (Coates' paper), of Oct 20 1900. Oct. 20, 1899:

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Brekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-The Curran. Secretary, 64 Hanover st Providence, R. L

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Rich-mond street, London, OnL

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

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

NA TONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITEE

Regular meeting, with Jos. H. Sauter in the chair. The financial report for the week ending February 10 showed re-ceipts, \$32.20; expenditures, \$163.80. Section Grand Junction, Col., submit-

ted a proposition aimed at aiding the propaganda of the Party by spreading its literature. Secretary instructed to look into the matter and enter upon the plan as far as means permit. Section Haverhill, Mass. reported the expulsion of James H. Murray and Morris Bell. Section Boston, Mass., reported the ex-pulsion of Martha M. Avery on a number of counts, the substance of all being treason to the Party; the Section also reported expulsion of Harry A. Goodwin for joining Debs Democracy and of Joseph Ballam for supporting Kanga-TOOS

The National DAILY PEOPLE Committee reported that cards, stamps and other supplies for the collection of funds to establish a daily paper, have been sent to the various State Committees for distribution among Sections and other bodies willing to collect funds. Sections are urged to do their utmost in collecting all they can; best results are obtained if each Section sets itself a task to raise a certain sum, not too low, and then strives to live up to the at-tainment of that task. The National Board of Appeals re-

ported reinstatement of Jules Magnette who had been suspended for six months

by Section Essex County. Secretary reported that blanks for general vote on place of holding national convention have been sent to State Committees for transmission to the Sections. Sections are urged to take a full vote, so as to secure a full ex-pression of opinion, and report promptly.

Charters were granted to new Sections t Plainfield, Conn., and Camden at Plainfield, County, N. J.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, * Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA.

HINNESOTA. STATE COMMITTEE. The regular meeting of the State Committee tas beld in St. Paul, February 5. Present, pederson, Hammond, State Secretary David-commentating only one candidate on the State to a basent. Potter. The regules of the membership to the two of nominating only one candidate on the State to a basent. Potter. The regules of the nembership to the two of nominating only one candidate on the State to a basent. Potter. The regules of the favor of two candidates, and a unanimous vote in favor of two candidates. State to a unanimous vote in favor of two candidates. State the state of two candidates on the state of nominating only one candidates on the state of nominating only one candidate on the state of nominet be state Communications were present was ofdered that said association turn its statis over to the State Committee to be where the State Committee to be selected member-at-large. The auditing com-minet and for one selector Nominations for governor and for one selector were tailed, or from the membership. Reso. Nominations for governor and for one selector Nominations for governor and f

NEW JERSEY.

REW JERSEI. CITY CONVENTION. The City Convention of the S. L. P. of Jer-sey City will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1900, at 531 Newark avenue, Jersey City., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming charter election. FRANK CAMPBELL, Chairman City Committee.

PENNSTLVANIA.

PFNNSTLVANIA. To the Members of the S. L. P., in Allegheny County:-Section Pittsburg Headquarters, No. 131 Smithfield street, will be open all day on Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday. Entertain-ment will be provided for atternoon and even-ing. Comrade Coulter, of Homestead, having volunteered to be on hand with the largest phonograph in the county. All members are invited to bring their families and call the stiention of all other comrades to this notice. We can all get together, and, while enloying ourselves, draw up plans for the next fall elec-tions, and compare the results of the municipal election, which will then be just two days past.

WISCONSIN.

Under Fire. (Continued from Page 1.)

gress, and no motions could be enter-

councilman Corbin asked to be ex-cused, and Curtis moved that all mem-bers be compelled to vote. Despite the protest of Tourtellotte, (Socialist), the Mayor reversed his decision, made two minutes provide and under the lash minutes previous, and, under the lash of Curtis, entertained and put the mo-tion before the vote was concluded.

Both those asking to be excused from voting, voted "No." The motion to "censure" was adopted by a vote of 11

After the vote was declared, Patrick said that "in this council there are atsaid that "in this council there are at-tempts being made continually to squelch the minority and to deny them their rights." Sparks wanted him called to order at once, but Patrick re-fused to stop, and reiterated his words. Curtis, foaming at the mouth, white with important regs and trembling with

with impotent rage, and trembling with passion, declared steps should be taken to have Patrick expelled from the council

While Curtis was shouting and throw-ing fits, the council found itself, in the midst of the excitement, passing a motion to adjourn. As the janitor was putting out the

Ights, he discovered on the floor a stack of resolutions, censuring Patrick on va-rious grounds, but chiefly because he blocked Mr. Curtis's little games. After adjournment, Mr. Curtis, repre-

sentative of law and order as he is, de clared his willingness to commit assault and battery, with intent to kill, upon the person of Councilman Patrick, also did he declare his intention to commit the assault in curdry ways and divers the assault in sundry ways and divers fashions.

Curtis did not cool down until his friends had taken him to the town pump and soaked his head and fed him several large doses of Bromo Seltzer, and ever since the meeting he has been seen scurrying round town palpitating with indignation, writing out more resolu-tions honoring Patrick.

The Socialists in the Council, being in a minority, are unable to get passed measures of vital importance to the measures of vital importance to the workers, but, being there, they are able to prevent "steals" such as are preva-lent in other citles, and day by day prove the truth of our statement that the capitalist uses the government to

back him in robbing the people. The law-braker has the habit of hating those who prevent his breaking the law, the criminal hates and censures the jury who convicts; the capitalist hates those who make the capitalist nates those who make the capitalist prove his own unfitness for any posi-tion where rectitude is necessary. The Curtises, the Sparkses, and the Websters hate the Socialists, not for what the Socialists do, but for what hte

Socialists prevent them from doing.

A resolution of censure coming from ich sources is, to hte working class, a such certificate of good conduct, a badge of honor, and is a recognition of the fact that the Socialists are serving their class.

Daily People. (Continued from Page 3.)

named Section requested \$50.00 stamps on credit, and the request was granted.

mancial	neport.
	MANHATTAN:
Assembly	District

oth and 10th A. D. S	15.00
12th A. D	3.00
14th "	6.00
15th and 17 A. D.'s	10.00
16th A. D	25.00
23rd "	8.00
26th "	10.25
28th "	3.00
30th "	17.00
31th and 35th A. D.'s	7.55
KINGS.	
17th A. D	14.30
20th "	12.75
21st " Br. 2	. 5.00
21st " Daily People Club	5.00
Section Hudson County	11.00

\$ 2.50

Total\$155.35 Following Districts reported pledges

made	whic h , :	50 Iai,	paym	ents	lave	be
			attan			
L. We	islowitz	H AND	and the second			\$20
	ttlieb .					10
H. Re	yn	•••••	•••••	••••••	•••••	-
I. Hu E. Kr	iegler					-
J. JOD						
E. Die E. Me	terich					5.3
R. Lo				•••••		
	14TH	A. D.,	NEW	YOR	к.	
A. Or M. KI	ange					D
A. Ste	einberge inherz	ı r	•••••			2
A. Gol	lerster n	er	•••••			1
S. P110	out					1
J. F. I S. Ora	Hunter.					î
S. She	nge chter .	•••••	•••••	•••••		200
I. Kle	inberge	·	••••••			
I. Kle C. Gat	ursie					
	16T	H A. D.	(Addi	tional)	•	
R. Ho	des		•••••	•••••		1
Sam.	Juttman	vitz				1
A. Fra	nkel			• • • • • • • • •	•••••	
L. Pat	Moshka	vitz	••••••	•••••	•••••	
L. Gu	tshet					
J. Mai	sus					
M. Sta N. Jo	nas					
D Par	sternak	••••••		•••••	•••••	
	197	H AND	21ST 4	D '8		
G. Ka	rig				•	1
S. Ka	rig					1
Rasmu Mahlo	ssen			•••••		1
Wisen	ney			••••••		1
Donal						1
Frank						1
Wiems	ID		•••••	•••••		1
Koch		•••••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	1
Akins						1
Brand						
Brand Peters	berg		•••••	•••••	• • • • • •	
Magai		******		••••••	•••••	
Weiga Graf Koeris	nd					
Grat						
L. Ka		******	•••••		•••••	
Eng .						
Lein .						
	30th	A. D.,	NEW	YORE	C •	
J. San D. M.	Klein	********				2111
O Ba	rthel					i
A. 011	haus					1
A. UI H. Go	Id Jr	••••••	••••••	••••••	•••••	1
H. Go M. Br	uchman	(paid).				i i
		K	Bgs.		S Starting	
		17TH	A. D.	ALL PROPERTY.		
Jon	Monson				•••••	
James	Monson larkow Harko					
Jos. O	Harko Kun stein					1
J. Ep	Hein		•••••		•••••	
Conra	wick . d Ebert	••••••				
	215T A		R. 2. (Additi	onal).	
B. SU	berstein					
Burste	People	Cinb				
		ON COU	NTY (dditto	nal).	
A. Me	nde					1
H. WI	lesthoff					1
R. F.	Wegen	er			•••••	
Ne	st mee	ting of	DAT	P Dim		~
teren	N WIN	heor	Sunda	FRO FIL	PLE 10	U
Ser en		be on	Sunda	J. Fe	v. 181	ω,
3 p. n						

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

Grand Masquerade Ball and Carnival

Socialist Liedertafel of Buttan

At International Hall, 251 E. Genesee M. Saturday, February 17, 1900, at 8 p. m

Handsome prizes for best gents' and la

The Section Share of the Procedu The Section Share of the Procedu

will be turned over to the DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

S.T. & L.A. CIGARS

SHOULD BE SWOKED BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE S. T. & L. A. AND S. L. P.

ECKSTEIN BROS

HAVE THE BEST S. T. & L. A. CIGARS. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM AND

For sale in all Socialist Club Research Agents wanted is every town in the U.S.

ECKSTEIN BROS., 72 Ave. B. H.

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.

25.00

H. W. BEADLE, Agent.

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO PRICES LOW. EASY TERMS.

Trades' & Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding Sre Base will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of 35.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such as co-portunity of advertising their places of meetings.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE mests ever Sunday, at 3. P. M., at 98 Avenue C. Ne York. Daily People stamps may be purchas by delegates from L. Abelson, Organise, Avenue C. E. Siff, Financial Sec', 30 Cas St. Julius Hammer, Recording Sec', 30 Rivington street.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUA TERS of 34th and 35th A. D., 631 Willis Business meeting every Friday evening. reading room and Pool parlor open day evening. Free lectures every Sunday ere ing. Subscriptions for this paper received

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., MER every first and third Surday, at 2 P. M. Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard St. Organize J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE N. J. STATE COMMITTEE, B. L. meets first Sunday each month. 10 A. M., headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Othe, Springfield aye. Newark, N. J. Address co munications to John Hossack, 105 Princes aye., Jersey City, N. J., Sec'y,

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Sector meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the set of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spring-field avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. Headquar-ters, 284 Asylum street, Room 10. City Com-mittee meets lat and 3d Tuesday; Branch 4 (German), 1st Monday; Branch 3 (American 2d and 4th Monday each month, at 8 p. m.

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH & 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Generational BECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E, Gen st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectur and discussion on questions pertaining Socialism every Monday, at 8 p. m., ex the fourth Monday of each month, which reserved for a business meeting. Everype welcome. Bring friends along.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Her quarters and Free Reading Room, 2003 Sec Main st. Public meetings corry summy 8 p.m., at Foresters' Temple, 123% We lst st. cor. Spring.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarter 32d and 33d A. D., 163 E. 109th st. Bu meetings every Tuesday. Free reading open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subserv for this paper received.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL T. & L. A., meets every second as Priday, at 8 p. m., at 523 E. 111 Secretary K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST I PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Fr P. M. at Carpenter Hall, 781 Chapter Westville Branch meets every 2d Tu-St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welcome

79 DUANE ST.

alban a

NEW YO

13-

TAKE NO OTHERS

Section Buffalo, S. L. P., and

AKRON, OHIO: W. Garrity, 194 Upson street Geo Du Bois, 20 Wilbur street.

BOSTON, MASS.: C. Croasdell, 1597 Washington street. BUFFALO, N. Y.: B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.

CANTON, OHIO: Wm. S. Poorman, 1225 E. Nor orth street.

Wm. S. Poorman, 125 E. North street. CATSKILL, N. Y.
E. Elmer Cerren.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.: John P. Curran, 525 Dexter street. CHICAGO, ILL:
H. Sale, 1104 Tweifth street, 2d floor. CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.
John J. Kelly, 62 Grattan street. CINCINNATJ, OHIO: Louis Bailhaus, 25 W. Court street.
M. Strauss, "Elbe." Flat 5. CLEVELAND, OHIO: P. C. Christiansen, 50% Professor street. Fritz Feldner, 31 Carl street. CLINTON, 10WA:
E. C. Matton, 102 Howes street.

P. C. CHRISHMER, 2017 Freet.
Fritz Felder, M. Carl Mireet.
CUINTON, IOWA:
C. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL:
Jos. T. Brecka.
DAYTON, OHIO:
Henry J. Kastner, 112 Bainbridge street.
DETROIT, MICH.:
P. Friesema, Jr., 238 Arndt street.
DENVER, COLO.
J. H. Martensen, 112 W. 10th avenue.
DULUTH, MINN.
Ed. Kris, 614 Garfield avenue.
EIIZABETH, N. J.:
G. T. Petersen, 22 3rd street.
Fred. Uhlmann, 665 W. 19th street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.:
H. Ormerod, 25 Beacon street.
HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann. 2 State street. top flow
HAVERFVILLE, N. Y.:
F. B. Stone, SI No. Main street.
HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann. 2 State street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
J. T. L. Remley, 2453 Station street.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.
Lewis Hoeckel, 426 No. Perry street.

street, top floor.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y. Lewis Hoeckel, 456 N.2. Perry street. JACKSONVILLE, 'ILL.' J. De Castro. 741 W. Railroad street. LAWRENCE, MASS.: John Howard, S. L. P. Headquarters, Cen-tral Building. LEADVILLE, COLO.: W E. White.

LEADVILLE, COLO.: M. E. White. LINCOLN, NEB.: LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.: J. Luxenburg, 73 Monson street. LOUG ANGELES, CAL. LOUIS ARGELES, CAL. Louis Rentcimann, 205½ South Main street. Room 7. LOUISVILLE. KY.:

Louis Kentcimann, 2052 South Main stree Room 7. LOUISVILLE, KY.: Thos. Sweeney, 1406 High street, LOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 244 Weet Manchester street. LYNN, MASS.: J. F. Coyle, 330 Washington street. McKEESFORT, PA.: John Flyna, 832 Lyncoln street. MALDEN, MASS.: PMilly Rowland, 133 Malden street. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street. NEWARK, N. J.: H. Carless. 378 Springfield avenue.

H. Carless, A. P. Wittel. {78 Springfield avenue.

A. P. Wittel, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Roger W. Egan, 81 So. Burritt street, NEWBURGH, N. Y.:

M. Steel, 126 Broadway. NEW HAVEN, CONN. M. J. Bomstead, 18 East Pearl street. NEW LONDON, CONN.:

M. J. Bomstead, 18 East Pearl street. NEW LONDON, CONN.: Adam Marx, 12 Union street, Box 412. NEW WHATCOM, WASH. Wm. McCormick. SEW ORLEANS, LA.: Leon Lacoste, 2611 Carondelet Walk street. PATERSON, N. J. John C. Buiterworth, 110 Albion avenue. PAWTUCKET, R. L.: Austin Boudryau, 49 Lucas street. PENSKILL, N. Y.: Chas. Zolot, 15114 Main street. PEORIA, ILL.: Carl Kirk, 127 Ann street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 1018 Hope street. Sam. Clark, 1304 Germantown avenue. PITTSBURG, KAS.: Chas. Heising, Box 180. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Chas. Heising, Box 180. PITTSBURGH, PA. Archie Foster, Ellicott street.

Archie Foster, Ellicott sireet. PLEASANTVILLE. N. Y.: C. C. Crolly. PROVIDENCE, R. I.: PROVIDENCE, R. I.: PUEBLO, COLO.: Nixon Elliott, 1025 Rerkley avenue. READING, PA. Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street. REDCLIFF, COLO.: P. J. Ryan.

Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street. REDCLIFFF, COLO.:
P. J. Ryan. REDCSLIFF, COLO.:
P. J. Ryan.
REDNSELAER, N. X.:
Henry Staslus, W Columbia street. RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st. RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st. RICHESTER, N. Y.:
C. Luedecke, 225 St. Josepha avenue. ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson strest. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Frank Leitner, 25 Center street. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street.

Frank Leither, 25 Center street. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street. Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Suiter street. SAN JOSE, CAL.: Fred. Haman, 22 North 1st street. ST. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue. SALEM, MASS.: John White, 3 Dodge street. CL. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: Geo, F. Peterssen, t. 45 o. West Temple street. SCHENECTADY. N. Y.: Jacob Loven, 437 Somerville avenue. SCRANTON, PA.: Wm. Watkins, 224 N. Bromley avenue. SEATTLE, WASHL:

Wm. Watkins, 24 N. Bromley aven SEATTLE, WASH. Bert Jacobson, 1425 Second avenue. SLOAN, N. Y.:

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.; Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.: Jacob Loven, Somerville avenue,

N. Van Kerkvoorde

-What kind of organization do you wish to speak on?

I.-Ofganization in general. C.-Well-I-don't-know (dragged out slowly).

I .-- If you won't do that, I will make my remarks in the shape of questions to

ou. C.—All right; go ahead. I.—What is the greatest power that yorks to the detriment of the working class in its fight for economic freedom? C.-I-I-I-don't-quite understand you.

I .-- Power is power, is it not?

C.-Yes. 1.-Then what is the greatest power,

t.—Inen what is the greatest power, etc., (as above stated)? C.—Well— I gu-ess—the commercial (?) and political power. ('Twas like be-ing forced to give up something dear.) I.—Leaving aside the commercial part of it, a political organization to cap-ture the political power is what we should be after getting, then, is it not?

should be after getting, then, is it not? C.-I knew you were after that. Now why do you bother us? You Socialists never stand to your business-etc. Richardson jumps up and bawis out: "I know you. You have no business agitating for the Socialist Labor Party our meetings. Go call your own in our meetings. Go call your own. You have no right to the floor. Sit down." (He was chairman.) I.—That is all I want. (And I sat

down.)

However, a large number called for me to continue, and, after a minute or two I got up and said: "I came here with forethought and planned to get the door and present the principles of the

"There seems to be a disposition on the part of campaign managers this year to ignore the of campaign managers this year to ignore the newspapers. At any rate several of them have not yet been subsidized. The campaign man-agers will find that unless the newspapers take hold of the matter promptly and energetically, there will be preclous little interest taken in the election and a might yight vote polled. Better make peace with the disgrunted ones." If that isn't a distinct bid for the coutemptible hire of a traitor, I give up my guess.

I arose and proved, and compelled Coates to admit that he was ignorant of sound, true economics; and that, aside from his political corruption, in the domain of political corruption, in the up main of political science, he was as ig-norant of its true import as only one of his kind could be: that, therefore, aside from his crooked work, he was a fakir, because every time he appeared before the workers and attempted to teach them, he taught falsely, and was foisting something upon them which was not as he represented it. He made no attempt to argue the question, but contented himself with calling me "a liar

I have simply stated the bare facts, with Sut little comment. No comment should be necessary. Any one who can't see the point must be "fearfully and Wonderfully mede". wonderfully made.

Comrades of Colorado and the nation must be up and at them-the fakirs-with redoubled zeal. Withhold no blow for fear of making an enemy; make no compromise with any one. Let the hammer fall on their heads. Speed the Social Revolution.

WM. KNIGHT.

If this paper is bying sout to you witho you having ordered. It, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it and renew when the trial-subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

<section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text>

Daily People Committee.

C. PETERSEN, Cashier

ale Minor Fand

Previously acknowledged	2.436
Section St. Paul, Minn., per C. Hansen	25
J. Hoechenberger, N. Y. Mills, N. Y G. F. Lombard, Malden, Mass	
A. Craig. Middletown, N. Y.	
John McKechnie, San Francisco, Cal.	1

10.00	Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street.	
10.00	SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	SKANDINAVIAN SECTION S. L. B. S.
10.00	F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street. STOCKTON, CAL.: T. M. Anthony, 229 N. Grant street.	SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Brand 1. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every morth at 10 cicling
5.00	STOCKTUN, CAL.:	month at 10 o'clock s. m., at 140 Bast 50
5.00	T. M. Anthony, 229 N. Grant street.	street. Subscription orders taken for the
5.00	SYRACUSE, N. Y. F. P. Scott, Socialist Headquarters, Room	Scand. Socialist Weekly, Arbetaren,
3.00	F. P. Scott, Socialist Headquarters, Room	beand boenanise weekiy, Arbelaren,
10.00	14 Myers Block.	A CONTRACTOR OF
	TROY, N. Y.: F. E. Passormo, 1004 Jacob street. UNION HILL, N. J.:	SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCE &
5.00	F. E. Passormo, 1004 Jacob street.	meets first and third Sunday of every month.
5.00	UNION HILL, N. J.:	at 10 A. M., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlanta avenue, Brooklyn.
5.00	Otto Becker, 348 Broadway.	avenue, Brooklyn.
5.00	VANCOUVER, B. C.	
	W. P. Evans, P. O.	PROCEEDERIVE TEROCOLUMNON THE
	WATERBURY, CONN.	PROGRESSIVE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION
2.00	John Neubert, 39 Charles street, WEST HAVEN, CONN.	meets every first Frid
	WEST HAVEN, CONN.	meets every first Friday evening in the month a
2.00	Charles W. Peckham, Box 373.	142 Delancey st. 460 uner Co.
2.00	WILKINSBURG, PA .:	the second of the second
	Jas. A. McConnell.	
10.00	WOBURN, MASS. Jos. V. Schugel, 407 Main street. WOONSOCKET, R. L.:	WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." IS
	JOB. V. SCHUgel, 407 Main street.	S. T. & L. A. Office, 257 E. Housing Mark. Telephone Call: 221 Spring. Meets
10.00	Frank I. Forgarty 201 Frant start	Telephone Call: 2121 Spring. Meets lever
10.00	Frank L. Fogarty, 255 Front street. WORCESTER, MASS.:	Thursday, 3 p. m.
10.00	John Youngighns 226 So Bridge store	
	John Youngjohns, 328 So. Bridge street. YONKERS, N. Y.:	WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB,
Charlen and the second	Alex. Bouffdis, 2 Archer street.	quarters of the 23d A D The State
	Ander Southand, a Arther attect.	quarters of the 22d A. D., 213 W. 145 the Business meeting, 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Pro-
10.00		reading room. Open 8 to 10 P. M. Selecter
6.00	Arbeiter-Zeitung.	LIGUS IOF LINS DEDET FECEIVED. VISION
5.00	Arbeiler-/ eiting	welcome.
5.00		
5.00	a second seco	WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL
5.00	The German Organ of the S. L. P.	14th Assembly Direct
5.00		
5.00	(Editor, MAX FORKER.)	the Clubbourse for Bar at a o'diant.
5.00		Lectures every Sunday Elevents
5.00	PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT	the Clubhouse, 528 East Eleventh and Lectures every Sunday evening. Automatic alley and billiard room open every standay
5.00		Visitos welcome.
5.00	317 Genessee Str., Buffalo, N. Y.	and the second
1.00		and the second
	One year, \$2.00. Six months, \$1.00.	I. Goldmann's Printing Olive
25.00		
10.00	Three-months' trial Subscription 25 Cts.	A THOMAS A THOMAS AND A THOMAS
10.00		Cor. New Chambers & William Sta
10.00	Comrades! Do your best to introduce	CALL HE W CHENNELLS & WITTER SHA
10.00	it among wars Gour Dest to introduce	Works B
5.00	it among your German friends and ac-	Mutaning with I'm State
60	quaintances.	
		German and English
10.00	- ENTEDTAINME	ENT AND BALL
5.00	LITERIAINME	INI AND BALL
		W BY
5.00	SIV.	m at
The second s	SECTION NEW	
2.50		
). ~ w	the province of the second	
5.00	IN REHAT	LF OF THE
1.00		or OF THE
5.00		
	LEANN Dec	
. 10.00		ple Fund,
10.00	ON OTHER AND	
5.00	ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND	EVENING MANAGE
2.50		EVENING, MARCH 25th, ISBN
DOUT PRODUCTION OF THE	At CDAND CENTER BALLARS	a Ave., between 43d and 44th Streets.
: Con-	AL GRAND LENIAL FALACE Leviante	I to between 124 and 144 threads
Sth, at	mangu	- ATO, DOLADER 404 404 115 441 911002.
	Ticket, admit one, 25 cents. At the do	
		on the day of entertainment, 35 cents
агу.	Unly professional	talent will appear.
		and are oblight's
COLOR DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER		