ity to keep THE PROPLE ON YOUR news-stand during Friday, Saturday and Sunday morning and secure more readers.





People.

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Greater New York

on FRIDAY morning. See that your newsdealer gives it a prominent place on his

**CHRESPHENNERSCHENNERSCHUNG** 

PRICE 3 CENTS.

VOL. VII.—NO. 41.

WE WIN.

Boston "Pillars of Law and

Order" Convicted of Conspiring

Against Free Speech and

Assemblage.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY

ACQUITTED.

After Dragging the Case Out as Long as Possible so as to Tire out the So-cialists and Give a Chance to the Offi-

cial Law Breakers of Massachusetts to

Escape Being Branded, the Case Against Comrade Martha Moore Avery for Speeking on the Streets Comes up in the Superior Court and She is

BOSTON, Jan. 2.-Socialism held its

head high in the Supreme Court of

Boston on Dec. 28th and scored a signal

The history of the affair is this:

Boston American Section decided early

in the summer to open its campaign of

1897 by a series of open air meetings.

the first of which was to be held in

Roslindale, Sunday, August 8th. The

police were notified to that effect, they

responded by calling upon Comrade

Goldstein, and they, being encouraged

by the fact of their having put an end

to the 8-hour open air agitation of the

Boston Central Labor Union a few

years ago by arresting one of the speak-

ers, imaginéd that they could serve us

in the same way. They sought to pre-

vent our agitation by saying that it was

a "violation of the law" to hold meet-

ings in the streets of Boston, and ad-

vised Comrade Goldstein to see the

Chief of Police. Knowing our rights.

we decided to proceed without further

Wesheld our meeting; it was broken

up by the arrest of our Comrade Martha

Moore Avery. The government thought

we would plead guilty, pay the fine, and

that that would be the end of it. Evi-

dently they took us for "pure and

simplers." To their sorrow we did not

fill out their programme. We insisted

upon a trial. After numerous post-

ponements on the part of the govern-

ment, the case came up before a lower Magistrate, and the Comrade was found

guilty and fined \$10 on the two follow-

First-Obstructing the free passage

or foot passengers.

Second — Loitering and sauntering over five minutes after being directed

We did not scare worth a cent and

appealed the case. The Boston press gave it wide notoriety. Our appeal for aid was generously responded to by the

following persons and organizations:

John Twigg, . 1.00 Donations—S. Shaughnessy . . . . 1.00

J. F. Stevens . . . . 1.00 A Friend . . . . 1.00 P. F. O'Neil . . . 1.00

Steel .....

Tomei ..... P. Brett ...... L. M. Isaacs .....

South Boston .........10.00

Vuion 2.50
Seandinavian S. D. C. 5.80
Beaton S. and D. B. A. Branch
No. 11

Worcester 10.40
Collection Boston Common 6.46
Collection Roslindale 2.25

The case on appeal was called for the first Monday in October. Delay followed delay. At the close of the city campaign, on the very day of the city election.

election, Comrade Avery was notified to appear in court on the following

It was evident that the government did not want the case to come up to give us the benefit of the agitation po-litically.

The case was postponed from morn-as to afternoon, and from afternoon to

moraing until five days had elapsed.

The plea before the jury brought out the merits of the case that the attempt had been made to suppress Socialist actuation in the squares of Boston.

Under severe cross questioning by the Government attorney. Comrade Avery was serenely equal to the occasion, and roved that Socialists know their rights, and are determined to maintain ten.

ing charges:

of foot passengers

conference with these gentlemen.

Acquitted by a Jury.

said "The Socialists left the court room with smiles of triumph.

Our boanst was not vain. What 90,006 organized pure and simplers in the Boston Central Labor Union could not do 90 Socialists have done—maintained the right to assemblage and free speech in the streets of Boston.

Tried by officials we lost our rights.

Tried by a jury we maintained our

### A SOCIALIST TACKLES TOWNE.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 1.-The local Trades Assembly has formed an eco-nomic club to discuss current questions and has arranged for a series of discussions to take place in their hall every two weeks. This is separate from their regular business meetings.

At the last one of these, C. A. Towne, the well-known silver apostle, spoke on Free Press, and How to Maintain It. He is a powerful speaker and a clever politician, who knows how to manage a politician, who knows now to manage a crowd, especially the one before him that evening, being intoxicated by his influence. Therefore he touched only lightly upon the subject, and made an out and out "16 to 1" speech. His only argument was that the "money power," meaning the "gold trust," must be broken, and all trusts and monopolies health and wanted if Users. should and would be smarked if Bryan and his party would be installed into office. The idea—smash trusts, etc., by leaving the competitive system remain untouched. He said, as Chairman of the Silver Republican party, he receives the Silver Republican party, he receives daily letters from small paper editors saying they cannot express their opinion because the gold power would shut down on them, and that they would shut down on them, and that they would then starve. In short, that the press is controlled by the gold power, therefore all truthful news is suppressed, and ap-pealed to the voters to oust this gang. and put it in control of honest men (meaning the dear, good, working-menloving silver mine barons, who shoot down their workingmen). Well, he, the down their workingmen). Well, he, the great Charlie Towne, did not figure on being fought at the meeting (although discussion was to follow), so when Comrade George B. Leonard, of Minneapolis, who had spoken at two public meetings for us, asked for the floor, some currosity was aroused as to what he would

He started right in by saying: "Fellow workingmen-The silver movement the biggest hocus-poeus ever played on the working people." (Consternation. Cries of "Put him out!!" "He is a gold bug!!" "Give him his \$50!!" "Let him alone; Towne will make a monkey of him!!"

He was repeatedly interrupted, until He was repeatedly interrupted, until one said: "What are your principles?" The answer was quick: "I am a Socialist of the Socialist Labor party of United States and the World!" and he forth-with sailed into the Silverites. He told them he saw no difference in gold or silver bugs, as it was the same capital-ist class which is opposed to the inist class, which is opposed to the interest of labor, which will continue ex-ploiting labor so long as labor does not forever smash the competitive and wage slavery system. He also quoted Fuller, Tillman, Stewart in regard to the A. R. U. strike, showing plainly to the workers present that they were not friends of labor. Here Towne asked if the speaker had a copy of the Chicago platform at hand; if not, to get one, and see therein how it denounced govern-ment by injunction. Leonard then showed him how Chairman Daniels, of that convention, introduced a resolution in the Senate commending and praising Cleveland for sending troops to suppress the strikers. Acts, not promises, tell. Therefore it was not in the interest of workingmen if the Silver

party was placed in power, any more than any other capitalist party."

R. Cobb, former president of the T. A., now secretary of School Board, who was chairman of the meeting, interrupted Leonard saying that the A. of L. endorsed bimetallism, and that it was rude to denounce it here in the T. A. meeting.

meeting. Towne defended his party four times, and finally answered Leonard by say-ing that Socialism was all right but too soon: that what we want is lots of money, which meant work. From the time Leonard said he was a

From the time Leonard said he was a Socialist the crowd listened attentively, and after the meeting our Comrades, who are exceptionally active and agressive, formed their groups and got in some fine work, making it hot for the

unionist politicians.

The movement is new here, but w hope to surprise many doubters. The Section is only four months old, with 21 members, but bids fair to surpass many in activity.

The textile workers of Fall River have decided to accept the savage re-duction in wages and be good boys. The Spinners' Union, the strongest of all in point of numbers and funds, deferred action, with the result that there will be no strike. An uproar ensued at the announcement of the vote; a recount announcement of the vote; a recount was demanded; police was called for; 14 came in with orders to "clear the place";—and all this under the super-intendence of the labor fakir Bob Howard, who holds a political job, and needs to keep the men fettered to old party politics so that he may prosper.

Let it not escape notice that William T. Wardwell, Prohibition candidate for Mayor in New York at the last election, and Prohibition Chairman of Prohibition County, State and National Committees without number, is one of the defendants in an action just brought replace to her Decklefeller and a numagainst John D. Rockefeller and a num-ber of other Standard Oil magnates and their associates. Railroad Magnates, for a large sum of money claimed to be due to the plaintiffs on the allegation that the defendants are illegally con-

## EDUCATION.

## Potato-Patch Pingree as a Rip Van | A Proletarian's Account of How Things

The Utopian Idea that all that is Needed to Remove Poverty is a Liberal Edu-cation, bobs up Again, this Time in the Potato-Patch Brain-Capital is a

Ex-Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, is the latest illustration of how notions, long exploded, are apt to re-bob up again, and are trotted out as brand new.

Pingree abandons the potato-patch as too limited and circumscribed, and hunches out on a field that embraces no smaller an area than that of Spanish America; instead of the potato, the knowledge of the Spanish language is to remove poverty. The theory is this:

"Spanish America is an immense field; millions of people live there; they nced shoes, hats, clothing and pickeled herrings. Who but we should sell these goods to them? We are nearest to them in every respect. If we had their markets all our people would be employed and affluent. Have we their markets? No. Why not? Because we do not speak Spanish; ignorance bars our way to the prosperity that lies at our doors and within reach. Talk about our people needing capital. Nonsense! What they, we, all of us need is a knowledge of the Spanish language. With that we can open, enter and con-trol the South American market. With that we can talk to the people; and him you can talk to you can sell to. To-day we can't do the latter because our ignorance of the Spanish language pre-vents us from doing the former. Be ye up and doing, people of the United States! Learn Spanish and prosperity is yours!"

Only quite recently there died a man -Charles A. Dana-, who in his youth, about the forties, held this view in common with his fellow Utopians, who then called themselves Socialists. Their theory was that poverty was the child of lack of education; educate a man, teach him good Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and better English, history, geography, algebra, botany, zoology, etc., etc., and you made him an en-lightened man, and his enlightenment would insure his wellbeing. In short, enlightenment was capital.

entightenment was capital.

That ignorance is a preventive to wise conduct goes without saying. To claim, however, that the swelling flood of poverty could be stemmed with mere education, and to proceed upon the theory that education was capital is an error, pardoanhol in the forties, but pardonable in the forties. that can, in the nineties, proceed only from a potato-head; too numerous are the instances of poverty, dependence, subjection with people whose education is infinitely above the average; nay, whose education is infinitely above that of the men they bear on their backs. The ignoramus, who can not utter a single correct sentence in English, whom plain questions on history or geography, would stump, and to whom geometry and the higher sciences are a closed, mystic book, can and does, if he has the capital undersell and ruin any has the capital, undersell and ruin any number of competitors equipped with smaller capital, can reduce them to the rank of the proletariat, and can turn them into his own wage slaves, in which capacity, all their education and superior knowledge would accrue to his own advantage, thereby imparting to him all the greater power of oppression.

Let our people speak Spanish like natives, turn them into perambulating academies of the Spanish language, yet notwithstanding, if a Jap capitalist, with as little knowledge of Spanish as a Hottentot, can offer his goods in the Spanish American markets at a lower price than our linguistic Yankee, the former will carry the market from the latter and leave him stranded.

Capital is a hard, material thing. So

hard, so material, that its hired candleholders, like Carroll D. Wright, actually do earn their hire in their superhuman efforts to stick God into capitalism and make it appear a highly spiritual thing. The material machine that can in a given time turn out a thousandfold as much merchandise is omnipotent, as far as the markets are concerned, over the best drilled brain on Spanish. our people want, need, and will secure to themselves is, not "education" à la Pingree, but the ownership of the ma-

Pingree had better return to his po-

We call attention to the Russian musical festival, concert and ball, announced on the fourth page. The Russian Musical Society, conducted by Platon Brounoff, is doing such excellent work for the cause of the proletariat in popularizing labor songs that it deserves the support and encouragement

The Rhode Island capitalist scheme to disqualify the workers from voting for Aldermen and Councilmen is grounded on a principle that the human conscience, matured by experience, has set its seal of condemnation upon as a badge of deep turpitude.

To profit by one's own wrong, to make one's own wrong-doing a ground for profit is the baseness of basenesses.

First the Rhode Island capitalists rob the workers of the bulk of their prod-ucts; having thus made them poor, they seek to make the poverty of their victims the pretext for depriving them of the ballot—the only peaceable weapon left to them to restore to themselves the property stolen from them.

## ENGLISH MEMORIES.

## Happened

Old English Weavers—How the Machine Threw Them into Poverty—Bourgeois "Radical" Politics for Free Trade— Fruitlessness of that Reform and all Reform for the Working Class.

I read with much pleasure and satisfaction the articles on Italy in the last issues of THE PEOPLE, and as I lived contemporaneously with the events there so graphically described, I shall, at the risk of intrusion, give a few of my personal reminiscences of England. This was the time among the proletarian of the great agitation for the People's Charter and among the bourgeoisie for the repeal of the corn laws, and among the Irish the repeal of the Union programme of the great Daniel O'Connel. The corn laws were on a sliding scale basis. The duties were reduced as the price went up, and raised as the prices went down, the object being to maintain a steady, uniform price. England then was the greatest manufacturing power in the world, and was said to control the markets of the world. About this time the power-loom was introduced. Previous to the introduction of the powerloom, more than half of the weaving of woolen cloth was done in weavers' homes. The weaver didn't own the raw material, but he owned the tools of production, and a strike among them was a thing of very strike among them was a thing of very rare occurrance and the matter in dis-pute easily adjusted. And a weaver who punctually attended to his business was usually in comfortable circum-stances. The introduction of the powerstances. The introduction of the power-loom changed all this. Great demora-lization ensued. Riots, fires, breaking up of machinery, combinations to re-sist. But all to'no purpose. The demon of discord and want was in their midst; aye, and it was there to stay, power-loom had quadrupled production. power-loom had quadruped production.

Women only were employed on them.

The hours of work were twelve per day, and a woman at eight shillings per week would turn out as much cloth as

four men by the hand-loom.

Now came upon the stage of political action your Cobdens, your Brights, your Milner Gibsons, your Roebucks. The cause of all the trouble, according to them, was not the machines. the "accursed corn laws," "The landed aristocracy was living on the blood and sweat and toil of the laboring millions." "Abolish the corn laws, remove all re-strictions to free international confmerce, and you will see an era of pros-perity unparalleled in the world's an-nals of trade."

The gudgeons readily caught the bait. The machinery of agitation was put in motion. The campaign was opened. and such meetings, such public demon-strations, such floods of oratory were never seen or heard on English soil. Oh! could you but have heard them describe the ruin, the desolation, the impoverishment of the people caused by those "infernal corn laws," you would have thought that their repeal was the only thing that could save England from becoming the object of the irony and ridicule of foreign nations. Well, they were repealed not by the franchises of the people, because the people were unenfranchised; no, that was not it, but

from the fear inspired by the tenor of the spectre of revolution.

Did trade revive? Yes, trade re-vived. Mills were run fourteen hours per day. Children were taken from school and driven to the factories at so tender an age that they ought to have been at home receiving a mother's lov-ing, tender care. Public opinion was aroused to action against the revolting spectacle. The government, which was Tory, was appealed to to step in and save the little waifs from such infernal-ly barbarous cruelty. And a law was passed prohibiting the employment of children under eleven years of ago under severe penalties for its violation

The writer of this article was discharged for being under age, and obtained thereby two years of schooling in a British public school, for which I

thank the British Tory government.

The period of prosperity was short.
Land that had previously been used Land that had previously been used under the tariff-law for the cultivation of roots and cereals was now turned into pasture. The last remaining link that 'tied man to the soil had been severed. Now he was cut loose entirely from his moorings. The factory hell was his only last resort. The bour-geoisie had triumphed but the bubble of prosperity had burst.

The Tory government introduced to Parliament a ten-hour law. This was fought with all the venom and bitterness which only the bourgeoisie are capable of. Roebuck warned the government that it was launching its bark upon an unknown sea, ignorant of its sunken reef, hidden rocks and shoals, and trusting to miracles for safety English commercial supremacy was threatened; that lost, the empire would collapse. Another made the following plaint: May I be cold before that dreadful day,

Pressed with a load of monumental

poor law bill, involving the expendi-ture of hundreds of thousands of pounds to build poorhouses to house the starving unemployed, and thousands more were employed to assist emigration to

Of all the forms of government existing on the face of the earth that of the bourgeoisie is the most selfish, the most greedy, corrupt, unprincipled and in-corrigible. What does all the labor legislation of this country amount to? While the labor fakirs are gathered to-

gether in social conviviality over their fragrant Havanas and champagne congratulating themselves over some great achievement on the passage of a labor law or some great labor concession after years probably of agitation, their atter years probably of agitation, their merriment is interrupted by a tele-graphic dispatch that some capitalist-has taken it before a federal judge and had it declared unconstitutional. Sic transit gloria mundi. GEO. MANSFIELD.

### SOME MORE ABOUT MINERS.

HOLLISTER, O., Jan. 3.—Prosperity cometh to those who seek it. To try to show to the workers how prosperity has benefited them, is a harder task than I wish to undertake. However, I will en-deavor to give figures to show how prosperity now affects the coal miners, since the great suspension of 1897. Taking one miner's check number,

who has worked every day and loaded every mine car that the turn run, "for the business of the miners is transacted purely socialistic, i. e., they keep a square turn, one miner does not get any more mine 'cars to fill, than au-other." Since the suspension until January 1, 1898, this miner worked fifty-five days, producing 253 tons of fill, and a least specific 788.43. Declarafifty-five days, producing 253 tons of coal à 31 cents per ton, \$78.43. Deduct from this for powder \$4.37, oil 75 cents, squibs 15 cents, house rent for the time worked, and back rent, \$25.55; for the idleness during the suspension, \$31.82, and he has for his part \$46.68, or 46 cents per day, for the 102 days.

In 1890, '91, '92 and '93, he had 70 cents per ton, "no machinery being used thaf time in this mine." The same amount of coal produced would bring him \$177; deduct from this last sum the

him \$177; deduct from this last sum the \$78.43 produced by machinery, and you have the displeasure of locating this 14 weeks' prosperity in the sum of \$98.67, taken from this single miner, and out of circulation in the mining regions in-

to the coffers of king Capital as usual.

Of course, those coal barons are all philanthropists, and they will use this saving of labor that they have a right to under Capitalism, for the relief of the needy unemployed in the cities where they reside; for, of course, they may want to become mayors some time, and there is nothing like having a good name when you wish some honor like that bestowed upon you.

Ask one of these miners to subscribe for THE PEOPLE, and he will very quick say, I am unable, or, I am not out of debt yet, or, I have not paid up my back rent yet. Under present conditions, if the workingmen cannot see the necessity of a progressive education on labor class lines, if he cannot see that the capitalist class is the only class that reaps all benefit from either Dethat reaps all benefit from either De-mocratic or Republican success to of-fice, and that the S. L. P. is truly and sincerely the only party that can or will emancipate them, they may as well say, we are slaves and deserve nothing more than the most beggarly conditions, and we Socialists do an injustice to ourselves when we make the sacrifices that we do for the benefit of men that are so void of reasoning powers or prin-ciple. Workingmen who are bold to ciple. Workingmen who are bold to say. We have done everything to down you because of your advocating Socialist doctrines, but then we have dropped all utopian ideas and have entered that state when we have to proclaim to the world that the only way to get out of these conditions is to follow out the plans of the S. L. P.," and to such other workingmen who will say; "Your ideas and Socialism are all right, but what can a handful do?"—to these men I say, we see these forces at work fast making regiments out of these handfulls, and there is no power that can stop the growth of the Socialist movement, or keep the Co-operative Commonwealth from being ushered in.

DANIEL W. WALLACE.



### San Francisco Freeholders Election.

At the election held in San Francisco, Cal., on last Dec. 27 for free-holders to draft a new charter, the S. L. P. polled over 5 per cent. of the total vote cast: at the last municipal election it barely had the 3 per cent. necessary to secure it a place on the official ballot. Below is the vote for the candidates:

George Aspach
C. H. Barry
T. Bersford
A. Conti
W. Costley
D. J. Ellis
Oliver Everett
M. Hansen
Einie Liess
Carl Petersen
F. Schiller
A. Seiler
Geo. Speed1,443
Warnecker, Sr
F. R. Whitney

On Saturday, the 22d of this month on Saturday, the 22d of this month, the Ninth Congressional District organization of New York, Borough Manhattan, will give a masquerade ball at the Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Labor Press.

The labors of that Congressional Dis-trict, besides the purpose to which the moneys are to be applied, should encourage unanimous applause of the plan and the attendance reflect the magnitude of the Socialist vote in the Dis-trict. Let all Congressional Districts attend in full.

## FITLY INAUGURATED.

## A Banquet By the Exploiting Class for Exploitation.

A Contractor to Supply Waiters De-mands from the Men he Engages the Full Amount of their Wages for a Chance to Work-The Sweating System Applied.

The organized "unwashed" criminal class of New York took possession of the Empire City, the second largest city of the world, on the first instant by supplanting their counterparts, the organized "washed" criminal class, that held possession during the last three years. The withdrawal of the latter and the arrival of the former was fitly marked by the following incident:

On New Year's eve a grand banquet was arranged at the Madison Square Garden by the representatives of both our "washed" and our "unwashed" organized crime. The banquet was to celebrate the birth of the Greater New York. The arrangers of this affair engaged a certain George Ives to furnish 100 waiters. In what spirit the banquet was conceived Ives' conduct brings out into strong light.

He advertised for waiters and demanded of each \$2 for the privilege of the job. The pay for the job was, how-ever, just \$2. What was there left for the waiters out of their wages? Noth-ing. Were they expected to serve for sweet philanthropy's sake? No. The idea was that the waiters would get tips; they were to look to the tips and pocket that; and for the privilege of pocket that; and for the privilege of doing that, of making what they could in that way they were to pay blackmail

to the contractor.
Without the vote of workingmen neither the Tammany "unwashed" nor the Reform "washed" criminal class could have the offices, the enjoyment of which the banquet was in reality in-tended to celebrate. What the cele-brants have in store for the working class is well exemplified by the conduct of their man Ives; skin the workers, and let them scurry for a living; make sure the skinner's income, let the work-

ers take their chances.

Thus it was inside the banquet hall: thus it was and is outside. For the skinner, increased opportunities to skin; for the workers increased chances to be skinned and increased compulsion to submit to the skinning process in order to eke out a precarious existence.

## SUPPRESSED BY "THE WORLD."

Editor "The World"-Sir: General Swayne, in a speech delivered in the Church Club, 578 5th avenue, says: "There is growing up among us a great evil—the evil of Socialism. I say that Socialism is nothing more or less than the curtailment of personal liberty and right." The question naturally arises: right." The question naturally arises:
Does the great mass of people enjoy
personal liberty? There is at the present moment 5,000,000 men walking the
streets of the United States, men who
for the most part have been displaced
by the introduction of labor-saving machinery. These men are compelled to take whatever job they may possibly fint, congenial or not; they must accept whatever wages the boss may be wil-ling to give them (living or starvation) if they do not accept these terms they must starve, and even those who may not have been out of employment must be content with small wages. Should they be inclined to rebel they are re-minded of the vast army of unemployed who would be only too happy to get If Gen. Swavne means that the Socialists would do away with the system which gives to one man, or to a very small class (capitalist class) the "personal liberty" to enslave the greater or larger class (proletariat class), then Socialism is proud to plead guilty to

the charge.
Socialism would give every man who could, and would work, an opportunity to work, and give him the full value of his labor, while he who could work, but would not, should not be allowed to live upon those who do work, but should

What does he mean by "right"? Does he mean that Socialism would interfere with the right of private individuals to create monopolies, trusts, etc., for their own benefit, and against the interests of the many? Does he mean that if he was to invent a machine by which he could convert all the air which we breathe, into casks, or bottles, and sell it to those who could afford to pay for a bottle and deprive those who could

not, that Socialism would interfere with that right? Then, to that charge, does Socialism also plead guilty. I should recommend Gen. Swayne to read the definitions of the word Socialism in the various dictionaries com-

ism in the various dictionaries com-piled by eminent men.

Instead of the present anarchistic system of production and distribution which deprives the great mass of the people of their personal liberty and right, Socialism would substitute a system by which every man should enjoy true liberty, and right. Socialism would crush the present competitive system and substitute in its place the co-oper-

If Gen. Swayne will undertake to deliver an address or lecture in the rooms of the New York Socialist Literary Society, and allow the members to ask questions, he can address a letter to N. Y. Soc. Lit. Soc., 100 Clinton street. CHARLES ROTHKOPF,

Member of N. Y. Soc. Lit. Soc.

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

# After the usual formality, the

verdict on the second count was

the press on the following morning

Jury were out about twenty min-

spiring to ruin the plaintiffs.
Verily, verily, for every man whom
the rum shops ruin, a Prohibition capitalist ruins one hundred.

As far as possible, rejected communici tie returned if so desired and stamps are

Entered as second class matter at the N TV Tork, N. Y., Post office, on April 6th, 1891.



48 OCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,065
In 1890 In 1892 (Presidential)	13,331
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1897	54,159

The thoughtless frequently sneet at the slow growth of the S. L. P. When I first went to school one of When I first went to school one of the first of my reading lessons was the fable of the oak and the pig weed. They both sprouted at the same time, and while the oak was extending its roots in all directions and preparing for future growth. the vain pig weed was boasting of its rapid rise in the world, and lookdown contemptuously on the Oliver Everett.

#### "PEOPLE" & "BOSSES".

The post-election political controversy now going on between the defeated Mugwumps and successful Tammanyites should not be disregarded. It is an excellent illustration of the falsity of the claims put by the political parties of capitalism to their repreuting the people.

st as soon as a capitalist finds that ertain legislative proposition tens his special interests, or that sence of a certain legislative proposition does not promote the size of his particular purse, the cry is set up by him that "the people is against." or, as the case may be "the people is in

favor of" what he does not want, or what he wants. After election-it is impossible that two conflicting capitalist sets should both come out on top-, the successful crew declares that "the people have pronounced in its favor"; while the unsuccessful crew ineighs against the "bosses," who have isled the people. Thus, just now, we

'he anti-Tammany forces saying a eal about "Boss Crocker," while mamany forces, with sublime announce, among other things, they have "a mandate from the cople to clean out the Board of Education and put in new men."

The fact is, however, that in all this, neither "bosses" nor "people" have a hand. An intelligent analysis of political acts must establish, the principle that of all the present voting hundreds of thousands, the overwhelming majority go by droves,-neither the droves nor the individuals who make up the drove exercising any actual will, all of these, namely, voting without a knowl-

careful application of this principle to the vote cast in the now city of New York last November would furnish the following pregnant figures:

edge of that which they vote for.

1 By the Socialists sclass

conscious workingmen) 15,738

By Tammany (place-hunters, rum sellers and

trolley magnates) 2,500-3-By Platt Reps. (pipelayers for Federal offices

and trolley magnates) .. 4-By Low Citizens (pipelayer for President of the nation, being Seth Low himself) 1 -

5 By Prohibitionists cland sharks and pietistic labor skinners, who realize the people must be humbugged).

6—By the George party (not even Tom Johnson, who supply ality because of the control of

who surely split 

ticket

8-By the Gleason ticket
(himself and his lawyer)

Total conscious vote..... 18,656

507,900 The Socialist vote alone, has no "camp-followers." It alone is made up of men, each of whom carries his sovereignly under his own hat, and knows just what he wants and how to get it And this is natural: All other parties stand upon the principle that the capitalist system is good in itself, must be upheld, but needs a little tinkering. As a water-logged, rotten hull can not be tinkered into serviceable condition. those who imagine it can, can have no understanding of the case: they are purely led by the nose by those who know the condition of affairs but find their account in holding otherwise. Thus all parties, outside of the S. L. P. consist of necessity of "bosses," men banded together for selfish piratical purposes-and a crowd whose vote implies nothing less'than a mandate for anything in particular.

When alternately after each election the parties of capital strut forward with the claim that they have a "mandate from the people" the pretence is su-

premely, foolish. The last "mandate, from the people" in this country was ar the secor d election of Lincoln when the manda'te was: "Crush the Copperh'ead Slave-holding Class." There will be no "mandate from the people" again until the mandate triumphal's issues from the ballot box that in thunder notes will order:

"Crush file Copperhead W ige-Slave-Holding Claus!"

## THE POLICEMEN'S UN I FORM.

It is now proposed to put the police in military uniform. Why 'not?

Anything and everything that is logical should be approved of. It is eminently logical that, ander the capitalist system, the police, which is not a civil but war officer, should be in the raiment of war:

The capitalist social system is a system of war. Under 1 that system, the we'll of one is depend ent on the woe of others; others' misfor tune, or straits, is the chance yet of chers. Under no social system are the class lines so sharp, or is the str aggle for existence between class and . ziass so intense, so fierce, so palpable. The police is a weapon in this war fare, held-by the grace of workers' veite-by the idler or capitalist class to help browbeat and down the exploited working class. The theory that the addice is an arm of the Civil Power is a Le tion: the policeman's nniform has helpy d to promote the fiction and conceral the truth. But in the course of soctal evolution the state of war in capita lism asserts itself with such increasing force, that the fiction wears out. Hen ce, to-day, the desire on the part of man iy of the ruling class to have the police put in military uniform.

Those of the capitalist class who obfect to this at e not all purely visionaries. "Amergicans" who object to European styles. They are rather men, and women too, who thoroughly approve of the European style of "capitalizing" Au erica, but don't like to have the fact of this "capitalization" made too glaring. They seek to conceal the deve lopment that is peeping through the pr esent policeman's dress.

The Socialis: has no sympathy with this wing of the ruling class. He rather admires the artistic eye and frankness of the other set, whose eyes feel the incongruity of the present policeman's gai;b with his actual functions, and who are bold enough to come out with it.

By all means let the police be dressed up like soldiers. Even the thick material of which their present outfit is made is too thin a disguise. Let him carry a sword, too, and a gun, bayonetpointed.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Worcester, Mass., "Gazette," in commenting with a sigh upon the magnificent vote polled in that city by the Socialist Labor party at the recent municipal election, says:

"The growth of the Socialist party is one of the surprising features of Wor-cester politics. It is unquestionably a symptom of the increasing sentiment in favor of Socialistic doctrines.

And having given vent to this estimate of the situation, the "Gazette" forthwith seeks to promote what political errors it can, lest the "unquestionable symptom" of "facreasing Socialist sentiment" develop into such a strong Socialist movement as to wipe out the parasite class in whose interest the Gazette" is published. In pursuit of this, its sentiment, the "Gazette" proceeds to give the Socialist Labor party of Worcester some advice, to wit:

"If they (the Socialists) were really anxious to accomplish some of the results proclaimed in their cardinal doc-trines, they should direct their atten-tion to the Legislature. An alderman or even the Mayor could do nothing more for Socialism than to talk about it, but the lawmaker could at least frame bills expressing the ideas they would keep before the public mind."

The Socialists know that every political office partakes of the nature of an outpost for the class that controls the central citadel. No Socialist, the "Gazette" may rest assured, need be told that the central point, from which present capitalist brigandage radiates. is not the municipalities, but the State and Federal Government. Socialists know that to perfection, but while they are training their guns on these places and marching in that direction. they justly do not propose to waste their time, and, when there is nothing better to do, they wrestle for the outposts.

An Aldermanic or Mayoralty office may not be much of a place of vantage from which to dislodge the "Gazette" class, but it is something, and, as such, better in the hands of the industrious proletariat than in those of the idle capitalist class.

The "Gazette" need waste no crocodile tears upon Socialist ignorance as to how to go about in order to bring victory to Socialist doctrines. What the Socialist Labor party does not know on this subject is not worth knowing.

"The Nashville convention of the American Federation of Labor is a thing of the past."—Cleveland, O., "Cit-

When ever was it a thing of the present?

The Danbury, Conn., "American Freeman" publishes a lefter, signed "Kenosia," that deserves extensive reproduction: it not only nails the cap- time.

italist lies about increasing prosperity. but it exposes that idiotic notion of believing that prosperity can be cozened with false statements. Here it is in

"On the third of this present month Danbury was treated by one of its local papers to nearly two columns of inter-esting news and gossip from the 'American Hatter' respecting the condition of the hatting trade, which, as everybody knows, is Danbury's chief industry, and with which its interests are identified

"Any ordinary reader scanning-printed accounts of the hatting trade Danbury in a casual manner would be led to believe that the city is having a tidal wave of prosperity and so generally has this idea gained credence that drummers come to the city under the impression that we are having the biggest beginning the company covery hour they are not gest boom on record, but they are not slow to express their disgust and in-dignation at the misrepresentations of

the city's business condition.
"What people expect to gain by spreading such false reports is somewhat of a conundrum to many, except it be the vain hope that brag will stim-ulate matters sufficiently to enable them to make some sort of a 'scoop' or temporary gain out of the bogus 'boom.' In our opinion, such tactics are in the highest degree, reprehensible in the highest degree reprehensible, and can only result in injury to the city.

Without attempting more than the briefest notice of these deceptive re-ports, it will not be difficult to show to the dullest mind that some one has been telling what is not true. For example, we are told that one hatting firm are doing their usual amount of we are NOT told their shop is only running FOUR days a week, and that the prices paid for labor preclude their help making living wages. Then, according, to the report of this concern, their chief business seems to consist in futures, prospects, speculations and hopes of the highly inflated order.

'Another concern is reported as having duplicate orders, and with pros-pects all right for a busy winter trade. Yet we are informed that since this report was published the concern has been shut down for THREE WEEKS One firm report themselves as catering for something, establishing agencies and employing agents, but their help report business at this place as 'duller at the present time than for three or four years past.

Another firm, reported as having a good season, are at this writing down as tight as a drum.

"Still another concern said to have been busy all the fall and still busy on certain lines, are reported as paying such miserably low prices that their hat-makers cannot get more than SIX dollars a week out of it.

"Then the working hatters complain that prices have been cut so that it is almost impossible to exist on the wages they receive, and when questioned abou the business repeat the stereotyped expression, 'Hatting is no good.

"This frequently heard expression ac-centuates the fact that a large number of working hatters and others are in sore straits."

The below question and answer asked and given by Editor W. D. Mahon in his Detroit, Mich., "Motorman and Conductor," deserves reprehension:

"What is the future before the average street railway employee of the country to-day under the present con-ditions of labor? How long can his health be maintained working twelve and thirteen hours per day, seven days in the week? Four or five years of this kind of work and he is a broken-down man, with nothing before him but the poorhouse. Does not his duty to his family, his country, as well as his own life and happiness call upon him to change these conditions and make the hours of labor such that he can follow them down through life's journey to a hearty old age? Yes, we believe that the average man will agree with us, Then how will we change it' There is but one hope presenting itself, that is to join the organization of street railway, men and unite our actions as one man through that organization to bring about this change."

Ten years ago such an article may have been all right. To still talk, in this year of grace, about joining a labor organization so as "to unite our actions as one man" is to talk language that has been heard before and uniformally preceded disaster. The time has come when precision of words is required. Unite our actions as one man"-FOR WHAT? If this what for is not expressed and is not correct "united action" means simply to unite in defeat.

There is organization and organization, union and union. The organization that "unites our actions" so that as "one man" we may, emptystomached, enter into a conflict with full-stomached bosses, is an organization that had better never come together. And, if the men who compose such an organization have, before they sail in to "act as one man," taken the precaution to vote the class of their bosses into control of the policemen's clubs, "Gatling guns on paper," and militia, and mean, after they have 'acted as one man," and been clubbed and shot down, to again vote into power the class that has so treated them, their "united action" will only drive them down further and further. In this year of grace the intelligent

call to labor must read:

"Join your organizations for the purpose of overthrowing the beastly system that keeps you in poverty and robs you; join it so that, as one man, you may resist the encroachments of the boss in the shop, and as one man you may vote his class and his social system out of existence; join your organization for the emancipation of labor. There is no hope for you but in just that."

Anything electronic in the purpose of the purp "Join your organizations for the pur

Anything else imagines it can get there by "one thing at a time," "something now," and what they gain or get is one crack over the head at a time and now.

The motormen and conductors should know something about all this by this

## CORRESPONDENCE.

More Truth than Poetry.

To THE PEOPLE:-The following narration may seem purely imaginative. But is it?

"A wealthy man, riding in a rich carriage through one of the poorest regions of a thickly populated and industrious city, noticed a beggar, who stood leaning against the fence of a vacant lot.

"'How ugly! Everywhere that lazy lot; they poison our lives! Disagreeable!' the thought flashed through his

The weather was muggy and cold; the beggar is scarcely covered with his ragged clothes. He looks melancholy,

thoughtful and shivers. "Perhaps a drunkard, the man in the carriage thinks.

"At last, he takes pity with the beggar; pulls out a coin from his purse and throws it scornfully at the wretch. "But the beggar does not move. What a rascal! does not even move; not enough for him; always dissatisfied!

he murmurs to himself. The carriage rolls away. The beggar looks on the coin with eagerness; he wants to bend down to pick it up, but his old sick legs and his broken body in general don't yield to his wish, especi-

ally when it is so wet and cold.
"'To-day,' he thinks, 'I ought not to go out at all, but how can 1?' The fear of starvation compels me.

"He wants to make a start, but the legs, stiff as wooden sticks; refuse to He becomes paler than hitherto by the thought of a certain accident that has so much resemblance to his present state. He once was in the same state, was brought to the hospital, where he remained over a month and suffered there, much more than at 'his home

"But he m-u-s-t pick up the coin And where there is a MUST, there is a WAY, as the old saying goes. A cheerful idea strikes his mind; he lowers himself down with his whole body, rests for a moment on the sidewalk, then stretches himself out to his full length his face looking so painfully wrinkled from the effort he makes; soon he seems to be cheered up by the joyful idea that he is now nearer to the so much longed for treasure; he needs only to stretch his arm a little forward and his day's sufferings are rewarded. He does so: he at last reaches it, grasps it, and has it secure in his hand. He brings it it secure in his hand. He brings it nearer to his eyes, carefully examining it, and all of a sudden he vehemently yells out: 'O, what a rascal,—a counterfeit quarter!"

Brooklyn, Jan. 2. S. M. CLURMAN.

### Fitly Paralleled.

To THE PEOPLE:—An experience, made by me in the course of the last few weeks, reminds me of a witticism of John Swinton on the Single Taxers, Some years ago Swinton made a trip

to Europe, and on return he told in London, he met a lonely S Single Taxer, to whom he observed that there seemed to be no Single Tax sentiment in England, "No," was the answer, "there is none here; but in Scotland the sentiment is strong. In Scotland he subsequently met another Single Taxer, who told him, "No, there is no Single Tax sentiment in Scotland, but in Ire-land it is powerful." Arrived in Ireland, he inquired again, and the answer there was: "There is no Single Tax sentiment here; in Brooklyn there is." When he returned to America and visited Brooklyn, he there put again the same question and was answered: 'No, not here in Brooklyn; but in Australia the movement is simply im-Swinton then went on to say mense. that he did not mean to go to Australia to find out, but that, as far as his own experience went, the "Single Tax Sentiwas always shoved off to some

other place. Now, I live in Washington, but several weeks ago my business compelled me to make a short trip North and West. During this trip I visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Buffalo and Chicago. In Washington I used to meet occasionally one of those half-fool—half-knave Jews who call themselves "Oppositionists," and who propose to knock the S. L. P. sky-high by enthroning the "Social Democracy."

"Are there many of your people en-gaged in that crusade." I asked him one day, after he had tired me with his wild yarns, "I see none of it here in Washington?"

'No;" he answered, "there is no Opposition and Social Democracy move-ment here; but in Baltimore we are

In Baltimore, a few days later, after visiting a party meeting. I was accosted by a chappy, who informed me that the S. L. P. was "no good," that he was an "Oppositionist Jew," and that "all of us are in the Social Democracy I told him there was "none of it" in Washington, and that I saw "none of it" outside of himself in Baltimore

"No," he answered, there is no Op-position Jew and Social Democracy here; but in Philadelphia we are

In Philadelphia I found the S. L. P. healthy and jubilant with many staunch Jewish Comrades, and I never thought of the "Opposition Jews." day, in the very hall where the party was holding a meeting, my eyes fell upon a disconsolate-looking individual, who wore on the lapel of his coat a dirty white button with some pale-red letters. I asked him what the button stood for.
"This," said he, "is the button of the

Social Democracy; I am an Opposition-ist Jew; we are all in the Social Democ-racy; we have killed the S. L. P."

"Not much, my gay and festive cuss," I put in, "this meeting don't look as though the S. L. P. was dead; do you Oppositionist Jews have anything like this to show?"

"Not here in Philadelphia," he

answered, "but in New York, there our movement is powerful; there it carries everything before it: there is no more

everything before it; there is no more S. L. P. in New York."

Methunk that was an exaggeration. I arrived in New York and found the "corpse" of the S. L. P. in such vigorous condition that it was making the fur fly all around. Still, I made up my mind to look into this Opposition Jew movement. I found out it was going to hold a Social Democracy mass meeting with one Casson as speaker. I went there. It was a frost. I picked out a fellow with a swinister face, who, I felt pretty sure must be an Oppositionist, and asked him whether that was all there was of the Opposition"? there was of the Opposition"?

"No." he said, looking still more swinisterly than before, here in New York we Opposition Jews and Social Democracy have no chance; the bosses of the S. L. P. don't let us do anything;

but in Boston, there we have a strong

By this time I knew all I cared to know of the single or combined move-ments of Opposition Jews and Social Democracy. Nevertheless, wherever I went, I inquired. The experience was the same everywhere. In Boston, the crest-fallen lot of Opposition Jews told me I should not think slightly of their Opposition and Social Democracy move-ment, and should not judge it by what I saw, or did not see, in Boston; its power lay in Buffalo. In Buffalo I was informed by the same element that its power lay in Chicago. And here in Chicago I am confidently told that though the Opposition Jew and Social Democracy have no movement here, they are a force in St. Louis and Milwankee.

I guess their force lies in Hayti, around the cocoa-nut trees in the story given in last week's PEOPLE.

Chicago, Jan. 3.

## DRUM TAPS.

By PETER E. BURROWES.

Money buys everything except your memory and mine; what you know and what I know; yet it cannot buy itself out of the shame of what it buys.

Money buys everything but money; consequently, if the world was made up of mere men of money, money would have nothing to buy.

Subtract labor from the money circle of society and that circle would shrink to a point in geometry.

Money cannot buy some THINGS such as Mister What's-his-name? who has become Mayor of your city, or boss of your ward; neither can it buy a So

Money cannot buy honor in the administration of public affairs as long as the administration of public affairs is for the secure division of the dishonorably gotten spoils of labor.

Money can help send a Socialist to Congress; but after the first one gets there, not all the currency in the country will be able to keep the Congress clear of Socialists.

Money can buy the plant for "The Daily People," but would never be able to buy an inch of its space for the service of the profit mongers. Money can produce the sheets, but manhood, in-tellect and class-consciousness can alone make it a messenger of light.

The middle class is going, going; and money cannot buy it back. Money can-not save competition from the vortex of itself from Socialism. monopoly, or monopoly cannot save Some time ago a poor boy's finger

was nipped tightly by the machine that he was working at. Gradually hand was drawn in, then the wrist. knew his fate, and screamed for some one to bring an axe. The axe was brought, the arm was severed; the boy was saved. Society is already being drawn in by the machine, but society cannot be saved by an axe, though it may be saved by THE HAND WITH THE HAMMER.

An old spring once burst out in a rich man's kitchen. They laid heavy stones on it, they covered the kitchen floor with cement; but the spring would not down. We cannot escape from, so we may as well accept the past. Oppression begets sentiment and resistance, a hatred for despotism, and a love for liberty. The proletarian spring is bub-bling up, and who can keep it down?

One of the most magnificent houses in Belgravia, London, the residence of a wealthy nobleman, who lavished vast sums on the edifice, was one day sud-denly invaded by ants. Beginning with the basement, and spreading over the whole house was a perpetual swarm of ants, ants, ants, and all the money a his lordship's disposal has failed to kill off or buy those ants. The house had been built on an old ant colony. My proletarian brothers, a good many great houses have been built on you. When are you going to march upstairs?

Formerly an intelligent man dropping into a rural district became a person of consequence by writing for or editing the local paper. Now the local papers are supplied by billionaire syndicated electrotyped matter of the safe sort, and the leaders are written in the back parlor of the bank or the parsonage. A hungry army of syndi-cate writers is drilled to the right step of mediocrity and conventionalism and the original man is boycotted. To have ideas is as bad as having smallpox. What chance is there for the people?

But the suppression of original minds by the syndicate system of running modern newspapers, while saving their own sheets from the taint of thought, is liberating a number of thinkers for vanced work-for Socialism. Th This is the chance for "The Daily People."

One of the ways private capitalism works its evil is in the multiplication of educated young men, with nothing to do but indulge the variety of appearing in print. They can talk music, feathers and flash dinners, and write for nothing the people! -and these are the scribblers that feed

A new year with nothing new in it. Who would ring the bells for such an old-fashioned novelty? Old politicians, old sinners, old skinners; talk of a new year with glee when a new year would mean their dissolution. If Socialists renew their efforts there may be something new in the new year.

I have seen but little new for many years, even in New York, and I expect to see little more in Greater New York. More dice in the box; another shuffle of the old pack of cards, and that is all. Agitate; agitate for a real NEW YEAR.

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



UNITEDATE BROTHER DONATION Brother Jonathan-I am a Socialist,

Uncle Sam (mockingly)-How famil-

B. J.-Familiar or unfamiliar, 'tis a true tune. I am a Socialist, but the Socialist Labor party is no good. I'm going to stay with the Democratic party. U. S.-I thought the tune was fa-

miliar; there isn't a fakir in the land but hums it :- some with the variation of saying they are going to stay with the Republicans. B. J.-That may be, but I'm no fakir for all that. I AM a Socialist; fakirs

say they ARE Socialists, but they ARE NOT. But I am. U. S.—Have you anything more to say?

B. J.-Yes; I have this more to say, The Socialist Labor party is no good—
U. S.—You said that once before,
B. J.—And I was going to tell you

why it is no good. S .- Let's hear.

B. J.—It moves too slowly.
U. S. opens his eyes. J .- You won't deny that, would

you?

U. S. looks at him.
B. J.—Now will you deny that?
U. S.—If you want to travel to a certain place, and there is only a stage coach to take you, would you call stage coach rapid travel?

B. J.—No; stage coach is slow travel, U. S.—Would you say that the stage

coach is too slow a way of traveling?

B. J.—If there is no other conveyance, would not say that.

U. S.—Slowness and fastness are, accordingly, relative terms, are they not? The stage coach is fast travel if the alternative is to hoof it, ch?

B. J.—Yes. U. S.—It is slow travel only if there is faster means of transportation available, ch?

-Yes; but what has that got to do with your S. L. P .? U. S.—One more question, and I'll tell you. If you want to go to a certain place and the only transportation available thither is a stage coach, would you for the sake of fast t.aveling jump into a fast train that runs in the opposite dispersion?

posite direction?

B. J.-No, I wouldn't. U. S.—And you wouldn't call the stage no good, eh?

B. J.-No; it is good enough for my ultimate purpose. U. S.-And what would you think of

the man who, wanting to go to that certain place, said: "The stage is no good; it is too slow; I am going to take

B. J.-But there IS no train in that case!

U. S .- Just so. If he wants a train he would have to travel in the opposite direction. What would you say of that B. J. looks suspiciously at U. S.

U. S.—Fil tell you: You would say of him either that he had not made up his mind where he wanted to go-B. J.—Exactly. U. S.—Or that he was an elaborate

blockhead, gotten up regardless of expense. Would you not?

B. J. (hesitatingly)—Y—e— U. S .- Out with it, yes or no?

U. S .- That's your case. Take your choice. Either you are not a Socialist and DON'T KNOW where you want to go to, or you are a Socialist, but being an elaborate blockhead gotten up regardless of expense, the sake of more rapid travel you are willing to be taken to where you don't want to go. The S. L. P. don't move very fast; true; but, Socialism-ward, there is NOTHING moving at all. The only other things moving, do move swiftly, but without exception they move away from Socialism, being, all of

## LETTER BOX.

them, capitalist concerns. Now, what are you, a fakir who falsely claims he is a Socialist or a blockhead. (Gives B.

J.'s hat a pull that brings it down over his eyes). You may decide the ques-

his eyes). You may decide the ques-

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

W. J. McH., Long Beach, Miss.—First Brumaire is the name given by the French Revolution to November. Latin names of all the months were changed, and names given to correspond with the seasons. Brumaire means the "Month of Fogs." Second—The force that will tear

down the present system will come mainly from the working class. From the classes above there will surely come individuals who are clear-headed and good hearted enough to understand that both the intellect and the heart demand the success of the industrial conditions dictated by the class interests of the workers or proletarians; but those upper classes, as such, will never give any aid: the victory of the proletariat means the downfall of all other class

interests; no class cuts its own throat.

Third — "Proletariat" means the working class. The word stands for the masses of the disinherited as they have come down through the several social systems that the human race has tra-

Richard J. Hinton, 1417 6th street, N.

Richard J. Hinton, 1417 6th street, i...
W., Washington, D. C.—We have nothing to retract, and nothing to apologize for; we stand by every word printed in these columns about you.

Stop threatening; go ahead and sue We are ready for you.

## HICKEY'S TOUR.

Trides Unionism ringing in my ears and my heart all a-throb for the joy of a victory gained: I sit down to tell our comrades how the movement is pro-

commarks now the invertee it is pro-gressing in the State.

I may remark parenthetically that while a Socialist on wheels a la Com-rade Keinard may be good, a Socialist on snow shoes chastises the orchestra.

peckskill, the home of prigs, upstarts and poverty, was my first step. The Peckskill proletarat does not live. They fail to die, They hang around the corners through the cheerless winter's day and wish that life's tragedy was eer. The national illusions they have chang to so long have withered like dead dea fruit in their hands. They realize at clans to so long have withered like dead ea fruit in their hands. They realize at last that protection does not protect, while the Stars and Stripes fly proadly to the breeze—from the almshouse. While the Christmus bells were ring-ing their glad peal there was no re-sponse in the heart of the Peekskillian, for the echo of the foundry whistle had died away, and would not be heard.

ded away, and would not be heard again for ten long weeks. Time was when the Peekskillian laughed in the merry Christmas time, his pockets were lined with greenbacks. But the labor-saving devices came along, one man can do what two formerly did, so they work from 105 to 160 days a year now, for the boss owns the tool of preduction, the worker owns the misery of his class. But there is hope for the Peekskillian if he only knew it, with his master on

one hand starving him as he strips him of his national illusions, his class-conserious brother, on the other hand, is suipplying him with the intellectual am-aumition that is needed in the coming light. Our Section there is growing. We have some devoted Comrades, who are working with a vim and persistency that must tell in the near future. They have hired a room in one of the prin-lated hired as the principal of the principal haldings, these to become rich. dpal buildings there, to be open night and day all winter, where books and papers can be had that will open the papers can be had that will open the eyes of the unemployed to the causes. of their misery. The banner of New Trades Unionism will be planted there shortly. Thus having donned the armor of class-consciousness and fighting with both arms, the Peekskillian will be ready for the fight, the end of which will find him looking back on this Christmas as a horrible nightmare. this Christmas as a horrible nightmare that can never be repeated in the so-

ciety to come.

At Newburg I found everything in good shape, and "Jacob Startisky" was warmly welcomed—readers of THE PEOPLE will remember that last time PEOFLE will remember that last time I was in Newburg the capitalist papers in its endeavor to make Socialism appear "foreign," called me "Jacob Startisky." They have secured a hall that will be open all winter, night and day. The example of Peekskill and Newburg should be followed by all the other country Sections wherever practicable, as it brings the memulayer ticable, as it brings the unemployed within the sphere of Socialist influence, and enables us to reach people otherwise inaccessible. Comrade McGarvey is as full of fight as ever, and is busily engaged in organizing a mixed alliance. In Newburg I saw for the first time on the trip something that I have noticed in every other town since, viz., the whole-souled contempt for old trades unionism. This applies not only to our alliance Comrades but, to all others. Verily the candle of old trades unionism is flickering. It will go out in greasy compers' hands.

ompers hands, in Albany I had a good meeting, after thich I organized a mixed alliance. This is a sign of the times. Albany has that share the banner trades union" town. Sammy used to point to its "4.500 organized workers."

This number has sunk to below 1,200 most of which we will have shortly. I Albany, as in Newburg and elsewher the cigarmakers are inquiring after the financial report, now eight months overdue. One pure and simpler here, while denying that bankruptcy is at land just yet, gives the following reason for the delay:

"It is unconstitutional to allow the reserve fund to fall below \$10 per capita. Knowing that the overtaxed cigarmakers would not be able to pay any more at present, they have violated; the constitution by cutting into the reserve fund."

He omitted to say that their hopes of eadjusting things through the "lapses" sas spoiled by THE PEOPLE. This may be true or not. It is an interesting heory anyhow.

The International Machinists' local in any has some good Comrades in it One of them, in speaking of the "anion," said: "We pay our dues to support a fakir, and out of the surplus we buy a few kegs of beer and have a od time for one night But we are tetting tired paying for nothing. Something will drop soon." I told them that something would drop in Brooklyn on the aims lines as the Empire City and Swellsh machinists, whereat they edish machinists, whereat they ole a smile of glee, and promised to

In Troy and Lansingburg the meet-

has were large, particularly in Troy, where I had the pleasure of laying out pure and simpler.

My fext stop was at Schencetady, lere I made my first acquaintance with "He town." The town depends enterly my first acquaintance with "He town." He town." The town depends enwn the community will starve. Wage reductions are frequent. The piecewor eration; prices are consequently one-bil what they were ten years ago. The seting was well attended despite a now-storm.

Amsterdam, the pext stop, is a "She Here you can see the slaughter the innocents carried on in a style excitent to make Heron green with may, in Sandford's carpet mills they

poloy 1.200 women and children. It

chough to make a man down with tesough to make a man drildren. It cases to see the little tots 10 and 11 years at atgering to work these winter termings as the mercury moved around the zero mark. Their faces pinched with cold and prematurely lined with cute the little short dreams instruction. cre, the little short dresses just reaching to the knees revealing legs that spear so thin they are like two strings twine, with flat irons attached for

you may say, "Is there not a law belling the parents to swear that children are 14." Why, of course is, and the able-bodied father are its ten-year-old daughter is 11. It comes in so baildy on Saturday in. Fact is all those laws are not that the those is a which they are the paper on which they are

written; for instance, the readers of THE PEOPLE will remember Comrade Carless' story of the hearing given to tariess story of the hearing given to the trolley capitalists of Albany on the subject of vestibaling their cara. They said, "Why, our men do not want vestibules on their cars; call them up here and see." The men, of course, with the eyes of their bosses on them would swear that it is nice to run 'a car through the bleak country in a snow-storm without any prefection so instorm without any protection, so invigorating, so healthful, so desirable from a hygienic standpoint! Result—no vestibules. Given the tool of produc-tion, and all other things comes easy to

So the little ones can shiver and so the little ones can shiver and jerish, become anemic and emaclated in the factory hell, and not a hand can be raised to save them until their vot-ing cattle fathers capture the public

With over half the population work ing women and girls, you may ask what about the men. Well, the men are living on the women. The woman is the supreme boss. She is the wage earner supreme boss. She is the wage carner; the wealth producer. "Tis but natural then that, torn as she is from the fire-side, where she rightly belongs, to be unsexed in the factory, that some of the feminine traits should crop out stronger than usual with the sex. Hence you will see her on one side of the street with an immense affair on her head with nodding plames. (I never was much with an immense affair on her head with nodding plumes. (I never was much at describing women's dress), while the husband is on the other side with a derby that was the style when the "Crime of "73" was committed. Again you will see her with a handsome velvet sacque, while the husband shivers in a surtout that saw service at Buil Run. He cooks the food; looks after the baby, does chores, bargains after the baby, does chores, bargains with the man who runs the grocery store, and then steals away after borrowing a nickel from the wife to buy a beer at the corner, and forgets his misery in discussing the sufferings of the patient abor of Europe.

Take it all in all the now man cuts a

Take it all in all, the poor man cuts a very small figure in this town. In China they tell of throwing female infants into the Ganges. The infant male might meet a similar fate in Amsterdam and the town would be none the worse for it. But after all, we had better not be too pessimistic. "Tis true though the men are emasculated, the women unsexed; that every yard of silk or carpet that leaves the town is wet with the tears and blood of children; yet there is another side to this picture, a holier side, a side that should make us hopeside, a side that should make us hopeful for the future—that side can be found in the action of the good Mr\_Sandford, WHO GIVES A STAINED GLASS WINDOW TO A DIFFERENT CHURCH EVERY MONTH.

This kindly deed reflects great credit on the good man. As the workers look

on the good man. As the workers look through those windows on Sanday they can see in fancy the heaven they long for, thus they can for a few fleeting moments forget the helf they are in. I was glad when I was able to shake the snow of Amsterdam from my shoes. The sights and scenes disgusted me, and caused me to yow as I left that I would leave no stone unturned to hurry along the day when the Socialist legis-lators will take hold and sweep the "Sne towns" from the face of the earth. It being Christmas eve and Christmas

day, the meetings were poorly atlended.
The next stop was Gloversville. I spoke before the recently organized knee stakers union. The knee stakers knee stakers' union. The knee stakers are men working in the tanneries. Their work is of such a nature that most of them have their hands disjointed knuckles pulled out of place, etc. They receive \$1.75 per day. They want \$2. To get this they have organized. Some of our Comrades in the union, when the question of what national body they would affiliate with came-up, proposed the S. T. & L. A. The Federation was also discussed. Finally they determined to invite one man from each organization. I went representing the Alliance, The Federationist did not show up. How begutifully the Federationists The Federationist did not show up. How beautifully the Federationists work may be seen from the following incident. The secretary of the union wrote to Date the control of the union wrote the wrote to Bohm and Bogert for consti-tutions. He received the Alliance Con-stitution by return mail. Bogert wrote saying they did not have a constitution in the State Federation, but if the secretary would write to headquarters in Washington Mr. Gompers would send them one. (Oh, Mama') Of such stuff is your pure and simpler. I spoke before the union for one hour and one quarter. I sketched the origin and growth of the pure and simple union in England, then in this country, how the elimination of skill tore away the main bulwark of the old union, of the necessity for genuine solidarity, etc. That they liked the S. T. & L. A. programme can be seen from the fact that when I called for a show of hands of those who were willing to go in with new trades unionism, 42 out of 47 voted aye.

In this incident we have a striking illustration of the assistance the Alli-ance is to the party. Here was a union, 90 per cent, of its members being Irish. and Americans, in a town in which we had no American Section. Yet they are brought under our influence and control. They become readers of THE PEOPLE (ten subscribers were secured after the meeting); they listen to a So-cialist address, and finally attend a party meeting the next night. In the fakirs hands they would have been safe for the capitalist; our Germans could not reach them, but with one stroke of the new trades union hammer all is changed.

This brings me down to Utica, where I will speak to-night. The Comrades are in good form here. The Utica English Section has 20 active members:

To sum up the movement in the State up to this place, it is in good shape; never better. There is a fine field for a class-conscious political and industrial movement—S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. The old unions are on their last legs, and are despised even by their followers. In conclusion, let me impress on the out of town Comrades the necessity for organizing mixed alliances of the S T & L. A., whereby they can more gasily reach the workers not yet organ-The next two weeks I will be in Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Bingham-ton, etc. After that I can give a more thorough and exhaustive report as to our Comrades and our movement in the State.

T. A. HICKEY.

P. S.—I have not met a Debsite since

P. S.—I have not met a Debsite since I left New York. I understand there was one seen in Gloversville about two months ago, but even he has disappeared. That movement "spreading like a wild-fire," "shaking the country," etc., never touched New York. T. A. H.

## ITALY.

A certain amount of freedom had to be allowed during the campaign. Meetings purely Socialistic might under one pretext or another have been prevented or dispersed. Other meetings, however, called by Liberals, for instance, and largely attended by all classes of people, could not so well be interfered with. From the utterances of the speakers and the temper of their audiences Crispi soon realized the intensity of the hatred harbored in the public breast for his odious person and infamous government. He then resorted to desperate schemes, which he carried out with his usual audacity. First, he ordered a general revision of the electoral lists. Through the ingenuity of his henchmen in the performance of that task he thus rid himself of nearly one-third of the total number of qualified voters, which already before did not exceed one-tenth of the total population. Among the citizens who were thus summarily disfranchised were men who had filled official positions—ex-mayors, ex-councilmentic,—and even some university professors, struck out for illiteracy. In certain communes, permeated with Socialism, the number entitled to vote was reduced to less than the number to be elected. Lastly, on the eve of election, arrests "en masse" were made, not only to prevent from voting those who were arrested, but to intimidate and keep away from the polls their friends or sympathizers.

In the face of all that the Socialists cast over 76,000 votes for their candi-

In the face of all that the Socialists cast over 76,000 votes for their candi-

In the face of all that the Socialists cast over 76,000 votes for their candidates and elected twelve deputies.

In the eighteen months of ceaseless persecution to which they had been subjected, they had nearly trebled their visible strength at the ballot box and increased their representation in Parliament from 5 to 12 members. They had become an active, growing, disquieting political factor in 177 of the 508 parliamentary districts of Italy.

Among their successful candidates were Giuseppe Di Felice, Dr. Barbato and Garibaldi Bosco. Di Felice had been sentenced by the Sicilian tribunals to eighteen years' imprisonment; Barbato and Bosco to twelve years. By the same judgment they had also lost their civic rights. Upon this ground their election was annulled by the Chamber. A few months later, their respective constituents re-elected them, and the government, brought to buy by the eyident determination of the people to re-elect them indefinitely, released them from the dangeon in which Crispi had intended them to die. They were received at

Rome with the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm.

In accordance with the traditional policy of every tyrant, Crispi, in his game with the people, had played the patriotic card. He had sent an army to Abyssinia. There was a Greater Britain: there would also be a Greater Italy. Ave Caesar! What? Crispi a Caesar? And why not? Had not Napoleon-the-Little attempted to be one? And see to-day William-the-Traveler designing for his noble brow a Chinese crown! We need not dwell here upon this African venture: the outcome of it is still fresh in the minds of all. King Meneleck and his dark-visaged warriors annihilated the Italian army; annihilated in the same breath the speculative schemes of Italian capitalists. And Crispi disky

his dark-visaged warriors annihilated the Italian army; annihilated in the same breath the speculative schemes of Italian capitalists. And Crispi disappeared in a whirlwind of popular fury.

The Rudinians rose into power. A fine set of hypocrites with their "Honest" Ministry, to distinguish them, by a mere adjective, from the "dishonest" Crispians. True, they began with an amnesty, freeing the popular men whom it was now dangerous to keep entombed, but doubte-locking in jail the obscure ones whose unpardonable offense had been to protest against the imprisonment of their more prominent comrades. A first betraying, this, of the capitalistic claw under the yeivet glove; and more of that claw was seen, and felt also, on short notice. For they did not believe in the "class struggle," those good Rudinians; and they "would not permit any such thing to exist." Therefore, they would not allow the reorganization of trade unions in Sicily; nor would they on any account restore to freedom the men that the Crispian storm had cast on lonely rocks in the Mediterranean. There is, there must be, "no class struggle;" in other words, "our class" must rule, and its rule must be uncontested.

More time passed, and the class struggle went on, all the Rudianians to the

More time passed, and the class struggle went on, all the Rudianias to the contrary notwithstanding. And when the time came, in the spring of 1897, for another parliamentary election, the class struggle had progressed so far that the Socialists nearly doubled their vote of 1895, as may be seen from the following comparative table; which shows the number of suffrages received by their candidates in each province of Italy and in each of the two years named

Provinces.	1895.	1897.	
Piedmont	8.847	29.925	
Liguria	3.521	6.759	
Lombardy	20,667	28.043	
Venice	6.245	12,476	
Emilia	9.099	12.878	
Romagna	8,627	10.882	
Tuscany	9.102	11.969	
Marches	852	4.250	
Umbria	559	4.308	
Latium	1.645	2.418	
Abruzzo		1.154	
Campania	1.383	2.893	
Pouille	498	2,106	
Basilicata	48		
Calabria		2,258	
Sielly	5.255	1.295	
Sardinia	52	882	
. Total	76 400	134,496	

The above figures speak for themselves. They show an encousi increase in all the provinces except Sicily, where the marked falling off, readily explainable, is not less instructive than the great rise in Pledmont.

As regards Sicily, it has been sufficiently shown in the preceding pages that the movement there never was fully controlled by the Socialists, who soon found themselves overrun by the middle class proprietary instincts and anarchistic impulses of the peasantry. The vote given by Sicily to their candidates in 1895 was merely a protest against the treatment which Crispi had just inflicted upon that miserable province. With the advent of the Rudinians to power the Socialists had not been permitted to resume their work of organization and education on the well guarded island; but all the fraudulent arts of capitalistic politicians; including the bribery of some influential peasants, false tion and education on the well guarded island; but all the fraudulent arts of capitalistic politicians, including the bribery of some influential peasants, false promises of redress to others and hypocritical professions of commiscration for all, had been used to win back the disaffected. Under those exceptional circumstances the fact that the Socialists, far from being swept out of sight in 1897, preserved one-quarter of their vote of 1895, was indeed a victory, and actually caused much disappointment to their opponents. During their brief period of unchecked activity they had evidently planted in Sicillan soil a seed which no amount of capitalistic tearing up could now prevent from growing and spreading.

As to Piedmout, whose vote increased from less than 9,000 to nearly 30,000 thereby suddenly passing Lombardy, which had been the cradle and strongthereby suddenly passing Lombardy, which had been the cradle and strong-hold of Italian Socialism—it should be stated that the value and significance of the progress achieved there in so short a time are even greater than the figures indicate. The political standing of Piedmont in the Italian aggregate and the character of its population must be considered. The Piedmontese are not an enthusiastic people; they are calm, thoughtful and persevering. It was chiefly, almost exclusively by their arms and their diplomacy that the unity of Italy was accomplished; and it was their King who became the King of Italy. To the bellicose and valiant House of Savoy, which ruled over them for centuries, and to which the King belonged, they were deeply attached. Regretable valuable particular the subject of fully, yet dutifully, patriotically, they submitted to the transfer of the seat of empire from Turin, their old capital, to the more dazzling Rome, thereby losing without a murmur all the pecuniary and other advantages which, under the existing system, naturally accrue to the population of a metropolis from the residence of a great monarch in its midst. Their best wishes had accompanied Victor Emmanuel to the "Eternal City" with every reciprocal assurance that Turin would forever remain his loving and beloved town. Fond of freedom, but checked by tradition, they had never looked for political and social improvement beyond the limited possibilities afforded by constitutional monarchy. Mazzini's "democracy" had never appealed to their feelings or reason. The notion that a bourgeois republic would be better in any respect than what they had, could never effect a lodgment in their sober brains. Among such people Socialism, no matter the rate at which it suddenly grew, cannot therefore have been a mushroom growth. It must have appealed to their cool judgment and clear understanding. And it did so appeal to such an extent that of the five seats to which the King's own Turin was entitled in Parliament, the Socialists carried two outright. There was a tremor all along the Apennines and a shiver

through the royal backbone, when this great event was proclaimed.

Of course, in many districts where the Socialist vote increased most remarkably a majority was not yet obtained. In some of them also a greater number of suffrages than formerly was required to elect a Socialist, because of the union of conservative forces previously divided. Therefore, with a vote nearly twice as large as in 1895, the Socialists added only three deputies to their Parliamentary representation, which is now fifteen as against twelve be-fore the last election. But this is of an actual moment at the present time, fifteen being as good as twenty-four for the practical purposes of Socialistic agitation within and without the Chamber; that is, for the only pose until a majority of the people are intellectually ready for the Social Revolution.

Lastly, it should be observed that the visible rate of growth, wonderful as Lastly, it should be observed that the visible rate of growth, wonderful as it seems, is much less than the actual. The electoral body, as cut down by Crispi's revision, represented only 7 per cent, of the total population, instead of the 20 per cent, which it should be under complete universal suffrage. Nearly all the disfranchised are poor men, who for the most part would have to be counted for Socialism, and will at no distant day be so counted, whether it

pleases or not the ruling classes.

"Italia fara da se." And by Italy is meant this time, not the padrone class for the benefit of which her children have lavishly shed their blood in the achievement of her political unity, but the whole Italian proletariat, contributing by its own emancipation to the enfranchisement of all the nations and

The last national congress of the Italian Socialist party was held at Bologna in September, 1897. From the report of the Executive Committee it appeared that in the previous twelve months the number of Sections had increased from 442 to 623; the number of members in good standing from 19,121

to 27,231; the number of Socialist papers, from 27 to 46.

The report of the parliamentary group shows that in Parliament the Socialist deputies had during the session asked 43 questions and made 11 interpellations. Outside of Parliament they had in the year under review delivered 470 speeches, besides attending and addressing 75 meetings held for the purpose of organizing the railroad employees. No wonder that the Prime Minister

deemed it necessary to publicly impress upon his supporters, as an example which they should follow, "the indefatigable activity and feverish ardor of the Socialist representatives."

The congress authorized the holding of a national conference of the Socialist reprise of the socialist representations.

Socialist representatives."

The congress authorized the holding of a national conference of the Socialist municipal officers for the purpose of e aborating a municipal programme and securing uniformity of action in commanual affairs.

As regards the "Minimum Programme" of the party, which consists in demands for the immediate betterment of the working classes, the congress declared that the reforms therein mentioned are not and should not be under any circumstances advocated as final solutions; that they are presented as mere palliatives; that in agitating for such measures the real aim and sole remedy—namely, the socialization of all the means of production—should always be kept in full view and strongly insisted upon; this finality being the essential feature that distinguishes the Socialist from all other political organizations; for it frequently happens that a middle class party, in order to gain the support of the workers and make them forget both the nature and the end of the class struggle, fraudulently advocates measures of the same purely palliative character, which it never carries out.

The "corporative" (or trade union) movement was also considered. The Socialists were advised to push it on with the ulmost vigor, not only among men but among women workers; but, again, the necessity of Socialist political action must never be lost sight of in the daily conflicts of organized workers with their individual employers, since it is only by gaining possession of the public powers that the laboring class can put an end to the economic system under which such conflicts are necessarily becoming every day more numerous and more desperate.

Owing, however, to the economic conditions of Italy, the attitude of the party towards the peasantry was the most important question before the delegates. And they dealt with it in masterly style.

In the first place the proletarian peasantry was divided into three categories, namely: 1—the wage laborers: 2—the contract workers; 3—the

party towards the peasantry was the most important question before the delegates. And they dealt with it in masterly style.

In the first place the proletarian peasantry was divided into three categories, namely: 1—the wage laborers: 2—the contract workers: 3—the metayers (small tenants). The wage laborers are to be organized into societies of resistance for the purpose of reducing their hours of labor, increasing their pay, substituting payment in money for the prevailing system of payment in produce, and obtaining the establishment of tribunals of arbitration similar to the French institution of the "prud'hommes." The contract workers are likewise to be organized for the reform and improvement of the usual conditions of the contract. Lastly, an association of the metayers is to be formed, through which the conditions of tenure may be made uniform throughout Italy and so improved as to secure to the tenant a minimum amount of produce, sufficient to properly sustain him and his family.

In the second place the situation of the small landowning class was considered. As to this the congress declared that (1) the natural evolution of capitalism, involving the introduction of machinery in agriculture and consequent increase of taxation, are inevitably destructive of the class in question. Therefore, the Socialist party must strive to enlighten the people of this class upon the causes and inevitableness of their pauperization under capitalism, and to make them realize that their only means of salvation, not as small property owners, but as deserving workers doomed to fall into the proletariat, is in the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth.

The End.

## PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS — Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleve-land, O.

#### National Executive Committee

Comrade Teche presided at the meeting held on January 3rd. Absent were Bennet and Furman, the latter excused, The financial report for the week end-ing January 1st, showed receipts to have been \$37.51; expenditures, \$78.51; deficit for the week, \$41.00. The secretary reported that Comrade

Carless had started on his New England tour; that the ten days for Connecticut were covered and meetings arranged, but that Massachusetts arrangements were not yet complete. The Rhode Island State Committee

The Rhode Island State Committee reported that the property qualification reported by the press as being recommended to the Legislature by a Constitutional Commission, applies not to National and State elections, but only to Municipal elections, and there only to Aldermen and Councilmen. The proposition is that the amount of \$134, the present qualification, be raised to \$300. present qualification, be raised to \$300. The proposition will be submitted to the people for approval, if the Assembly that is to be elected at the next State election gives it a majority, and it must then receive a three-fifths majority of the popular vote to become a law. The sec-reary was instructed to suggest to the State Committee the advisability of laying some stress at the next State cam-paign upon the demand for unrestricted suffrage, as a meane to counteract the reactionary tendencies embodied in such a proposition.

The financial report for the Polish paper "Sila" was received and filed, and the balance of the appropriation ordered

Section Montpelier, Vt., reported to have been selected as the seat of the Vermont State Committee

L. A. MALKIEL, Recording Secretary.

### General Agitation Fund.

organization .....

HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

### Connecticut.

Free lecture, illustrated by stereoption pictures; subject; "When Prosperity will come," by Henry Carless, of New Jersey, under the auspices of Section Hartford, S. L. P., Tuesday January 11, 1898, at 7.30 P. M., at Germania Hall, corner Main and Morgan streets. Stereopticon views presenting the pictures of machinery and social conditions. All are invited. .

Illinois.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMI-NATIONS for City Election in Chi-cago, April, 1898. (Incomplete).

SOUTH TOWN TICKET. Assessor-Edward Pement. Collector—Peter Damm. Supervisor—Wolfram. Clerk—O. P. Jensen.

Alderman, 5th Ward-John Siedlemann. WEST TOWN.

Assessor—Henry Sales. Collector—Herman Almblad, Supervisor—Peter Sissman. Clerk-Aaron Dubin. Aldermen:-

9th Ward-A. F. Graham

9th Ward—A. F. Granam. 19th Ward—Fred. Schumacher, 12th Ward—W. D. Daly. 13th Ward—George Hill. 14th Ward—Lorenz Olsen. 15th Ward—Christian Nelson.

Indiana.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—The 'Socialistische Saengerbund,' composed exclusively of members of our two Sections of the same of the sa tions, gave an entertainment on New Year's eve, the proceeds of which were given as usual to the German Section attended, and a very animated and social feeling maintained throughout the evening. At the passing of the old year our Comrade, E. Viewegh, addressed the gathering with appropriate words in behalf of our cause, so that we can say we were not forgetful of our educational part on the evening.

The Committee on Agitation has decided to hold regular meetings for discorded to hold regular meeting the discorded the discorded to hold regu

The Committee on Agitation has decided to hold regular meetings for discussion twice every month. The subject at the next of these meetings shall be "Socialism in the Nineteenth Century," taking special notice of the present movement of the Social Democracy of Debs' doctrings. racy of Debs' doctrines.

#### Massachusetts.

New Bedford American Section is moving along in a solid progressive manner. There is a great opportunity for aggressive Socialism now that the "prosperity" dope has manifested itself in a cut down in wages, which will un-doubtedly visit us here. We are run-ning our first social and dance in conning our first social and dance in con-nection with our Section, which, if suc-cessful, will enable us to become more of a positive force in the near future. We are holding weekly meetings and are disposing of a large quantity of solid literature. "Merrie England" and Edliu's "Coming Social Struggle" have quite a demand. The press of this city has manifested a desire to entertain the question to a large extent in its columns

question to a large extent in its columns
—but we understand the why and the
wherefore of the same, and take advantage according to our knowledge of
the trickery of the capitalist press. We the trickery of the capitalist press. We Socialists do not ask tolerance so much as a clear and decided "for" or "against"—that is class-consciousness. Our membership roll is increasing nicely, and just the right kind, i. c., milliant, and so look for signs of New Bedford in the near future. Progress is our New Year's greeting and watchword.

JAMES S. HANCOCK.

Section Worcester will conduct the following lectures during January, all free. January 16, stereopticon lecture, by H. Carless, of New Jersey, Horticultural Hall. January 23, and January 30, 'ectures in U. V. L. Hall, 566 Main street, by Mrs. M. M. Avery, of Boston. January 11, 18, and 25, open meetings with discussions in room 2, Y. M. C. A. building, 20 Pearl street. The public and non-members specially invited.

These meetings occur each Tuesday

These meetings occur each Tuesday evening, except the first Tuesday of each month, which is for business meet-

DETROIT. Dec. 31.—The Socialists of Detroit made a hot campaign during the past year considering the small means at their disposal. A great deal of literature was spread

over the city, several well attended meetings were held in Arbeiter, Turner and other halls, and open air meetings were held on the Campus several times a week from May until November.

The vote given to the head of the ticket was 541, not much of a gain to be sure, but in lumbers both the Republicans and Democrats lost. In some wards the vote increased, but in several there was no gain.

The small vote cast in this city does not dampen our feeling in the least, as we will begin the next campaign at once, and work with renewed energy.

To give Comrades a fair idea as to

how we carried on the recent campaign a financial report is given. RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURES. Sept. 22-To Secy. of Com. for cor-

Printing 2,000 cards to ad-

for the defraying of the running ex-penses. The entertainment was well times ......10.00

## We would like to see every reader use a DIAMOND POINT COLD FOUNTAIN PEN Without expense!



W.e will send it free to a ayone sending us three yearly subscriptions at one dollar each. Will you take advantage of this Emprecede uted offer? Get a new yearly subscriber this, next and the following week, then send us \$3.00 and the pen is yours.

Address all letters and money orders to THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York City.

Oct. 20- Printing Loco Pri, election meetings 2.25 1.23 - Printfug 2.000 andgers, for

the City Committee for 1828 care:
Ninth Ward—Wm, Schneck, Jr.
Tenth Ward—George Aas seler.
Eleventh Ward—Herman Righter.
Thirteenth Ward—Herman Righter.
Thirteenth Ward—Peter Frisema.
Fifteenth Ward—Joel Dulgrey.
The new City Committees will organize Wednesday evening, Jan. 5th.
In THE PEOPLE of Dec. 26th the vote credited to Michigan was 541. This is a mistake. Lester H. Chappel, our candidate for Justice of Supreme

for Justice of Supreme Court at the spring election, received 2,166 votes, of which 326 were cast in

Defroit.

The vote for Mayor this fall being 541, we have an increase of 215 votes, plus 2,186, making the vote for Michigan 2,381.

WAY SCHNEGE IR WM. SCHNECK, JR.,

Chairman, City Committee.

#### New Jersey.

HOBOKEN.—Meeting of the Committee of Hudson Co. takes place on Sunday, Jan. 9th, at 10 a. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 131 Adams street, Hoboken, N. J.

Delegates having charge of tickets of the New Yesters Conference are re-

the Volks Zeitung Conference are requested to settle with their tickets at this meeting.

#### New York.

To the Workingmen residing in the 28th Assembly District: All workingmen residing in this dis-trict who agree with the principles of Socialism, and are willing to work for the cause, should come and join us.
This is quite a stronghold of the S. L.

P. At the last election we polled over 600 votes in this district, which is about 8 per cent. of the total vote cast, and the only thing necessary to bring victory to us in the near future is some good workers. Our headquarters are at 1497-Avenue A, where we meet every second and fourth Friday in the month. Come and join us, and work for the emanci-pation of wage slavery and the establishment of the Co-operative Common-

N. Y. CITY, West Side Districts.— Free lectures on Socialism every second and fourth Sunday evening, 8 p. m., at Narragansett Hotel, 456 West 40th st. Programme of lectures for January and February:

"The Socialism of Capital-Jan. 9—"The Socialism of Capital-m." Lecturer, James Allman. Jan. 23—"Machinery." - Lecturer, C.

Vander Porten.
Feb. 13—"The Last Division of Man."
Lecturer, Peter Burrowes,
Feb. 27—"The Socialist Labor Party,

Feb. 27—"The Socialist Labor Party, the Social Democracy; Their Platforms and Tactics." Lecturer, L. A. Malkiel, Questions will be answered after the lecture, but must be confined to the sub-

Lectures in German every first and third Sunday evening at the West Sido Union Hotel, 342 West 42d street.

A regular meeting of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, January 8th, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, Manhattan Borough. Delegates should not fail to

### L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Socialist Labor Party—18th Assembly District of Greater New York. Sunday evening lectures, free to everybody, at Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East 17th street, near 1st avenue, New York City.

Business meeting every Thursday, 8 p. m., at 246 1st avenue, between 14th and 15th streets. Come and join. Programme of lectures for January, 1898:

Jan. 9—"Socialism in Fiction."

Jan. 9—"Socialism in Fiction."

'Lecturer, Morris Hillquit.

Jan. 16—"Karl Marx." Lecturer,

James Allman.

Jan. 23—"The Tendency of Industrial

Evolution." Lecturer, Chas. Hartz-

Jan. 30—"Which Side Are You On?"
Lecturer, C. Furman.
Lectures commence promptly at 8 p.
m. Questions will be answered after
the lecture, but must be confined to the

N. Y. CITY.—4th Assembly District—A series of twelve lectures on "The Historical Development of Modern Socialism," to be delivered every second and fourth Fridays of the month, at 165 East Broadway.

8.—March 25—"International Workingmen's Association" (lecturer to be announced).

9.—April 8—"German Social Democracy," by M. Hilkowitz.

10.—April 22—"Socialism in France" (lecturer to be announced).

11.—May 13—"Trade Unionism in England," by N. I. Stone.

12.—May 27—"The Socialist Movement in America," by Deniel De Leon. N. Y. CITY .- 4th Assembly District-

New York Socialist Literary Society. New York Socialist Literary Society.

Sunday afternoon lectures and discussions on political, social and economic questions, at the Club Rooms, 100 Clinton street, New York City. Free to everybody. Programme' of lectures for January, 1898:

Jan. 9 — "Machinery." Lecturer, Chas. Vander Porten.

Jan. 16—"Is Socialism Practical?" Lecturer, M. Hillquit.

Jan. 23 "The Difficulties of a Realisationist." Lecturer, Peter E. Bur-

rowes, Jan. 30 -- "The Merals of our Age."

Lecturer, S. Berlin.

Questions will be answered after the lecture, but must be confined to the subject.

CANTON, O., Jan. 4.—On New Year's day the Sections of the S. L. P. of Stark County held a conference at Neininger's Hall, in Massillon, Rep-Neininger's Hall, in Massillon, Represented were Sections Canton, Massillon and E. Greenville, Comrade Scholten, of Massilon, opened the meeting with a powerful address, after which Cemrades Jueigens and Flynn, of Canton, were elected chairman and secretary. The chairman stated that the purpose of this conference was to elect a Central Committee, in order to carry on a systematic agitation. Most carry on a systematic agitation. Most of the Comrades thought it would be too expensive to elect a committee consisting of delegates of the various Sections, and it was decided to elect one Section as the seat of the Central Committee. This Section may choose as many members for this committee as it deems necessary. Canton was elected unani-mously. In order to defray the expenses of committee. Comrade Schlosser. of Greenville, moved that a per capita tax of five cents be levied. After some discussion this motion was withdrawn, and resolved that the members of each Section consider it their duty to aid the Central Committee to the best of their ability. It was also resolved to call upon all Sections in this county to put candidates in the field for the municipal elections on April 4th wherever possible. It was also suggested to discuss in the various Section meetings whether it would not be possible and advisable to procure a horse and wagon for the fall campaign, so as to carry on a thorough agitation throughout the country. After some stirring addresses by Com-rade Jenkins, Ney, Scholten and others. the convention adjourned with three cheers for International Socialism.

Section Canton holds regular discussion meetings every Sunday at 2 p. m., at their hall, 115 N. Piedmont street. These meetings are as a rule well attended and help much to clear the minds of the Comrades and visitors. On Dec. 26 we had officers' election, the

Organizer, John Juergens; recording secretary, Chas. Pfirman; financial secretary, H. O. Bucklin; treasurer, Peter Martl: literary agent, Jac. Ney, Jr. Grievance Committee—J. F. Flynn, C. I. Stone and Chris. Ballo. Auditing Committee-Matthew Marz, Philip J.

We shall hold a convention some time this month for the purpose of nomi-nating candidates for the elections on April 4th. Socialism has taken a firm root in this city, and our movement is on a sound basis, and with hard work we expect to increase our poll at the spring election.

JOHN JUERGENS.

### Rhode Island.

To the Members of Providence Section, S. L. P.: Comrades—The regular semi-annual

meeting of Providence Section, S. L. P. will take place in Textile Hall, Olneyville Square, on Friday evening, January 21st, at 8 p. m.

The following will be the order of

business: Reports of officers, nomina-tion of legislative candidates, trans-action of section business.

Per order, CITY CENTRAL COM.,

S. L. TATZ, Sec.

### Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27, 1897, -We have made all preparations and are moving on merrily for the spring election. The following is our city ticket: For Mayor, Ch. A. Ruess; for Comptroller, Ch. Hanson; for Treasurer;

Fred. Schuster; for City Attorney, Frank Wilke

Ward nominations will be made after New Year.

OTTO GUNDERMAÑN.

## PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board. S. T. & L. A. At the last meeting A. Waldinger was chairman.

Charters were granted to Mixed Trade Alliance at Lima, Ohio, Mixed Trade Alliance at Albany, N. Y., and German Coppersmiths Union, N. Y. Comrade T. A. Hickey was commis-

sioned an organizer for the State of New York.

The special committee reported that the Carl Sahm Club. Musical Protective Alliance No. 1, and Progressive Musical Union No. 1 had decided, in obedience to a resolution of the recent convention, to organize an Executive Committee, which is to settle all grievances. A fur-ther meeting will be held on Jan. 7 at

79 E. 4th street. 8 p. m.
Relative to the Joint D. A.'s meeting, the organizations shall be notified that these meetings were resolved by the convention, and this action can only be negatived by a referendum vote. The next Joint D. A.'s meeting will therefore be held on Saturday, Jan. 15, 8 p. m., at 64 E. 4th street.

It was announced that sons of wealthy people had organized the "Knickorbocker Greys" for the purpose of guarding the property of the exploiters when the exploited will finally revolutionize the existing iniquituous

Social system.

On request of the German Coppersmiths' Union, D. A. No. 11. Chicago, Ill., and D. A. No. 12. Philadelphia were notified to organize that trade, and also

the shoe workers.

Int. Bakers. D. A. No. 8. Hoston,
Mass., notified the G. E. B. that they
voted against the proposed label and

entered a protest against its being re-ferred to a referendum vote. They claimed that the said label was inimical to their interest, but did not object to its

se by other organizations. Carl Sahm Club gave as its reasons for withdrawing from the United Hebrew Trades financial distress, and voted for the G. E. B. label.

voted for the G. E. B. label.

Pioneer Alliance. Brooklyn, also voted for the G. E. B. label.

D. A. No. 12. Philadelphia, reported that they will, with the new year, introduce a rigid agitation. The Painters' and Paperhangers' Union was reorganized. Convende G. Barnes will lecture at ized. Comrade G. Barnes will lecture at the next meeting of the Leather Work which has a membership of 300 All the L. A.'s are making good prog-

Comrade P. Damm, Chicago, Ill., remitted a general report, and gave as his opinion that our movement would

make great progress in 1898. Comrade A. Schmitz, Louisville, Ky. requested organizing material and declared that circumstances were very

clared that circumstances were very favorable to our movement.

Comrade Lawrence Lee. Olneyville, R. I., gave notice of a debate in January of "Trades Unionism."

Comrade Arthur Keep. Washington,

D. C., reported having attended the sessions of the Interstate Commerce Commission under instructions of the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A., and having found that the so-called "labor leaders" were hand-in-glove with the commission, for instead of demanding a five years' ex-tension they agreed with them for a two years' extension.

The meeting of the G. E. B. in the new year will take place Jan. 5, at 64 E. 4th street, 8 p. m.

#### D. A. No. 1. (CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate H. Rubin, of German Sunday's meeting of the N. Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A., and delegate P. Breiten-becher, delegate of Bartenders' Union

No. 1, was vice-chairman. Credentials from the Prog. Typo-graphical Union No. 83 were received and the delegates admitted.

An invitation was received from the

City Executive Committee, Section Greater New York, S. L. P., to send two delegates to a conference to be held on Saturday, Jan. 15, 64 E. 4th street, for the purpose of arranging a gigantic festival to commemorate the first of May. This was accepted, and two delegates elected, and all unions requested to do

The special committee which visited the "AH Tobacco Cigarette Makers' Union" reported that they presented to them the principles of the C. L. F. and S. T. & L. A., and the union decided to discuss the matter and inform the C. L.

by Bakers Branch 2. He had adhered to the union rules for years, and ex-pressed surprise that suddenly Branch 2 antagonized him. He employed one man steadily for two years without having trouble, until he discharged him as third hand because the business did as third hand because the business did not pay. This man announced to the union that he slept in a stable. The committee then visited Branch 2, and several members declared that Boss Leopold was being treated unjustly be-cause he had signed the new contractcause he had signed the new contract. Branch 2 was instructed to report its action to the C. L. F. The committee complained that a member objected to its presence at the meeting. The delegate of Branch 2 claimed that the said member was full of how inter her size. member was full of bug juice, hence ir-responsible. He further stated that the foreman boarded with Boss Leopold and bad beat the had lied to the union about it. He was expelled. Boss Leopold appeared to be willing to discharge this foreman, but requested two or three days' grace. It requested two or three days' grace. It was resolved to instruct Branch 2 to report' definite action by next Sunday. Branch 2 reported having voted against further joint D. A. meetings, and initiated new members.

Prog. Typographical Union No. 83 reported having indorsed the action of the recent Hebrew Convention. They request that the "Abendblatt" shall publish the proceedings of the C. L. F. This was granted.

Ale and Porter Union No. 1 reported that it had corrected a report in the "Daily News" according to which they had endorsed a political bill of the drug clerks, although it favored the shorten-ing of the hours of labor through agi-

Pressmen and Feeders' Union reported that they permitted Boss Tucker. 3 Pitt street, to use the label. A general meeting will be held on

A general meeting will be held to.
Thursday.
United Marquetrie Workers' Union held a general meeting last Monday.
One dollar was donated for the agitation fund. As the members must work overtime at present, meetings will be held once a month hereafter, at 64 E.
Ith street.

Progress Club will meet this Friday at 385 Bowery. The arrangements for the festival on Jan. 22, at 64 East 4th street, are completed.

street, are completed.

A committee from the "All Tobacco Cigarette Makers' Union" was present, and announced that by a large majority it had been decided to join the C. L. F. and S. T. & L. A. It was resolved to admit the union as soon as the officially scaled credentials are presented.

It was also resolved to elect a committee of five delegates to compile a constitution. The committee is Ernest Polymetric in the committee of the delegates to compile a constitution.

tution. The committee is Ernest Bohm, August Waldinger, George Mielen-hausen, H. Finkenstedt and J. B. Clayton.

A debate ensued relative to the joint D. A. meetings.
The Arbitration Committee reported relative to Branne's Protection Hall. 152d street and Courtland avenue, that the proprietor promised to employ the

THE DAILY PEOPLE West Side Assembly Dist., S.L.P. \$50,000 FUND. with the kind assistance of the Allied Singring Societies, Zilher Class of the Free German School of the West Sile, and the Tyrol Zither Quartett of Undbey, Amount Pledged down to January 5th, 1898

\$4,575.

Tickets 10 Cents a Person. 201
At the Gab: 15 Cents.
Gents Wardrobe 15 Cents. Ladies Wardrobe 16 Cents. 

Pleagers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per nted list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal prompt-THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

\_\_\_CRAND ANNUAL\_\_

## Masquerade and Civic Ball.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

## 9th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, S. L. P.,

Comprising the 2d. (th. 8th. 12th & 16th A. D's., S. L. P.;
"N. Y. Socialist Literary Soc'y"; "Carl Marx Socialist Club"; "Young Soc. Citizens Club", Etc. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LABOR PRESS.

on Saturday Evening, January 22d, 1898, at GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Ave., 43d & 44th Sts.

ADMITS ONE ----

TICKET

25 CENTS.

Two Bicycles, one-Ladies' and one Gents', and to other valuable prizes will be given to the most original and comical costumes. Tickets for Sale at The Profile's Office.

## To the Trade and Labor Organizations of Greater New York.

Paris, instituted the First of May International Labor Day,

The original purpose was to make known to the ruling classes, by means of imposing demonstrations, the immediate demands of the workers:—A normal eight-hour working day; regulation of the labor of women and children; legal protection to the life and limb of the workers. It was to proclaim that the workers of all countries were united in demanding immediate relief through

But every programme of the working class that truly represents its in-But every programme of the working class that truly represents its interests, as opposed to the interests of the capitalist class, must sooner or later lead to the acceptance of the complete Socialist programme, its immediate demands as well as its ultimate aims, protection to the immediate interests of the working class as well as its total emancipation.

Originally intended to express those demands of the workers whose fulfilment is necessary to their very existence as workers, the First of Max has because the transmitted of the property of the descent of the second o

come the International L bor Day of the class-conscious, revolutionary proletariat the world over.

This year the First of May falls on a Sunday. Throughout the civilized

world this day will be celebrated by the grave-diggers of capitalism. In the mighty shout of defiance that will rise to the skies, the voice of the workers of New York must not fail to be heard. '

The Socialist Labor party of Greater New York has decided to celebrate this day by a grand festival of labor. It is to be an imposing demonstration of the class-conscious proletariat, a muster of their forces, a preparation for coming struggles. To make it a success, ALL the progressive workers must work

For these reasons we invite all the progressive bodies within the Greater New York to send two delegates to a conference to be held on Saturday, Jan-uary 15th, 1898, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, to devise ways means and make necessary arrangements.

For the City Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Mass.

Daily People Minor Fund

Previously acknowledged . . . . \$1,989.80 For sale of Hand and Hammer

proceeds of entertainment on Nov. 28, '97. James Hilling, Somerville,

Collected by Isaac Bennett, N. Y., and callers on New Year's

2.00

...\$2,011.98

HENRY KUHN, See'y.

In our issue of Dec. 26, the Worcester,

Mass., vote was given for Lawrence. The Worcester vote was as follows: Dr. Wood, Mayor, 1.139; for Aldermen, Barr, 3.179; Hardy, 1.782; Usher, 1.397.

THE PEOPLE'S NEW YEAR'S

GREETING.

THE PEOPLE will this year have a

very artistic and beautifully designed New Year Greeting, symbolizing the

The central figure is that of a work-man with the hammer in his uplifted

hand, flanked by two female figures, representing Freedom and Revolution. There are many other notable features,

Price 10 cents, sent to any address,

"Skand. Am. Arbetaren."

Our Swedish Party Organ can be had on tria for two months for 10 cents. Every comrade, who wants to help to push along our cause and who happens to know any Swedes, would do us a great favor by seneing in the names and addresses with (or even without) licents. Postage stamps accepted. Let the expected reader pay the price himself if possible, but at any rate send along the name and address.

SKADDANALNAM. AMERICAREN.

DR. C. L. FURMAN,

DENTIST, 121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM,

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"Orks Type Setting Machines

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320 Broadway.

members of the Waiters' and Bar-tenders' Union represented in the C. L. ders' Union represented in the C. L. and would so notify the body in writing. No communication had been received thus far, and action was de-

ferred until next Sunday.
All Tobacco Cigarette Workers'
Union meet every Friday at 257 East Houston street.

## Workmen's Educational Association of

the City of New York. The annual meeting was held at the club house, 206 East 86th street, on Jan-uary 3d, with Comrade W. T. Ehret in the chair. The report of the statistical secretary showed a membership of 2,676. The financial secretary reports: 2,676. The financial secretary reports:
Receipts during the year 1897, \$19,203,24; expenditures, \$18,456,92; cash on
hand, \$746,32. The directors' report
shows: Assets, \$3,950,13; habilities, \$1,076,41; surplus of assets over all liabilities, \$2,873,72; surplus of January 1st,
1897, was \$795,36; increase during the
year 1897, \$2,078,36. Auditors report
books and accounts O. K.

Directors for the year 1898 were
cleeted as follows: Henry Ortland, president; George J. Speyer, treasurer; R.

ident; George J. Speyer, treasurer; R. Bertram, recording secretary; T. Bennett, Fr. Derscheid, A. May, trustees; and Jul. Starost, Gust. Van der Heyden. As associate members of the Executive Committee for six months were elected. Kronchitter, Zimmer were elected Kronebitter, Zimmer, Bracker, Jahns, Fritz, Schmitt, Seibelt, A committee of twenty-five members

was also elected to make recommendations to the continued annual meeting, to be held on February 3d, 1898, to ac quire a permanent home for the associa-

## Wendell Phillips Agitation Society.

It is our duty to notify those interested in the education of the young that a fraudulent organization is about to be started under the above name in opposition to the one now in existence The new organization is not intended to train the young in Socialism, but to indoctrinate them with Anarchy and otherwise give aid to capitalism. Boys of good character between the ages of 14 and 18 can join the Wendell

Phillips' Agitation Society by applying to the Secretary, 98 Avenue C. Meetings Thursday evenings, at avove a dress. THE SECRETARY.

## To the Subscribers of the Daily People Major Fund.

COMRADES:-The following subscribers to the above fund are urgently requested to send their addresses to the under-

send their addresses to the undersigned:

George Dubois, Albany, N. Y.; Morris Ledermann, L. Reutal, Wm. Black, David G. Pollack, Benjamin Doerre, Gus. Henckler, W. Schleuer, Wm. F. Menge, Brown, all of New York City; M. A. Hudson, Thornton; H. P. Blount, Atlanta, Ga,\* Chas, R. Corrail, J. V. Mc-Cormick, Usyds, L. K. Lauher, T. Van and W. R., all of Chicago, Ill.

Subscribers who have received a circular will please return the same with their answer. Many of the circulars sent out are still out. It is desirable and important that the information asked for be had at an early date.

For the Daily People Committee,

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y.

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

STRICT UNION ARRANGEMENTS. Music by Carl Salim Club. Commencing at 7.00 P.M.
THE COMMITTEE Russian . Musical . Society

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL

Sunday, January 16th, 1898.

at LYRIC HALL, 7236th ave , bet that & 120 da

The following sketches will be produced: "Gasthaus zum grünen Esel" and "Der theatralische Hausknecht."

of New York, (Incorporated.) CHORUS OF 60 VOICES.

PLATON BROUNOFF. MUSICAL DIRECTOR. has the honor to announce a

Russian Musical Festival, CONCERT AND BALL

of Slavonic, Operatic and National Music,

Sunday Evening, January 9th 1898. at Tammany, Hall, 141-147 Past 14th Street,

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E. BROMBERG
Mr. VERSCHUROFF
H. BARNBLATT
J. JAFF
PL. BROD

miss. II. DIAMANT . Sobrane
Mr. C. FEININGER . Violin
E. BROMIEERG . Basso Cantant
Mr. VERSCHUEBOFF . Assistant
II. BARNBLATT . Telev
J. JAFFF . Baritone
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CREGIN IGOR.

Prof Zentner's Orchestra will play for the first lime "In the Flower Garden" by Platon Brouneff, also at the bad.

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TICKETS FOR SALE.

P. Brounoff's Conservatory, 248 East Broadway and his private Studio, 2984, Mark's Place, 8th St.; Schmatkley's Restaurant, 256 Grand St. Cafe Chopin Romansovsky, 718, 4th St., bet. 2d & 3d Aves; Hardus, Photographer, 55 East St.; Herick & Cohen, 110 Daylsion St. American Star Hall, 165 E. Broadway; Deutsch, Laundry, 12 Montromery St.; Mishkin & Kovar, Pharmacy, 77 Belmout Aye., Brooklyn.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafters the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union) Meetings every Tusslay at 10 a. m., at 6 East 4th street, New York Labor Lycenn, Business Secretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2:30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 6th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Commu-nications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 6th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: % East 4th street.—District I (Bohamian), 324 East 718 street, overy Saturday at ap. m.—District II (German), at 213 Eorsyth Stmeets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1837 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 312 West 6m street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 312 West 6m street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.—

Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

Secretary: HENRY ZINCE. German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, ist floor, Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 16 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-233 East 334 St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AS.

MAN ROSENBEEG.

## WORKMEN'S

Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

## Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse

United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1885 by workingmen imbaned with the spirit of solidarily as socialist thought. Its numerical strength styressis composed of 137 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing above workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor niovement. Workingmen between I and 45 years of age may be admitted to membershi in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposition of the state of \$4.00 for the first class and \$5.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are withed to a sick benealt of \$2.00 for 40 weeks and \$4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive numer the ame circumstance, and length of time \$6.00 and \$5.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$280,00 is granted for every man ber, and the wives and numeried dangules of members between 15 and 45 years of age may be milited to the burial benefit upon payment of deposition \$1.00. Monthly tarse are levied accounted to the burial benefit upon payment of deposit for \$1.00. Monthly tarse are levied accounted to the burial benefit upon payment of deposit for \$1.00. Monthly tarse are levied accounted to the burial benefit upon payment of deposit for \$1.00. Monthly tarse are levied accounted to the burial benefit upon payment of deposit for \$1.00. monthly tarse are levied accounted to the burial benefit upon payment of deposit for \$1.00. monthly tarse are levied accounted to the burial benefit upon payment of deposit for \$1.00. monthly tarse are levied accounted to the burial benefit upon payment of deposit for \$1.00. monthly tarse are levied accounted to the burial benefit upon payment of deposit for \$1.00. Monthly tarse are levied accounted to the burial benefit upon payment of deposit for \$1.00. Monthly tarse are levied accounted to the burial benefit upon payment of the second deposit for \$1.00 to the tarset upon payment of the second upon the tarset upon payment of the second

Selections from Operas: ASKOLDOVA MOGILA, HALKA, RUSLAN & LUDMILA,

Fromoff, also at the ball.

FICKETS, ladmit one; incl. Hat Check, 35 CENTS.

To avoid noise Children under ten years

not admitted.

Trades and Societies Calendar

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028.
D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarter 19 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 10 cluck noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres. Friday Woll, corr. Soc'y, Residence, 173 E. 4th St. 26

the first Sunday in each month at \$ p. m. ii the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of ad Av. and solid St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday. The General Meeting of the 28th Assembly District will be held mext FRIDAY, January 14th, at 119 th Ave. The order of business is a very important one, and no member should fail to attend.

MAN ROSENBERG.

Progressive Clothing Cutters and Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Head-quarters, 64 E. th St. Labor Lycoum, Res-sular Meeting, every Thursday Evening, at 8 P. M. L. Eckstein, Secty.

# Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.

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Paterson, Newark, Elizabath, Santh Piter, Paterson, Newark, Elizabath, Santh Piter, Passaic and Trenton, N. J. Manchester, N. H. Boston, Holyoke, mass.

New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden and Hartford, Vunn.

Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzern, Altoona, Pathicago, Ill.

45 For addresses of the Branch bookkeeped see "Vorwarts"

für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.