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VOL. VIII-NO. 37.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 11, 1898.

PRICE 2 CENTS

TWO OF A KIND

The Professional Pulpiteer & the Professional Atheist.

On the Domain of Theology these
Two are the Counterparts of the
Republican and Democratic Parties on the Political Field, They
are Twins whose Purpose is to
Uphold the Robber System of Capitalism.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 5.—The open letter to Rev. Knapp in last issue of THE PEOPLE lays bare the phariof THE PEOPLE BY SALE WAS ASSESSING THE PEOPLE BY SECTION OF THE PEOPLE BY SECTION OF THE PEOPLE BY SALE BY SA

iss into the hands of the fleecer.

Karl Marx, in a preface to "Capital."
says: "In the domain of Political
Economy free scientific inquiry meets
not merely the same enemies as in all
other domains. The peculiar nature of
the material it deals with, summons
as fees into the field of battle the most
violent, mean and malignant passions riolent, mean and malignant passions of the human breast—the furies of private interest. The English Established Church, c.g., will more readily pardon an attack on 38 of its 39 articles than on 1-39 of its income. Now-a-days atheism itself is culpa levis trivial fault, as compared with criticism of existing property relations."

To-day, the church concerns itself little or not at all about dogmas, "Believe what you please or nothing if you so choose, but do not fall to give us your material support," is the motto of modern churchianity.

your material support," is the motto of modern churchianity.
Instead of the religion of Jesus Christ the church to-day preaches the religion of Capital. Its creed—keep the working masses submissive to the privileged class. True, the church makes some pretense at friendship for the workers, it advocates petty measures in their behalf and wears out their effort chasing these theologico-economic rainbows.

ome ratinows.

Now-a-days atheism itself, while pre-tending to lift the veil that obscures murs vision, really out-does the chirch—if that be possible—in holding down the voil omic rainbows. down the veil.

down the veil.

Arrogating to itself the sole right to interpret as pleases itself the discoveries of science, atheism propounds its dogmas in behalf of capitalism by teaching that "the condition of the working class is due to the unchange-

working class is due to the unchange-able laws of Nature."

Robert G. Ingersoll, the high-priest of the capitalistic free thinking cult, lectured here last night on "Supersti-tion." He turned the keen arrows of satire into the deep recesses of the holy gevom of the PAST. The lecture was a sort of historical review of the sub-ject. He acknowledged that the gods have been relegated to the store-room have been relegated to the store-room

The gods have left us, the creeds have crimbled." Of the superstition of TO-DAY—a superstition which holds the world in as iniquitous a bondage as any of the past—, the belief that the producing class could not exist if the means of production and distribu-tion were in its own possession, but that necessary to our existence is the existence of a parasitic class, or as one of our comrades puts it, "if there were no potato bugs there would be no potano potato bugs there would be no polarices"; of this, prevalent superstition, the inevitable result of which is facing manking toward the night of barbarism—NOT ONE WORD!! A few words about the "survival of the fittest" in the capitalist sense, glorifica-tion of the Yanko-Spanko "war," and an appeal to reason—which he had m care to spike.

The atheist and the churchman oc-cupy in the religious world the same relative position that the Dem-Pop par-ties do in the political—henchmen of the capitalist class—they kick up a controversial dust to blind the worker while he is being plundered, then mee upon a common platform in defence of the present degrading, rotten social and political system whenever they cent rebellion in the working class. The Social Revolution now being condeted by the despiset workers will abolish Capitalism and with it these sentry who make a havlotry of the hand-maids of Science, Art, Religion, and Literature. and Literature.

JOHN HOSSACK.

The Scandinavian Socialist Societies have their third Grand Annual Fair, for the benefit of the Swedish party organ, "Skand. Am. Arbetaren," the Tentonia Assembly Rooms, 16th stree d 3rd avenue, New York. Comrades shing to make a visit to the fair will and many interesting things there. Comical songs and exhibitions of vari-cus descriptions. It will be pleasant for everybody and well worth the price of 10 cents to see how our Swedish comrades have their fair arranged.

English translation of Karl Marx "Eighteenth Brumaire," that rew to be had bound in an elegant vol-be of 78 pages, with Marx' picture frontispiece. This work is of great s frontispiece. This work is of gradue. No Socialist, even though to be without it. Apply Labor News Co. 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price

order to accommodate comrades who to subscribe to two or more of the sorgans, we have made arrange for reduced rates as follows: THE LE (50c.) and the "Tocsin" (50c.) both le. a year: THE PEOPLE and the Struggie" ("New Charter") (50c.) to 190c. a year; or all three (at regular \$1.50) for \$1.20 a year.

2.50) for \$1.20 a year.

2.60 for subscribe the columns of the provided by notice in these columns.

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

Of the Socialist Labor Party of Los Angeles, Cal.

The Socialist Labor party of Los Anegles, Cal., now engaged in the municipal contest, has taken its stand with the following well considered pronouncement:

-1. We declare our unfaltering alleglance to the principles set forth in the National Platform of our party.

2. We condemn the proposed new charter as being no improvement upon the old, and we demand the formulation of a charter that shall secure real democratic self-government to the city, embodying the principles of Initiative, Referendum, and Direct Responsibility of all officers to their constituents. 3. We demand that the contract sys-

tem in public works be entirely abolished; that all work done for the city be paid for at full or union wages. in no case less than \$2.00 a day; that eight hours constitute a day's work; that med and women receive equal pay for equal work, and that all materials used be bought from firms employing

union labor.

4. We demand that the city obtain possession of the Water Plants and all possession of the water Plants and an industries now requiring municipal franchises, also the waters furnishing power to this city; that such industries shall be carried on co-operatively by the employes under control of the City Government, the employes electing their superior officers, and that no employé be discharged for political rea-

We demand that the City establish good Public Markets. Fuel Yards, and other agencies for the distribution of the necessaries of life, to be sold at

6. . We demand that since the tyranmy of capitalism robs the workers of the decencies of home life, the city proyide free and commodious public baths and gymnasia; that small parks be laid out in the densely populated working-men's quarters of the city; that the city provide for toilet retreats in parks and provide for tollet retreats in parks and such other places as are required for the public good; that we demand the erection of free public drinking foun-tains for both man and beast in each ward; that public lodging houses be established to be run at cost; and that the city undertake the erection of con-venient and sanitary dwellings to be lef to workers at cost.

venient and sanitary dwellings to be left to workers at cost.

7. Since the working class needs all possible knowledge and training, we therefore imperatively demand that no pains be spared in giving thorough, free, universal and democratic education in the public schools; that the laws against child labor be strictly enforced, but reavision be made for feeding and that provision be made for feeding and clothing school children, when necessary and that school books be furnished free to all.

S. We demand that political econ-

We demand that political economy be taught in all public schools.
 We condemn the present system of vagrancy laws, which treat poverty as a crime, and the so-called organized charities, which are used to supply cheap labor to unfair employers.
 Since we deem those who suffer in the field of productive labor just as

in the field of productive labor just as worthy of regard as those who suffer on the field of battle, we demand that a special fund be established for the payment of pensions to the aged, sick

and disabled. These are our immediate demands, the first step toward the realization of the Socialist Commonwealth, in which each worker shall enjoy the full fruit of his labor. To them we pledge our support. And we call on you to aid in carrying them into effect.

The Socialist Labor party never compromises truth to make a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy. In firm assurance of final victory, it pursues its course un-swerved by desire for temporary advantage. It is ever outspoken and straightforward, believing that in fear less independence the integrity of purby which it is inspired, will, in the end, win the respect and confidence of those whom it aims to weld into a class-conscious, aggressive body. Its propaganda is not alone to educate: it propagation is not alone to condition; is to organize the working class for the conquest of power, for the complete overthrow of capitalism. Until that mission is accomplished, it will stand firm as a rock, yet alert and watchful, yielding nothing.

Prosperity?--Of Course!

A farmer was landed the other day in San Quintin, Cal., Prison,—"broke in" there, as the slang phrase goes. On some of the "boys" asking him how it happened, he explained as follows:

"I heard that you boys got ginger-bread and other good things to eat, and that you only had to work eight hours a day. And I was worn out and starved out, working from 3 o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock at night, seven days in the week; and stinting myself on food to pay the interest on the mortgage. So I made up my mind to get into State Prison: and I studled around a while to see how I should do it; and I finally stole a neighbor's cow; and here I am to help you eat that

This may seem incredible; but it is true, nevertheless; and it is said there isn't power enough in California ever make that farmer go back to his

mortgaged farm again.

Having such happiness at home isn't it time we "expanded"?

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

A Hoary-Headed Stock Capitalist False Statement Repeated & Re-Overthrown.

ALL GROWING RICHER.

ALL GROWING RICHER.

Both in the State of New York and in Massachusetts, says an exchange, the deposits in the savings banks have increased in a more rapid proportion than the population. In 1872 the deposits in the savings banks of the State of New York were \$289,133,236, which was an average of \$39,12 to every man, woman and child in the State, but distributed among 776,150 depositors. In 1897, which is the latest feturn we have the deposits in the New York savings banks were \$718,176,889, divided among 1,736,398 patrons of these institutions, giving each one an average of \$104,50 to each one of the 6,850,000 inhabitants estimated to comprise the hopulation. Massachusetts, in 1872, had the her savings banks \$184,79,7313, distributed among 639,246 persons. This was \$203,21 to every depositor, and an average of \$128,50 to each of sher inhabitants. Last year the deposits in these institutions were \$153,220,227, an average of \$238,00 to each of their 1,230,278 depositors, and averaging \$171,73 for every one of her 2,639,000.

During the periods mentioned above the deposits in the New York banks increased 77 per cent, while the population increased only about 50 per cent, and the population so per cent. These facts and figures, which are from official and verified statements, and which no one pretends to dispute, give the strongest possible proof of the falley of the argument which asserts the poor are growing poorer and the rich richer.—Philadelphia "Record."

[From THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC.] It is a stock argument of capitalist mosthpieces on the stump and in the press that the number of deposits and the amount deposited in the savings banks demonstrate that upon the whole the working class of this coun-try is highly prosperous. Their as-sumption, of course, is that those deposits, or a large portion thereof, come from wage-working people; and, singular to say, this falsehood is generally accepted as unquestionable truth. In

reply to several inquiries concerning this matter an article appeared in THE PEOPLE of November 29, 1896, which is here partly reproduced and in which we showed clearly that at least nine-tenths of the deposits—and probably more—belonged to the middle class. The figures used in the article were for 1895 and therefore differ a little from those for 1897. But the changes that have taken place, far from impairing our arguments and conclusions of two years ago, emphasize them strongly.

In 1895, the number of depositors in savings banks, or, to be more accurate, the number of "deposits" (as in many instances the same depositor had seyeral deposits in different banks), was in round figures 4,880,000, and the total amount: deposited was \$1,811,000,000 eighteen hunred and eleven million dollars).

In these grand totals, the State of Ghio, with a population of 4,000,000, figured for only \$6,000 deposits, amounting in the aggregate to the comparatively insignificant sum of less than \$35,000,000; while New Hamp-shire, with a population of 400,000 (or one-tenth that of Ohio), showed very nearly 164,000 deposits, aggregating about 867,000,000 for almost double the number and amount of deposits credited to Ohio). Mark, furthermore, that the number of wage-workers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries was (in1890) 64,000 in New Hampshire (or 100,000 LESS than the number of deposits), as against 331,000 in Ohio (or 245,000 MORE than the number of deposits).

To facilitate perception I tabulate as

Again, on the other hand, if every

one of the 86,000 Ohio depositors was a shop or factory worker, there would

still be in that State 245,000 such work-

ers for 3 in 4) without a savings bank account; in other words, under this ex-

treme supposition only 1 in 4 such workers would save money in Ohio,

where the conditions of labor are cer-

States.	Popula;	Number of mir. and mech. wage Workers.	Number of Depsits.	Sums deposited.	Excess of workers over deposits,	Excess of deposits over Workers,
Ohio New Hampshire	4,000,000	331,000 64,000	86,000 164,000	\$35,000,000	245,000	100,000

There are no statistics showing the employment of savings bank depositors. The case of New Hamphire, however, immediately shows the absurdity of the prevailing notion—carefully nur-tured by capitalistic mouthpieces—that the wage workers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries con-stitute the bulk of the army of depositors; for, if every one of the 64,000 mechanics and mill operatives of New Hampshire had a savings bank ac-count, there would still be 100,000 de-positors belonging to the other classes of people.

tainly, on an average, no worse if no better than in New Hampshire. Applying to New Hampshire this MAXI-MUM (and obviously exaggerated) proportion of 1 in 4, we would find that the deposits in the latter State were contributed as follows:

New Hampshire, then, supplies us a maximum proportion, that we can safe-ly use as a basis for the whole country in estimating the percentage of sav-ings bank deposits contributed by the whole wage working class. This per-centage can only be 10, at the utmost, and may be considerably less. For, in the first place, due allowance must be made for the obviously gross exaggeration in the above fundamental sup-position that one manufacturing or mechanical worker in every four saves money (since under that supposition all the savings bank deposits in Ohio

servants (besides superintendents, overseers, well-paid clerks, and such-like, who consider themselves as memservants (besides bers of the middle class, and are in thorough sympathy with it), very few of the wage workers engaged in other than manufacturing and mechanical occupations can save money; these being chiefly farm and common laborers miners, teamsters, 'longshoremen and other freight handlers, sailors, office boys, messengers, "cash girls," sales-women, etc., etc., who are all paid the lowest rate of wages.

In that proportion the savings bank would come from such workers); and, in the second place, it is safe to say that, with the exception of domestic therefore be contributed as follows: deposits of the whole country would

\$1,811,000,000

(Observe, also, that in the above esti- | over workers in the first State, and mate, not only one-tenth of the number of deposits, but one-tenth of the total sum deposited, is credited to the working class, thereby making the average deposit of a person of this class equal to the average deposit of a person of the middle class, or \$370; a sum prob-

ably too large by one-half or more.)
I took New Hampshire and Ohio for a comparison because, in the absence of statistics of depositors' employments, the great excess of deposits pare as follows:

the great excess of workers over de-posits in the second State, obviously afforded a wider and therefore more correct basis to work upon in order to arrive, through arithmetic reason-ing, at an approximation of the distribution of savings bank deposits be-tween the wage working class and the middle class. But similar contrasts, not less suggestive, exist between other States, as, for instance, between Pennsylvania and New York, which com-

States.	Population	Number of wage- work r in mfg. and mesh em- ployments.	Number of	Sums	Fxcess of Excess of workers deposits over over deposits.
Pennsylvania.	5,700,000	620 000	264 000	\$ 68 500 000	356,000 765,000
New York	6,600,0-0	\$50,±00	1,615,000	643,000,000	

Here are two contiguous great States—the greatest in the Union—that do not very largely differ in population or in the number of wage workers emission. ployed. The rates of wages paid in similar employments, the cost of living and the mode of life of the laboring people are substantially alike in both. Yet in New York the number of sav-ings bank deposits is more than 6 times, and the amount deposited nearly 10 times, as great as in Pennsylvania.

Manifestly, no possible difference in the conditions and habits of the laborclasses of those two States can ac count for the enormous difference in their savings bank returns. But if the conditions of their respective middle classes are considered, the difference in question is readily explained. In new York City, which, including its immediate suburbs, comprises nearly one-half of the population of the "Empire" State, there is a very numerous

and active middle class, that is still upon the whole, quite prosperous, despite the inroads made upon it by concentrated capital. It is, at any rate far more numerous, active and pros perous than that of any other great city on this continent, not excluding Boston, which, with its suburbs, comprises about one-third of the popula-tion of Massachusetts, and where, for similar reasons, the savings bank de-posits are also very large. To this middle class, composed of small mermiddle class, composed of small mer-chants, shopkeepers, ilealers and busi-ness agents, fairly paid clerks, profes-sional people (male and female), etc., can unquestionably be traced the bulk of deposits in the gigantic savings banks of the American metropolis. Likewise, to the middle class of other commercial centres, according to its local importance and special condilocal importance and special condi-

(Continued on page 4)

MUNICIPAL FIGHT

In New Bedford, Mass., Developing Firm Men.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 6.-At last Friday's large mass meeting in the City Hall, Peter J. McFadden, the Socialist Labor party candidate for Mayor, delivered a speech amid wild applause. He said in part:

"Supposing a man who owed no alle giance to any class but the proletariat had been the holder of the executive power during the last strike, do you imagine an audlence with the strikers would have been refused, while an invitation to a conference with the manu-facturers was at once accepted? Do you imagine that, under the conditions, at their request the State police would have been brought down here to bulldoze you into submission? No, my fellow citizens, had that executive been of your own class and owed his position only to you, he would have said when the request was made:

"Gentlemen, my people have attempted no violence against your property and I shall not humilitate them and place them in a false position be-fore the world by calling on the State for unnecessary aid with which to maintain order. But, gentlemen, if you wish a cordon of policemen to surround your factories, I will swear in and assign to that duty any number of special officers you may wish. However, as any special protection is deemed unnecessary, no violence have ing been attempted, you must bear the

"Then, had the request been persisted in, citizen strikers to the last man, if called for, would have been sworn in as deputy policemen and assworn in as deputy portenned and as signed to that duty. Thus the manu-facturers would have been compelled to support the strikers, and I do not think the strike would have lasted very

long.

"Had they, as is said, threatened to apply to the courts for an injunction, your workingman-elected-executive would have said: An injunction against what? My people are not chattel slaves that you can, through the law, compel them to work for you for any return which you wish to make them. return which you wish to make them, nor can you restrain their liberty. If they wish to know whether or not your mills are running and can so learn by walking on the public streets, they have a perfect right to do so. In the cyes of the law the streets belong as much to them as to you, and while they conduct themselves properly, as they have been doing, committing no vio-lence to property nor offering indignities to each other, not until all local means have proved inadequate can you

justly apply for an injunction or ask for outside assistance.

"But that man did not feel that he owed his position to you. He felt that he owed it to the manufacturers. Placed similarly, elected by the same influence, any man among us would, I believe, have acted in the same man-ner. The moral of all this should be,

ner. The moral of all this should be, elect men who know that they will owe their position to you.

"Of the Republican candidate I shall say little. He is an inside member of that capitalist class which absorbs all the best of that which your labor produces, and to the greed of which may be attributed to a greet degree the be attributed to a great degree the misery of our class. I feel that no workingman will be so blind in his judgment or so forgetful of the misery of his class as to be gulled into voting for that candidate. A good example of the treatment you may expect at his hands is furnished by his fellow classman and advocate in the Theatre to-night. Senator Soule, who imme-diately after his election cut his help in the shoe factory 10 per cent. He was politician enough to writ until after his election; but wait until he

comes before us again.
"It should be unnecessary to point to where Mr. Bentley so conspicuously showed his hand in the recent strike when he organized and became presi dent of the Landlords' League, designed to turn you out of your homes if you did not submit to your employers and return to work for the pittance ers and return to work for the pittance they wished to pay you. This one despicable action, showing so clearly where his inclinations lie, will keep any but the most densely ignorant or the most traitorous of the working class from casting his vote that way. "There are many schemes clothed in

a garb which appears beneficial to the wage worker, and held out to him as an inducement to him to support the opposing class. I will take one as an illustration. A short time ago I read in one of our papers that whichever of the parties were elected, one of the Socialist objects was likely to be attained, viz.: the establishment of a municipal electric lighting plant in the municipal electric infaming bank in a did pumping station at the north end. That is all right as far as it goes, but after it is established how shall it be managed so that the benefits may accrue at least in part to the working class. It is proposed to sell electricity to users at a greatly reduced price, but even then will the meagre wages paid enable the workers to have electric light? No. electricity is the illuminant

of the wealthy, gas of the middle class and petroleum of the working class. "If this plant was established and managed by a Socialist administration, further franchises would be refused the old company and the cost to consumers would remain the same until the means of the workers would make electricity as accessible to the poor as the rich. The high salaries would be cut down, the wages of the employes increased and the hours of labor reduced. The enormous profits would go

(Continued on page 2.)

THE VOTE.

It Keeps on Rising all over the Land.

The Final Returns for Five States Give a Cain of 5,662 Votes—Unofficial but Complete Returns from Twelve Others Cive, Together with the Five First Mentioned, a Cain of 18,424—Washington State Starts Well, with 1.323. 1,323.

The five States-Iowa, Massachu-setts, Missouri, Nebraska, and New Jersey- whose official returns have so far been received and entered in this office, give the party 18,015 votes this year as against 12,365 at the nearest previous election,-a gain of 5,662. The

clow table gives detail	8:	
States:	1898.	'90 or '97.
wa nw	. 1.081	1910
assachusetts	.10,063	6.301
dissouri	1.063	506
ebraska	. 35)	186
ew Jersey	. 5,458	4,360
Totals	.18.015	19.853

Adding to this list the list of States from which complete but unofficial, and, therefore, not entirely reliable, returns have been received at this office besides Alabama and Virginia which had no full election this year, and the following table is made up:

States:	1898.	96 or '07.
abama	344	
nnecticut		
unecticut	***** 4,800	1.223
inols	***** 4,433	1.147
diana	1.715	283
wa	1.081	910
ansas		
entucky	021	D-1:
entucky	*****	68
aryland	***** 358	508
assachusetts	10,063	6.301
innesota	1 745	867
issouri	1 009	500
henoka	240	
ebraska	248	186
ew Hampshire	Sint	228
w Jersey	5.458	4.300
alo	5.874	4,212
hode Island	9 051	1.386
rgiula	500	
	*****	528
ashington	1,020	
isconsin	1.477	1,314
Totals	40.500	
Totals	***********	24,174

The returns from California, Colorado, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas are yet incomplete. But the figures so far in justify the expectation that the grand total of 80,000 will have been reached this year. Oslifornia, for instance, already has 3,964 votes as against 1,726 in '96, and New York already rises nearly 2,000 above the poll of last year (20,854).

The detailed vote of Massachusetts is:

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES:

 1st District: E. O. Buckland.
 1,692

 2nd District: G. H. Wrenn.
 707

 7th District: J. F. Malloney.
 781

 8th District: W. E. Stacey.
 503

 12th District: Jere O'Fibility.
 847

 13th District: T. Stevenson.
 1,277

DULUTH, Minn.—Dec. 2.—Douglas County, Wisconsin, in which West Su-perior is located, gives 31 votes to the S. L. P. candidate for Governor.

SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Dec. 6.—The document just issued from Harrisburg by the State Factory Inspector con-tains the astounding information that in nine different instances last summer, in nine sweat shops where the clothing for the army was made in a hurry, there were cases of virulent diphtheria amongst the sweater vic-tims. The factory inspector ventures the opinion that the spread of these germs amongst the soldiers accounts for much of their sickness. The firms making soldiers' clothing were Wana-maker & Brown, Hood, Foulkrod & but the inspector does not state in his report which one of these con-tractors for large amounts of clothing had dealings with the sweaters. The late "war for humanity" thus takes on a new phase and we learn that capitalism thus spreads disease and death from out of the wretched dens of the sweaters to the army camps at Tampa and Chickamauga.

The inspector, who owes his appoint-

ment to the present disreputable Gov-ernor of Pennsylvania, who called out the troops for the suppression of the Hazleton strikers when so many were shot, says that the Government wanted the clothes in a hurry and hence the contract system was brought into play along with the spread of the diphthe-ria. This is a plain, bald lie. Almost ever since the war broke out there has been a sign on the Schuylkill Arsenal Gate: "No more Employes wanted." At the same time poor women were fighting like catamounts for work at fighting like catamounts for work at decent pay the Hanna-McKinley-Wan amaker contract system was put into force in the sweat shops and disease and death ensued. The Government could have got its work done in at least 2,000 homes down-town, clean homes, but the Wanamakers and Snellenburgs hald their contract hands on the work. Can Campbell be a labor fakir? If

not he should publicly denounce these contractors. The women fought for the work while the Government of Mc-Kinley et al sowed disease amougst the troops.

McKinley's annual message covers twelve newspaper columns. Of this space just thirteen lines are thrown out to labor, and that at the tail end of the document.

THE PEOPLE.

ed at 184 William Street, New York - EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1881.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

in 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
(n 1890	18,881
In 1892 (Presidential)	31.157
In 1894	
Im 1896 (Presidential)	
In 1897	55,673
	Contract Contract

The ancient heathen, perhaps, excused the slavery of one man on the ground that it was ed: a means to the full developement of another. But to preach slavery to the masses in order that a few crude and half educated upstarts might become "eminent spinners", extensive sausage makers, and influential show black dealers - to do that they lacked the bump of "Christianity". MARX.

EXPANDING WITH A VEN-GEANCE

boundaries when strange news comes from there. Several workingmen, a promptly sentenced to imprisonment, most of them to two years.

In the old United States, that was ing -strikers. But the difference is" there to suit conditions.

men on strike. Capitalism has here the Working Class. developed so far that a large army of , The Working Class is everywhere existence. This army of the unemployed (hungry and neady), is ever ready to flow into the vacuum created by a strike; and, if access to the vacuum is impeded by "pickets," there are the police, the militia, the Courts and, if need be, the Federal military, to sweep the impediment aside. Sentences of imprisonment here are, "striking," or refusing to work, but for that of "interferring with the freedom of others to secure work."

It is otherwise in Hawaii. There the blessings of capitalism, pure and undiluted, are not yet at large. An unemployed class is not yet one of the sights of Hawail. A strike there must, therefore, necessarily be treated differently. The theory on which workingmen are here sent to jail at strikes must be "expanded" to meet the requirements of the capitalist class. Sentence of imprisonment is, accordingly, pronounced there when one chooses to exercise the freedom of not working, i. e., of not allowing himself to be plucked.

While our capitalist class is thus "expanding" the sphere of its utility it will be well for our working class to contemplate carefully what is now going on in Hawaii, and draw the conclusions from the writings on the wall.

With many a workingman at home, the "expansion" theory of our territory was, is sympathetic. They argue justly that the labor market is overteachings, they do not look for the cure of the evil where the cure is to be found and seek to overthrow this capitalist system that produces the unemployed; they look for palliatives; they have been told that "expansion" will afford an outlet to the surplus labor in the country; and they have favored expansion accordingly. The Hawailan incident should be promptly taken to heart . It teaches:

- 1. The unemployed-who move into the "expanded" 'territory will be treated as chattel slaves-until there be a surplus of labor there too;
- 2. In view of that, our unemployed are not likely to flock to the "expanded" territory; they will let others go through the ordeal-to the detriment of the expected easing up of the labor market at home; and
- the "expanded" territory is very strong, the result would be to raise in which our working people try to escape, and to place us here in the condition that the now "expanded" territory is in, to wit, with a labor market French comrades should find a genso slimly stocked that a strike can not erous support among all others. be met by simply clearing the way for the scab, but must be met, as it is now met in Hawaii, by imprisoning the

VEILING THEIR PURPOSE.

The Warrenton, Va., "True Index," an organ of the Southern ruling class, has a one-column article that purports to be a talk to the negro. He who is taken in with the anti-negro appearance of the article will miss its main point and its main feature, and will thereby fail to draw the information the article really conveys. From beginning to end the article is an expression, not of the sentiment and purposes of the white against the negro, but of the sentiment and purposes of the capitalist class against the working class. The anti-negro phraseology, used in the article, is only the drapery in which the Editor veils, because at present he feels he still must veil, the views that the ruling class of the land -North and South-seek to make dominant. What views are these?

"Have you no discrimination, no gratitude?", asks the article in question, ostensibly speaking for the whites and ostensibly addressing the negro; and it proceeds to enumerate the grounds for the gratitude demand-"We give you schools"; "we furnish you with board, warmth and shelter in the jails"; "we pay the taxes for your schools"; etc., etc.; and then, mingling friendship with threats, it proceeds: "We are your best friends," submit to us because, if you don't and you give a willing ear to teachings that are pregnant with "anarchy and bloodshed in their flippant utterances." then, we "will rise and demand at the Hawali is barely brought within our muzzle of the gun white supremacy."

Time was when the "negro" and 'white" phraseology of such outnumber of boys among them, brought pourings might have been literally, from Siberia to work on the Oahu and, therefore, honestly meant; by the plantations, having struck, were sight and sound, however, of things happening and heard in all parts of the country, the "white" and "negro" phraseology will be readily peered and is not quite the manner of treat- through as a drapery too thin to veil the real intent. Not a thing, threats simply an "expansion" of the prin- included, uttered by this "white" ciple in practice here, only "expanded" Editor to the "negro" is not throughout the country being uttered by the Here, when workingmen strike, all Capitalist Class to the Working Class. that has to be done by the Demo-Re- Replace in the above quotations "capipublican capitalists in power is to keep talists" for, "whites," "workingmen" the path clear for the so-called "scab" for "negroes," and we have the attito walk in and take the places of the tude of the Capitalist Class towards

unemployed—a necessary institution charged by the Capitalist Class with for comfortable capitalist life-, is in base ingratitude; it is told the Capitalist Class "gives" it wages, bread, shelter, warmth, schooling; it is everywhere admonished that its "best friends" are the Capitalists, that the teachings which increasing numbers of its class are giving "a willing ear to" are redolent of "anarchy and bloodshed," and that, if that sort of thing continues, the Capitalist Class accordingly, not for the offence of "will rise and demand at the muzzle of the gun capitalist supremacy."

Every intelligent man who is a deent man, every decent man who is intelligent, knows that the whites give to the negro no more-than the capitalist gives to the workingman; that the workingman, whether negro or white, is he who does all the giving, while the capitalist, whether Southern or Northern white, is he who does all the "receiving" and should display gratitude. This ruling or "receiving," or, to be more accurate, this plundering class, is ill at ease. Its long submissive subjects-the Working Class-are becoming restive. Cajolery is to be tried upon them; if that does not work, they are to be intimidated.

It is of prime importance for the working class of all colors, races, creeds and nationalities to catch the central note of all capitalist utterances of to-day. That central note will teach them that they, as workingmen, areassailed, and the teaching will preg played upon tent of dividing them, so that each can stocked; - misled, however, by false be turned against the other, until, successively beaten, they all lie prostrate at the feet of their common tyrants.

The Southern plunderer is veiling his purpose; and so is his Northern com-

Rend the vell!

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Of no slight importance to the movement in this country is a decision, arrived at by the comrades of Section Jeanette, Pa., to issue, in co-operation with some French-speaking comrades of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Indiana, a French Socialist weekly. The first number will appear in February of next year. The name of the paper will be "Le Bourdon" (The Tocsin).

of the expected easing up of the labor the french speaking workingmen in America the fresh form here into of the S. L. P. of the United States.

It should be needless to emphasize the necessity of a French organ of Sothe "expanded" territory the condi-tions now prevalent here and from papers published here being ultracapitalistic, extra-retrogade and ultradishonest.

The generous and wise move of our

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these There is no such thing as dodging the first of Capitalism; the bully can be met only by standing up boldly against him wherever his obscene bulk is raised, and knocking him down bodily.

JESUS BEFORE CAIPHUS.

[A Passage from "The Carpenter of Nazareth," or "The Silver Cross."]

The scene here described by the master hand of Eugène Sue in a work announced in our last week's issue, draws in striking colors the point of unity between a usurping ruling class and the slums that are its shadow. This scene is, in itself a treatise on sociology, the profoundness of which is brought out all the clearer by the thrilling manner of treatment.

After entering Jerusalem through the deserted and silent streets, as they are at that hour of the night, the so diers repaired to the house of Caiphus the high priest, where they conducted Jesus. Genevieve, remarking at the Jesus. door of this house a great many ser vants, glided among them as the diers entered, and remained at first be neath the vestibule lighted by torches. By this light she recognized the man who, like herself, had followed the who, like hersel, had looked the friend of the oppressed since he left the wood; it was Peter, one of his disciples. He appeared as much grieved as alarmed, the tears streaming down his face; Genevieve thought at first that one at least of his disciples would be faithful to him and he would show his devotedness by accompany-ing Jesus before the tribunal of Caiphus. Alas: the slave was deceived. had Peter crossed scarcely had Peter crossed the threshold of the door, when, instead of joining Mary's sen, he sat down on one of the benches of the vestibule, amongst the servants of Caiphus, burying his face in his hands.

Genevieve then seeing, at the ex-tremity of the court, a strong light escaping from a door beyond which pressed the soldiers of the escort, ap-proached them. The door was that of a hall in the middle of which was erected a tribunal lighted by a number of flambeaux. Seated behind this tribunal, she recognized several of the per-sons she had seen at the supper given by Pontius Pilate; the Seigneurs Calphus, the high priest: Baruch, doctor of law: Jonas, the banker, were among the judges of the young man of Nazareth. He was conducted before them his hands bound, his features still calm, gentle and sad; a short distance from him were the officers of the court. and behind these, mixed with the sol diers and the servants of Caiphus, the two mysterious emissaries whom Genhad remarked at the tavern of the Wild Ass. Inasmuch as the countenance of the friend of the afflicted was serene and dignified, so did those of his judges appear violently irritated; they expressed the joy of a disgrace-ful triumph; they spoke in a low tone and from time to time they pointed with a menacing gesture to Mary's son who patiently awaited his interroga

Genevieve, confounded among those who filled the hall, heard them say to one another: "He is at last taken, then, this Naza

rene, who preached revolt!"
"Oh! he is less haughty now than
when he was at the head of his troop
of vagabonds and abandoned women?"

"He preaches against the rich," said a servant of the high priest; "he-com-mands the renunciation of riches; but if our masters were to keep poor cheer we servants should be reduced to the lot of hungry beggars, instead of fat tening on the many feasts given by our

"And this is not all," said another: "if we listened to this cursed Nazaren our masters, voluntarily impoverished, would denounce all pleasures; they would not throw away every day superb robes or tunics because the emperb robes or times because the em-broidery or color of these garments did not please them. Now, who profits by these caprices of our ostentations mas-ters, unless ourselves, since timics and robes all fall to our share?"

"And if our masters renounced pleas ures, to live on fasting and prayer, they would have no more gay mistresses, they would no longer charge us with those amorous commissions, recompensed magnificently in case of suc-

'Yes, yes." they all cried together "death to the Nazarene who would make of us, who live in idleness, abundance and gaiety, beggars or beasts of

marks, spoken half aloud and menacing for the life of Jesus; one of the two mysterious emissaries, behind whom she stood, said to his companion: Our evidence will now suffice to condemn this cursed fellow: I have come to an

understanding with Calphus."

At this moment one of the officers of the high priest, placed by the side of the Nazarene and charged to watch him struck with his mace on the floor of the hall; immediately there was a dead silence. Then Caiphus, after a few words exchanged in a low voice with the other pharisees composing the tribunal, said to those assembled: "who are they who can depose here tribunal. against the man called Jesus of Naza-

One of the two emissaries advanced to the foot of the tribunal and said in a solemn voice:

"I swear having heard this man affirm that the high priests and doctors of the law were all hypocrites, and that he treated them as a race of serpents

A murmur of indignation rose from the soldiers and servants of the priests, the judges looked at one another, appearing to ask each other if it were possible that such words could have been pronounced. The other emissary approached near his companion and

added in a voice not less solemn:
"I swear having heard this man affirm that they must revolt against Prince Herod and against the Emperor Tiberius, the august protector of Israel, in order to proclaim Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews."

While a smile of pity crossed the lips of Mary's son at these false accusa-tions, since he had said: "Render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's and unto God that which is God's!" the pharisees of the tribunal lifted up their hands to heaven as if to invoke it as a witness of such enormities. One of the high priest's servants, advancing in his

turn, said to the judges:
"I swear baving heard this man say,

that they must massacre all the phari-sees, pilinge their houses and violate their wives and daughters!"

A fresh movement of horror mani-fested itself amongst the judges and those of the auditory who were de-

"Pillage! massacre! and violation!" exclaimed some.
"Such is the object of the Nazarene!

'Tis for this he drags after him this band of wretches."
"He would some day, at their head,

give up Jerusalem to fire, pillage and blood!" The high priest Caiphus, president of the tribunal, signed to one of the offi-cers to demand silence: the officer again struck the floor with his mace, all were silent. Calphus, addressing the young Nazarene in a menacing

said to him: "Why do you not reply to what these

persons depose against you?"

Jesus said to him in an accent full of gentleness and dignity:

"I have spoken publicly to every one; I have always taught in the temple and in the synagogue in which all the Jews were assembled; I have said nothing in secret, why, then, do you question me? Question those who have heard them: these know what I have said to taught." me, to ascertain what I have said to

Scarce had he spoken these words when Genevieve saw one of the soldiers, furious at this repty, so just and calm, raise his hand against Jesus and strike him in the face, exclaiming:

"Is it thus you reply to the high

At this infamous outrage, to strike a at this intamous outrage, to strike a man bound, Genevieve felt her heart leap, her tears stream, whilst on the contrary, loud bursts of laughter rose from amidst the soldiers and servants of the high priest.

Jesus still remained placid, but he turned to the officer and said to him

"If I have spoken evil show me the evil I have done; but if I have spoken

well, why strikest thou me?"

These words and his angelic sweetness did not disarm the persecutors of the young man; coarse laughter again burst from the hall and the insults recommenced on all sides.

"Oh! the Nazarene, the man of peace, the enemy of war, does not belle himself; he is a coward and allows himself to be struck in the face."
"Call your disciples, then; let them

come and avenge you if you have not the courage.

"His disciples," said one of the soldiers who had arrested Jesus. "His disciples! ah! if you had but seen them! At sight of our lances and our torches vagabonds fled like a flight of owis

"They were glad enough to escape the tyranny of the Nazarene, who kept

them near him by magic!"
"As a proof that they hate and despise him, not one dared accompany him hither.'

"Oh!" thought Genevieve, "how Je sus must suffer from this base ingratitude of his friends! It must be more cruel than the outrages of which he is the object." And turning her head towards the street door, she saw at a distance Peter, still seated on a bench, his face hidden in his hands and not having even the courage to assist and defend his kind master before this tribuanl of blood. The tumult produced by the violence of the officer ing somewhat appeased, one of the

emissaries continued in a loud voice: "I swear, lastly, that this man has horribly blasphemed by saying that he is Christ, the son of God!" Then Caiphus, addressing Jesus, said

to him in a tone still more menacing: You reply nothing to what these per-

sons say of you? But the young man only shrugged his shoulders and still continued silent. This irritated Caiphus, he rose from his finger to the son of Mary: "On the part of the living God, I order you to tell us if you are the Christ the

"You have said it, I am," replied the

young man smiling. Genevieve had heard Jesus say, that like all men, his brothers, he was a son of God; just as the Druids teach that all men are sons of the same God. What then was the surprise of the slave, when she saw the high priest, when Jesus had replied that he was the son of God, rise up and tear his robe with all appearance of horror and alarm, exclaiming, addressing the members of the tribunal:

"He has blasphemed; what need have we of more witnesses? You, your-selves, have heard him blaspheme,

how do you judge him?"
"He deserves death!"
Such was the reply of all the judges of this court of inquiry. But the voices of Doctor Baruch and of the Banker Jonas rose above every other; they eried out, striking with their fist the marble table of the tribunal:
"Death for the Nazarene! He has

deserved death!" cried all the soldiers and "Yes! ves!"

the servants of the high priest, "he has deserved death!"

"To death with the cursed blas-

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Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan,

Brother Jonathan-After a careful and sympathetic study of Socialism I have arrived at the conclusion that it

is unattainable.

**Uncle Sam-"To good to be verified,"

r "false in theory"?

B. J.—False in one essential partic ular. Or, to put it more accurately, it overlooks one important factor, and it ular. dies there.

S .- I am curious to learn what that factor is B. J.-I shall tell you and in my own

way so as to satisfy you that I have first carefully studied Socialist litera--Proceed. B. J.—Do you see yonder street car going up the street?

U. S .- Quite clearly B. J.-It is pulled by two horses. U. S.-Yes.
B. J.-Without the horses that car

could not be operated, ch? U. S.-It couldn't.

B. J.-Now, suppose you were to approach those horses, pat them on the neck, and address them as follows: "You work, you sweat; the sweat of your groins is transmuted into nickles, dimes and dollars; wealth, in short. Did you ever stop to consider where that wealth goes to, what becomes of

that wealth goes to, what becomes of the It is divided into two parts, a large part and a small part. The large part is taken by the stockholders, the small part is left to you. The stockholders, with the large part that they appro-priate to themselves, eat highly sea-soned means, fricassees, the best of vegetables, and the best food of the market; you, with the small part left to you, must put up with hay and oats. They can wash down their costly food with wines, Burgundles, and Champaigns; you must be content with water, and not always clean water, at that. They can afford to live in magnificent residences; you must put up with common stables. They can give their children leisure to travel, learn and enjoy childhood; you have nothing left to you wherewith to afford similar pleasures to your darling colts. In short, those stockholders, the capital-ists, people who do no manner of work. they can and do live in clover upon the large part of the wealth that you produce and that they steal from you while you, who do all the work, live in poverty upon the small share of the product of your labor that the capitalist class allows you to keep."
Suppose you were to hold such a dis-

course to those two horses, what effect

would it have upon them?
U. S.—None whatever; if I pat them enough they may feel I am friendly to them, and, possibly, neigh with joy. That would be all.

B. J.-Correct. Now let's go a step further. Finding you made no impression, suppose you were to address them again, but with increased fire, as fol-

lows:
"Dear horses; it won't do to be so indifferent to your present You might not care if you could only continue as you are. You might then think: 'Leave well enough alone.' But this system of capitalist exploitation is not satisfied with its present stealings it wants more, and ever more. more it must reduce its cost of produc-tion. Your wages—your hay, oats, water, stabling-are part of its cost of production. It will try to reduce that; it will try to wipe that out altogether, so that it may keep more to itself. And it does so by means of improved ma-chinery. The cable, the overhead or underground trolley will be introduced on your route. That will knock you out entirely. You will then be thrown out of work; you will become superfluous. Having no more use for you, kholders will trot you some Long Island Bologna sausage factory, and that will be the end of you. Wake up in time!"

What do you imagine such an impassional description of the same such as impassional description.

sioned and yet truthful address would

have upon those horses?

U. S. (very deliberately and with a calmness that begins to alarm B. J.)— Well, such an address would have no more effect than the first. Those horses will plod right along, until im-proved machinery threw them out of work; and then they will plod their way demurely to your Bologna sausage factory without knowing what struck them even after they were knocked on the head, dead, preparatorily to being turned into sausages.

B. J.-Well, that is exactly what is and will be the case with your WORK-ING CLASS. The flaw in Socialist reasoning is that it shuts its eyes to the fact that that WORKING CLASS. upon which it banks, is, in all essential respects, no better than horses.

U. S. (pulls out of his pocket the "So cialist Almanac"; opens it at page 226; holds it with his left hand; and with his right hand seizes B. J. by the back hair and holds B. J.'s nose down on, while he rubs it against, the open page) -Look at this:

In '90, 13,704 of those alleged "horses" in one State showed that they

understood Socialist addresses: In '91, there were 16,552 of them in three States: In '92, the number of these "horses' rose to 21.512 over six States;

In '93, they ran up to 25,666; In '94, you will find 30,020 of them spreading over nine States;

In '95, you can see there were 34,869 such "horses" in eleven States; In '96, are you keeping your eyes open? there were 36,274 in twenty

know the reason why before they were landed into Bologna sausage factor

B. J. gives a grunt. U. S. (lets go of his head and hands him the "Almanac")—There; read! Wipe out of your head the cobwebs of false reasoning, and cleanse your heart of the dirt that capitalist education has made to settle down upon it. Hore are facts. They speak aloud and eloquently. Every figure on these pages has a separate tongue, and every tongue holds a separate language, and all combine to give the lie to the Capitalist theory that the WORKING CLASS is cattle. True enough, your class would like to treat it so. Just so did every previous robber-ruling class did every previous robber-ruling class look upon the class below. But every look upon the class below. But every time, an hour sounded when it was rudely awakened out of its error. So will that hour sound to your Class. On that day you will rub your eyes in dread, and fear, and trambling. You will then cower, like a convicted felon, when the diant you now look upon as before the giant you now look upon as a horse. The Socialists are hastening

Municipal Fight.

(Continued from page 1.)

to extend the educational system, or for some other purpose equally bene

on that day.

"They point to the fact that our city has gone behind \$500.000 in the past two years and say: How could you establish the many justitutions named in your platform while the city's finan-cial condition is in its present state? Would you not have to do as we do: cut wages all along the line? Nothing of the kind. By scaling down the high salaries of men who are little more than figure-heads, we should get enough to make a considerable raise in the wages of the employés in all the public departments. The cutting out of that incidental account would give enough to shorten their hours e

"And further, if the assessing department was justly conducted the income of the city would be early, if not quite, doubled. and the rate very much lowered.

"At present rates the income to the city is about \$50 from the first estate and \$200 from the second. If both estates were assessed as they should be the rate might be lowered to \$15 and the income would be over \$1,000.

"If a poor man owns an old horse and wagon which would not bring \$25 at wagon it is assessed at \$100. Rich men own fast horses worth thousands which are assessed at \$100 just the Those are but fair samples of the manner in which the dwellings and personal property of rich and poor are assessed. This is where their great financial ability comes in, making the small property holders pay the great-est part of the city's income, while they and their wealthy and influential

friends escape.
"If you elect a Socialist government there will be a terrible shaking up in this department, and, my friends, I am very hopeful that this is just what

The Labor Fakir.

shall be done.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by William Doran, Jersey, N. J.]

Our Union is "simple and pure," We labor to make it endure: Our members must do as we say, Their dues above all they must pay. They must trust and have "Faith" in

their "Leaders." Sure, they are their true "interceders." Whenever there is a conventicle. prove Wealth and Labor identical. And when some good Bishop, Sweet goodies will dish-up, Who will say, "It is wise

To adopt compromise,"
We are there! We are there!
Oh! for fair!

Whenever we visit expect us, And we've always a blooming prospectus For Labor each time they've an nexed us.

All the great politicians respect us

We have a heartfelt satisfaction, When workers think us better than But that which pains us to distraction

And all our blessed joys of life doth mar, Is when they tell us to our very face, the truth To show us, how much better they can

be; forsooth! Such brutal frankness. Such gross implety, Offeds the morals Of good Society. But some foul fiend Will always dare

To tell the truth

So precious rare. The better we fool-em, The better we rule-em, But it's not such a snap anymore. May Lucifer slam-em.

Make the donkles down on us and sore. Baware of those Socialists red. Whose talk fills our souls with great

dread. If the crowd thought 'twas true We can guess what they'd do: They'd beat us and bang us, To lamp-posts they'd hang us; By gosh! it does look blue.

Of all the scoundrels e'er unhung, With evil heart and lying tongue; Of all the traitors ever tried. By outraged manhood's vengeful pride; Of all the tyrants, ever slain, Whose death became a country's gain; Of all the cowards, curs and sneaks, Of all perverted nature's freaks, Of all of God and Man accurs't, The labor fakir is the worst.

There are some workmen in this land. Whose purpose, Fraud cannot withstand.

Their aim is proper, sure and straight, They answer questions up-to-date

The old goes backward, soon is gone, Before the charge, they clear the was Success is yours S. T. & L. A.

CHAPTER 4-TRAGIC PAGES.

Churchianity Working Hand in Hand With the Oppressors of the Miners, -

classes.

The Wyoming Valley runs through
Luzerie County. It is the principal
part of the anthracite or hard coal district. The first thing that attracts the part of the anthracite or hard coal district. The first thing that attracts the stranger's attention, is the immense jeakers, gigantic wooden buildings, collect high, with as many windows, augles and eaves as a castle in old Madrid. In these breakers the coal is smashed into usable size by machinery tended by little tots of from 40 to 14 years of age, whose average earnings are \$4 per month. The fine coal dust from these breakers is reared into immense heaps called culm heaps, the two combined form such an unsightly blotch on the land-scape that there seems to be a battle royal between Mother Nature and Capitalism as to who shall triumph, one in majestic heavy, the other in collosal ugliness. I climbed to the top of one of these culm heaps (200 feet high) in the town of Luzerne to-sketch the ravages made by Capitalism much as Macauly's fabled New Zealander will stand on a broken arch of London Bridge and sketch the rulns-of \$t. Paul's. This is what I saw: 1,000 wooden shantles, all looking as if they were run through the same mold, so miserable in construction, so filthy in appearance, so wretched withal that, without much stretch of the imagination. I could fancy myself on the Galiees in Ireland gazing on the cabins of the Irish peasant and expecting the pig to run from out the door. from out the door.
In almost every door stood a slattern-

In almost every door stood a slatternly appearing woman barefooted, unkempt, and huagry, most of them with babies at their breasts, trying to drink in the air but succeeding in inhaling but the sulphur fumes from the culm heap, for capitalism poisons even the pare air of the Wyoming Valley.

Up and down the dust covered streets run the older tots, trying to childly themselves in their infantile way while they can, before they are driven to work in the breaker at 10 years old before they have had an opportunity

before they have had an opportunity to learn their letters. But what matters that, their few cents are needed to help pay the bill at the "pluck me

to help pay the bill at the "pluck me store."

It was Saturday night, and all the gaiety in the town was on tap. True, there was not much. In the corner saloan a broken down miner, after emsiderable tuning of his fiddle, was terspiring at an alarming rate over "The Rocky Roads to Dublin." A elzenmen and boys were looking with apathetic interest at a struggle between two dogs for a bone that some improvident house-wife had thrown out after boiling it three times. A good-natured looking German, who had not been long enough over from the Fatherland to have all the spirit crushed out of him in the mine, was merrily whistling the "Wacht am Rhein," while another group, standing in the roadway, was discussing "the feller from New York who was goin' to talk Socialism. I got down from my conning tower in time to hear one old gray-beard sagely declare, "Socialism is all right, but it won't come in our time." As if conditions were not more than ripe with the shot in the back, blood spattered bodies, of his fellows than ripe with the shot in the back, blood spattered bodies of his fellows sleeping their long sleep within pistol range of him, done to death by the sys-tem he thinks can last, and knowing not that each of these corpses is a gaasty sign-post pointing the road to the Social Revolution.

I organized an American Section with 17 charter members in Luzerne town, then went over to Duryea where we elected two election officers last spring. I found one of them had to have to seek work elsewhere. As he did not succeed in securing it he kept on tramping. So the first Socialist elected to office in Penna is now a tramp through no fault of his own and is consequently, unable to fill the position his fellows elected him to. What a delightful commentary on our theory a delightful commentary on our theory

All through the hard coal district the black flag of famine is flying. The dishessmen are at their wits end to show how the red rag of the sheriff is be kept from their doors.

Duryea, Malthy, Luzerne, Dupont, Georgetown, Hazleton, in short, all the brincipal towns in the antharcite dis-trict through which the palace cars of the Advance Agent of Prosperity were to run, are traveling on the hog train of adversity instead.

The following clipping, taken from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of July 12, relative to conditions in Hazleton tells

his Philadelphia "Inquirer" of July 12, relative to conditions in Hazleton tells the tale too well:

"To keep the wolf from the door has been a hard problem for family heads during the past year in this locality, but their perseverence and exertion are being over-taxed, and there seems to be no alternative but to throw themselves upon the generosity of the public. During the past few weeks some shocking cases of poverty have been exposed by the persons who were induced to act in response to the appeal for charity. A number of families were found living upon refuse gathered from the garbage dumps. Black bread and the burnt crusts, from which

In the previous chapters I dealt exclusively with conditions in the bitunismous or soft coal district of Western Pennsylvania. This week I shall treat of affairs in the anthracite or hard coal district in the East, that pyramid of poverty that has Hazleton for its base.

In the historic Wyoming Valley the stranger gazes on a scene of such surpassing pastoral beauty that the famous Killarney seems but a scene-painter's daub in comparison. He can not help thinking how strange it is that this beautiful valley should be the amphitheatre for some of the bloodiest scenes of the class struggle; for as we measure time now-a-days it seemed as if the echoes of the death gurgles of the Molly Maguires, to be again renewed by the shrieks of the murdered Hazleton miners, the latest victims of the struggle between the classes.

The Wyoming Valley runs through Luzerne County. It is the principal aget of the Anthracite or hard coal district of Western Pennsylvania, This week I shall treat the substance upon which others were found to be depending upon. The children of some of these poor people have not affaire in the substance upon which others were found to be depending upon. The children of some of these poor people have not affaire in the substance upon which others were found to be depending upon. The children of some of these poor people have not worn shose for a whole year, and during the coldest days of winter were obliged to run about bare-footed. That there is suffering among these people is not surprising when the working time at the mines is considered.

"The heads of some families have not averaged more than \$\$\$\$ per month for two years. Out of this from three to five children had to be fed and rent and fuel taken care of. Indeed, it is more surprising to note that the labor organizations are capable of commanding. When the miners of the Honey Brook district struck last September many of the men did not have food in their dinner pails to sustain them while at work. It was more in despendent of the miners of the Hone troin mine to mine and over the mountain roads. Lest another uprising of that sort occurs the labor organizations are now taking another tack and are endeavoring to attract attention in a general way and excite sympathy for the miners by petitioning Congress for aid."

aid."

After reading the above clipping from a conservative capitalist newspaper, the reader may say: "Surely, these people must be on the verge of revolution; they can't have forgotten the murder of last fall; their present condition must fan the flame of revolt to the highest pitch." But no. Never were slaves more docile. Denied happiness on this earth, their eyes are turned to the "Golden Shore." They listen to the priest on Sunday with rapture as he tells them: "No cross, no crown." When, as frequently happens, the Socialist workingman tries to show them the way out of their misery, no crown." When, as frequently happens, the Socialist workingman tries to show them the way out of their misery, the portly form of the priest or minister looms up before them, and they are warned to "beware of the wicked Socialist who wants to tear down the altar of their God." The power of the church over the un-class-conscious slave almost passes belief. Instead of having a feeling of resentment against their exploiters they have a feeling of pity. Just as the Irish peasant, listening to the SOGGART ARROON, tightens the belt around his hungry belly, and, as he watches the landlord passing by, soliliquizes: "Well, me gay fellow, you may have your horses and lands and broad-cloth, with silks and satins for your wife, but you are going to burn in a lake of fire, while I shall be marching up and down the golden streets for all enternity." So, feeling this way, the exploited, degraded wage-slave pities the man who robs him, kisses the foot that kicks him, and waits for revenge in the sweet by and bye, when they meet on the beautiful shore. (Aber nit.)

The Polish priests are particularly active in their crusade against the Socialists, so much so that some of our Polish comrades, in a feeling of resentment, fly off at a targent and fall into

active in their crusade against the Socialists, so much so that some of our
Polish comrades, in a feeling of resentment, fly off at a targent and fall into
the hands of the professional Atheists.
This occurred at Scranton, where some
of our comrades made up a purse of
\$50 to pay the expenses of one Dr.
Foote, an English professional Atheist,
to lecture before them. I pointed out
the error they had fallen into and
quoted Liebknecht's famous statements when in fighting against Bismarck's anti-Jesuit law he said: "We
hate all priests. But, we hate all the
more the anti-priests whose only business is to curse the priests in order to
get an excuse to all the more effectively exploit the proletariat."

These interesting gentlemen, who
worship at the altar of Capitalism
while tearing down the shrine of Jehoyah, will be given the go-by from our
conventes in Ponna in the future.

vah, will be given the go-by from our comrades in Penna in the future.

Two Sections and a local of the So-cialist Trade & Labor Alliance was organized before I left the hard coal dis-

herein set forth that the condition of as bad as in the bituminous district The whole situation in Pennsylvania calls for increased and more intense work along our lines. Here are 103,000 men, with their wives and children making an army of misery half a mil-lion strong, without the faintest chance of a betterment of their condition, as things go. More Hazletons, more hunger, more hardships—these are the sign-posts that mark the roadways of their lives. Let us erect some others that will read: "More class-conscious agitation, more class-conscious educa-tion, more class-conscious organization, more class-conscious votes for the Social Revolution.

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Missouri Official Returns.

The vote of Missouri for the head of the ticket (Christian H. Custenborder, Judge of Suprème Court, long term.) is

1.063. At the previous election, 1896, Matchett received 596 votes. Out of the 115 counties in the State, Custenborder polls a vote in 95. These Adair 2 Macon

*******		Macon
Amurew	4	Madison
Atchinson	5	Marion
Audrian		Marion
Barry	72	Miller
Barton	16	Mississippi
Bates	13.4	
Daniel		Moniteau
Benton	4	Monroe
Boone	41	Montgomery
Buchanan	11	Morgan
Butler	11	New Madrid
Caldwell	11	Newton
Camden	11	Nodaway'
Cape Glrardeau		Nodaway Oregon
Carroll		Olegon
Carron	2	Ozark
Cass	5	Pemiscot
Cedar	4	Perry
Clay	3 !	Pettis
Clinton	2 5	Phelps
Cooper		Pike
Crawford	-	Polk
Dade	12	Patnam
Dade	12	
Davies	31	Ralls
Dunklin	4	Randolph
Franklin	22	Ray
Gasconade	1	Ripley
Gentry	4	St Charles
Greene		St. Clair
Grundy	1.5	St. Francis
Harrison	5	
Harrison		St. Genevieve
Henry Hickory Holt		St. Louis
Hickory	1	Saline
Holt	2	Schuyler
		Shelby
Howell	1	Stoddard
Jackson (Kan-	DE LA	Stone
Howell	207	Sullivan
Jasper	46	
Jefferson	13	Taney
Tenerson	ï	Texas
Johnson		Vernon
Knox	4	Warren
Laclede	7	Washington
Lafavelte	100	Wayne
Lawrence	14	Webster
Lincoln	4	Wright
Linn		Wright
Livingston	i	the or persons
Market		Tatal
McDonald	# 1	Total
	THE PARTY NAMED IN	THE CHARLES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE

Iowa Official Returns.

The vote of Iowa for the head of the ticket (A. C. Swanliolm, Secretary of State) is 1,081. Last year Kremer, for Governor, received 910. Out of the 90 counties in the State, Swanholm polls a vote in 86. These are:

Adair 3	Jones 5
Adams 16	Keokuk 18
Allamakee 2	
Appanoose 15	Lee
Audubon 4	
Benton 7	Lyon
	Printed and the printed by the state of the control of the printed and the pri
	Mahaska 1
Boone 17	
Carroll 6	
Cass 7	Marshall
Cedar 3	
Cherokee 1	
Buchanan 1	Monroe 14
Buenn Vista 3	
Clarke 2	Muscatine
Clay 2	O Brien 2
Clayton 14	
Clinton 133	Palo Alto
Crawford 5	
Crawford 5 Dallas 7	Pocahontas'
Davis 1	Polk 41
Decatur 4	Pottawattamie 3
Delaware 4	Poweshiek 10
Des Moines 39	
	THE CHARLES HERE THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY
	Scott28
	Slour
PIRREIN	
Fremont 0	Tabla
Greene 4	
Grundy 1	
Guthrie 1	
Hamilton 4	Wapello
Hancock 1	Warren
Hardin 4	
Harrison 11	Wayne
Henry 3	Webster
Ida 4	l Winnebago
Iowa 4	Winneshiek
Jasper 4	Woodbury 1
Jefferson 8	Worth
Johnson 7	Wright
	Total1,083
	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF
A ROLL HAR THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	DEPTH OF THE PARTY

Barnstable	18	8	. 49
Berkshire	665	315	257
Bristol	1,235	371	405
Dukes	14	10	18
Essex	1.940	1:032	755
Franklin	67	20	45
Hampden		641	401
Hampshire	128	900	121
Middlesex	1.008	743	567
Nantucket	100000000		11
Norfolk	269	177	166
Plymouth	378	. 1032	117
Suffolk	1,453	1.147	1.119
Worcester	1,720	1,403	517
			-

New Jersey Official Returns.

Counties:	1898.	1890
Atlantic	165	1 12
Burlington	17	1
Caniden	*	i
Cumberland	26	. 2
Essex	1,207	88
Gloucester		
Hudson	1.796	1.14
Hunterdon	17	
Mercer	111	7
Middlesex	152	6
Monmouth	28	1
Morris	56	2
Ocean	6	
Passaic	1.161	94
Salem		
Somerset		
Sussex		
Union	516	4.1
Warren	23 -	ï
Totals	5,458 -	3,98

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print finder an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Acknowledgment of Italian Com

To THE PEOPLE.—I have received the letter of October 28 enclosing cheque for 1,036.00 liras, collected by the Socialist Labor party of America and for the Italian political prisoners. Receipt was acknowledged in "Avanti."

ETTORE MAZZONI, Manager. Rome, Italy, Nov. 23.

Interesting Features of the Massachusetts Election—Will Harry
Lloyd Answer?

To THE PEOPLE.—The Executive Department of Massachusetts issued their numual report of the vote cast at the last election which, shows that our Gudernarorial candidates yote increased 3,762, or about 59 72-100 per cent. over 1897.

The Jaw requires that a party receive 3 per cent. of the total vote cast for Governor in order to be recognized as an official party. We have 3 17-100 per cent.

The St. P. of Massachusetts was never in better trim for battle, but we must bear in mind that every victory carries with it a corresponding increase of responsibility. The question of studying the election of the shadown of the control of the capitalist tools to pack our caucuses, etc., etc.

Section Boston has nominated a committee of seven to get information required and report a plan of reorganization. Boston is the only city in the State under special regulations.

An interesting feature of the election report is the vote of Harry Lloyd—one time Nationalist, then Middle, then Democrat, then Populist, then Middle, then bemocratic party of State on the Silver-Gold-Demoticket. This was given him for ably representing organized labor in Great Britain': It was said "he would run away shead of the ticket"; but when the votes were counted, Harry, who always claimed "the had his trice," "ran behind everything" on the ticket, eling \$4.50 behind for cracker trust cannot be the counter of the Bazeiron Massacre meeting of the C. L., It in favor of the Democratic party, This is his pay for giving the Democratic party, thou from experience, gets excited when he is spoken to personally. I know the turns out the lights when asked questions in public, as he did to Mrs. Martha Moore Avery

clear straight vote shows.

Now. Comrade Thomas was especially singled out by the fakirs and held up as a horrible example of a "scab" (he baving organized the first S. T. & L. A. local of miners). a "union wrecker." etc., having the audacity to run for office on a labor ticket!!! The 6th Legislative District of Allegheny County, where Thomas resides is right in the heart of the Pittsburg coal district and there is where Comrade Thomas should have waged his battle as a candidate for the Legislature. I am not in any way belittling the two noble comrades —Miller and Allen, coal miners—who ran in that district as they are as good Socialist as Comrade Thomas with his barefooted head and 110 pounds avordupoise, possesses more grit and genuine Socialist pugnacity to the square inch than the ma-

jority of us, as was proved when the fakirs picked him out above all others for their personal attacks. In this Legislative District, then, with a comrade Thomas as candidate there would or will be soon a fighting chance for election and with a member in the Legislature of Thomas' type the capitalist representatives would have their ears buzzing when they would try to pass "labor laws," and particularly mining laws, and then pincidity lie down when a corrupt and hariot Judge would declare these laws unconstitutional.

There are more similar instances but these two will flustrate and prove the necessity and expediency of placing the strongest individual members of the S. L. P. at the head of the column in local and legislative battles where the chances of election are anything but remote.

Comrade Remmel, of Pittsburg, Secretary of the State Committee S. L. P., was nominated for Congress in the 22nd Congressional District, which includes the city of Pittsburg and a few outside townships and boroughs, and, notwithstanding the fact that the United Labor League (Labor Fakirs Mutual Aid Society) put an opposition candidate in the field on a dummy labor ticket, Comrade Remmel received 521 votes, more than sufficient to place our party on the official ballot in this district—one, of the greatest strongholds of the Republican party in the United States. The Labor League's candidate "with 80,000 organized workingmen at his back," startled the community and shook old Mother Earth from center to circumference and back again by rolling up the superlative magnificant and "significant" total of 121 votes. We lost a few votes in this county this year from the head of the ticket (the State) but piled up more than we lost on the tail of the ticket (the county) placing the county on the official ballot.

This year, for the first time, we are going into the spoing elections for city, ward and precinct officers. Greater Pittsburg is the heaviest stronghold of the G. O. P. in the county, and is also the greatest industrial proletar

An Incident in the 16th A. D., N. Y.,

An incident in the 16th A.D., N.Y., Campaign.

To THE PEOPLE.—One evening, during the campaign in the 16th Assembly District in this city, an incident took place that should be recorded.

On the East side of Avenue C and Sixth street there stood a Tammany truck; opposite to it, on the same Sixth street, but on the West side of Avenue C, there stood a Republican truck. On the Tammany truck, the Labor Fakir Prince, a cigarmaker, was holding forth, His "speech" was all directed against the S. L. P. candidate for the Assembly, and the "speech" was all directed against the S. L. P. candidate for the Assembly, and the "speech" consisted of the reading of long passages from the "American Federationist." the "Cigarmakers' Journal" and other pure and simple trade papers, employing whole slop-jars of self-evident slander and vituperation upon our candidate. An irishman who had been listening to Prince with a tired look on his face walked off after a while, but, seeing another meeting going on on the other side of the avenue he walked over to it. There Harry White—the notorious labor fakir of the Garment Workers, some of whose officers have been convicted of seiling the union's label to sweater bosses and to dealers in ryison labor—, was the speaker, and his speech "in behalf of the Republican party" consisted in exactly the same thing as Prince's across the way. White also was reading from the same pure and simple papers the identical slush against our candidate. The Irishman's face became a study. He listened with surprise and then contempt, and he broke into the midst of a long sentence of abuse that the Fakir White was reading with this blunt question, while pointing his thumb at Prince are taking the same truck; you are talking the sa

white stopped short; the lights were put out, and the driver was ordered to drive away. That "Republican" meeting broke up in that way with cheers for the S. L. P., that so much disconverted the "Republican" White's pai, the "Democratic" Prince that he too put out his lights and stepped down.

SPECTATOR. New York, Dec. 5.

whether was a second of the control of the control

such a system of voting is a crime and a farce. JAMES, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6.

An Official Boston Farce Ended.

To THE PEOPLE—Comrade David Goldstein was arrested on September 16th, and promptly thereupon, on October 1st. a revised ordinance in regulation of the streets went into effect.

Any charge seemed good enough to warrani an arrest, one indictment was the "obstruction of the sidewalks" not one word of evidence even on the part of the Government could be put in to sustain this charge. The second, that of "willfally obstructing the street" was appealed.

The case was called just after the State elections. Day after day came and went until ten long days were passed in the coper lobby. At last the case is reached. The defendant before the bar pleads not guilty. The Government calls the first witness. Sergeant Harriman, he who made the arrest. He testilies that he was sent to the scene of the arrest. (We had notified the captain of that district to spad officers to the meeting because, of course, we want order that we may have freedom.) An eye-witness on that occasion may well wonder why the Sergeant should have asked Courack Goldstein If he had a fermit, and he must assume that if he had a fermit, and he must assume that if he had a fermit, and he must assume that if he had a fermit, and he must assume that if he had a fermit, and he must assume that if he had a fermit, and he must assume that if he had a fermit, and he must assume that if he had a fermit, and he must assume that if he had a fermit, and he must assume that if he had a fermit, and he must assume that if he had seemed the right of give permits), it would have been lawful to give permits). It would have been lawful to obstruct the streets.

Mr. Moram, our Puritain fathers? It were as valid?

The fat is brought out that the ordinance under which the arrest was made, when the first of chizens, as are Socialists. Was the law changed to meet our case?

The Jury is charged to render a verdict of not guilty on the ground that the law is obsolete under which the indictment was made.

We are falsely accused and arrested. The official's attempt to browbeat and fr

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

carry a bona fide signature and address.]

H. W., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—At the recently held national convention of the Carpenters and Joiners a motion was made to withdraw from the A. F. of L. The motion was lost. About 6 votes were cast for. It should be added that the Utica Labor Scate Williams, who was then Assemblyman, but was defeated this year, was one of the delegates, and that right upon the convention Harry Lloyd, the President of the Union, got the Massachusetts Democratic nomination for Secretary of State. On this particular point read one of the letters from Boston in this issue.

Mr. S. K., LYNN, MASS.—The Mayor's salary is \$10,000.

salary is \$10,000.

L. M., KANNAS CITY, MO.—Even if it were an exaggeration, that is no argument against that particular statement. Exaggeration is not necessarily bal, least of all is it necessarily falsehood. Exaggeration may be and frequently is needed to understand a thing well. The microscope exaggerates a thousand fold. Does it lie? The picture it presents is immensely larger than the real object, and yet, thanks to just the exaggeration it is "guilty" of, it enables a score of sciences, useful to man, to fathom the secrets of nature that otherwise would remain unfathomed. Fine lines, that would escape the average eye, can be brought to its notice through what you call exaggeration. Henceforth think better of "exaggeration."

C. F., DENVER, COLO.—Just the re-

Henceforth think better of "exaggeration."

C. F., DENVER, COLO.—Just the reverse, Not the party is coming under the dominion of the trades union movement, but the trades union movement is coming under the dominion of the party. The Lamovement, So long as this pregnant fact is ignored, the economic wing of the movement flounders about helpiess, and the political wing suffers proportionally. The recognition of the essentially political nature of the Labor Movement, not only brings the two wings together but places them in their proper relation.—with the political element supreme. You have got this whole thing mixed up.

F. H. MONTROSE, COLO.—The punish-

political element supreme. You have got this whole thing mixed up.

F. H., MONTROSE, COLO.—The punishment that the S. L. P. would mete out to one of its elected candidates who betrayed the trust put in him would certainly be that of prompt repudiation. Whether a candidate signs or does not sign a pledge to resign his office upon demand by the party, the pledge is implied. A traitor would forthwith be asked for his resignation: He may, as the now notorious Debsist. James F. Carcy, of Haverhill, Mass., refuse to obey, but the brand of the deserter is indelibly stamped on such a man's brow, and, sooner or later, condign punishment will overtake him. As the movement grows in numbers so will it also grow in force of character and determination. The Benediet Arnolds of the S. L. P. will need swift feet to out-run the anger of a justly indignant and powerful protectariat.

S. S. S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Us

swift feet to out-run the anger of a justly indignant and powerful proletarist.

S. S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Us seems your point has been ruled out once before. The term "personality," as generally used and applied, is used and applied loosely. If a hunchback were to offer an article to a publisher, then, if the article is rejected on the ground that the writer was a hunchback, the publisher would be guilty of personality. But say that that same hunchback offers himself to an artist for a model of the Apollo of Belvidere, and is, of course, rejected owing to his personal deformity, would the artist be guilty of "personality"? Assuredly not. The term "personality"? Assuredly not. The term "personality"? Assuredly not. The term "personality" applies only to criticisms of the person that have nothing to do with that persons function. When criticisms of his person DO so apply, then they can not be dubbed "personalities,"—at least not by a anyone who means to be accurate in his expressions.

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121 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. T.

[By J. E. Alexander, Albany, N. Y., in the "Iron Molders' Journal" for November.]

Trade unions are in themselves consciously or unconsciously, an knowledgment and fealization of fact that different classes exist in the conomic world. It will be the object of this essay to examine into the origin and development of class distinctions

All men have a common origin.
Whether we believe in the Biblical
theory that one pair of human beings Adam and Evel were the progenitors of the entire human race, or, on the other hand, accept the Darwinian theory of the evolution of man from the lowest order of life up to his present state of perfection and enlightenment, we shall, in either case, arrive at the same-conclusion. The Socialist holds, furthermore, that inasmuch as all men have a common origin, there all men have a common of the control these class distinctions? And why is it necessary to combine in distinctively lass organizations in order to further the interests of any particular class?
Man, in order to live, must labor.

least he must live by the product of labor, either that of his own, or that of some one eise. Unfortunately, there is in the make up of most men an in-clination to shirk their just share of labor; to take life as easily as possible and let the "other fellow" do the work This is a little rough on the "other fel low," but that is his lookout. If he is too good-natured or too ignorant to re-sent being imposed upon, it is no con-cern of the shirker. This tendency to shift the burdens of labor to the backs of others, caused men to cheat, rob and plunder each other, the stronger usual-ly getting the better of the weaker, and resulting, finally, in the creation of a class who were enabled to live without working at all: and strangely enough.

working at an: and strangely enough, were in a position to enjoy more of the good things of life than those who labored incessantly.

But this was only a beginning. The laborers eventually became the property of the idlers, with no rights whatever that their masters were bound to ever, that their masters were bound to respect. This was the origin of the

institution called slavery.

The master class, having plenty of sure, could educate themselves and their children, while the poor slaves were purposely kept in ignorance. There was no greater crime for a slave than to try to acquire an education. The position of almost every human being depended entirely upon the ac-cident of birth. A child born in the master class was educated and grew up to be a master, while a child born of slave parents was kept in ignorance and grew up to be a slave.

So men existed for centuries, and at last came to believe that human so-ciety could not exist otherwise. Aris-totle defended the institution of slavery, and maintained it was a social nec Plato-saw no harm in it as long as the Greeks were not enslaved. In fact, nearly all of the ancient philo sophers either defended or ignored it Even the slaves themselves were taught, and actually believed, that they could not live were it not for their

most properly found its place in the ancient State, where laborers were needed at home for the purpose of tilling the soil and providing a means of sustenance, while others were at warlike pursuits. Thus in Rome the institution of slavery reached its fullest development. But this state of affairs was destined not to last forever. As soon as the march of conquest had reached its natural limit, slavery began to be modified; and when the empire was divided into the several States that had grown up under it, and the ancient system of agreement of the several states that had grown up under it, and the ancient system of agreement and the several states that had grown up to several states of the system of agreement and the several states of the system of the sys gressiveness gave way to the system of defense, characteristic of the middle ages, slavery gradually disappeared, and was replaced by serfdom, which is only slavery under another name and under other conditions. This form, or modification, of slavery began in the second century of the Christian era. Serfdom differed from absolute slav-ery in many respects. While the serfs could no longer be bought and sold like cattle, they were, nevertheless, con-sidered as property. They belonged to the land or estate on which they were were sold with it. They could not leave the land under any circumstances whatever, and to attempt to do so subjected them to severe punishment. They could marry only with the consent of their masters, and the women were at all times subject to the

will of the lords.

In fact, the serfs as their predeces sors (the slaves), lived only to labor for others, receiving for themselves only enough to keep them in a proper condition to labor, and to allow them to reproduce themselves. This later form of bondage, in turn, gave way to another, nominally called free labor or wage labor, but in reality only another form of slavery. This change was brought about mainly by a series of inventions, the most important of which were brought forth about the middle of the eighteenth century. Of these we may note Kay's flying shuttle, invented in 1738; John Hargrayes' spinning jenny, patented in 1770; Richard Arkwright's water frame, in 1769. Edward Cartwright's water 1769; Edward Cartwright's power loom, in 1789; and Ely Whitney's cotton gin, in 1793; and most important of all Wafts' steam engine, invented in 1769. With the advent of these imin 1769. With the advent of these improvements, and their adaptation to almost universal use, serfdom became no longer practicable, and while it was retained, as was also slavery, in some places up to a comparatively recent date, the system of wage labor became the general order.

This modern wage system, while an improvement upon the older forms and

in provement upon the older forms and a necessary one through which humana necessary one through which humanity must pass in its evolutionary development, nevertheless retains the same characteristic so plainly displayed in the older forms—namely, the existence of a privileged class, enabled to live in idleness and luxury by the fruits of others' toll. Modern capitalism is based on wage labor. Without laborers, who have no other means of existence except by selling their labor power to some one else, capitalism could not exist. could not exist.

In modern society can again be traced the old class distinctions, differ-ing in many respects it is true, ever changing as new conditions are changing as new conditions are brought about, until to-day, while there may be frequent exceptions, we find society more and more dividing itself into two great hostile camps. These two classes are composed of the capitalist class on the one hand and the wage-slave, or proletariat, on the

The antagonism of these two classes can be easily demonstrated. Let me right here digress long enough to say that the possibility of escaping from the exploited class and becoming an exploiter, does not prove that these classes do not exist. The capitalist class owns all the land and machinery of production; the first man's natural opportunity for maintaining himself. Deprived of access to these two factors man is helpless. The proletariat owns nothing but his labor power; this he must sell at its market price to a capi-talist. The sole object of the capitalist. is to make profit. The land and implements of production are already his. His raw material he buys at the market price. These, together with the wages paid, constitute the total cost of the commodities produced. These commodities he will sell at the highest price attainable. The amount of the selling price, in excess of the total cost, is the capitalist's profit. Now, it naturally follows that the lower the wages paid the greater the profit, and

With greed on one hand and competition on the other, the capitalist is constantly endeavoring to reduce the cost of production, and the surest and safest way to do that is to reduce wages. Labor, being a commodity on the market, is subject to the law of supply and demand just the same as any other commodity. When the de-mand for labor is greater than the sup-ply its price, or wages, will rise; on the other hand, when the supply is greater than the demand, wages must fall. Therein lies the antagonism of the two classes; the capitalist constantly trying to increase his profits by reducing wages, the workers instinctively resistwill, when opportunities occur, at tempt to get their wages increased, which, if successful, means the curtailment of profits for the capitalist, causing, in turn, an instinctive resist ance on his part.

Realizing the advantages to be gained by united action, the workers, at an early period in this epoch, organized trades unions to aid them in their struggles against the capitalist class. The universal weapon of the trade unions was at first the strike, and later the boycott. When production was carried on by small individual capital-ists, the unions were fairly successful. and many an employer ruined himself by fighting them. But with the development of modern machinery, with its wholesale displacement of labor, to-gether with the great concentration of capital in syndicates, corporations, trusts and monopolies, the power of the unions began to wane. Machinery in the hands of the few, by displacing labor, has created an enormous army of unemployed, estimated in the United States alone to number up-wards of four millions. This vast army of surplus laborers is used as a whip to terrify those at work, and fill the places of those who, driven to desperation, strike against further reductions. Every step in the development of machinery lessens the power of the workers for resistance; creases the demand for bone muscle; increases the number of unempleyed; and in spite of labor organiza-tions, working in the economic field alone, forces down wages. When slav-ery was in vogue, the slave-holding class was the ruling class, politically and otherwise, just as were the Feudal Barons during the middle ages when serfdom was the rule. Since the overthrow of feudalism the capitalist class has been, and is to-day, the ruling class; has had, and has to-day, full con-trol of the government, and whenever or wherever labor has endeavored to assert its rights, the capitalist class has never hesitated to call the machinery of government to its aid

differ among themselves, politically or otherwise, are a unit as far as the tr ment of labor is concerned. T "Labor must be fleeced" motto is: their battle cry: "Labor must be kept in subjection." When the capitalist has an opportunity to grind out profits ers, they will employ them at starva tion wages, just enough to keep body and soul together, and when they have no further use for them they are thrown out on the street to starve, beg, or become criminals.

And when driven to desperation, and the workers rebel against these con-ditions, what happens? They find themselves pitted against the clubs of the police, the rifles or the sheriffs, the bayonets of the militia and regulars. court injunctions, etc. It was not the Pinkertons alone who broke the strike at Homestead. It was not the militia alone that subdued the workers in Buffelo and Breedlers in this feet. falo and Brooklyn in their efforts to have the law enforced. It was not the regulars alone who drove back to work the struggling miners at Cour d'Alene. It was not the police alone who have broken a thousand strikes in various places. It was not a court injunction alone that broke the great A. R. U. strike, neither was it the bullets and bayonets of the regulars and militia combined. Sheriff Martin and his posse are not the only ones responsible

for the cowardly butchery of twenty working men at Hazelton. Behind all these outrages stands the class in possession of the government—the capitalist class. The courts, Pinkertons, police, sheriffs, the militia and regular army, being all under capiand regular army, being all under capi-talist control, are simply used as in-struments to uphold the power of capi-tal and keep the working class in sub-jection. The capitalist class holds its power through its ownership of the land and capital of the nation, and its control of the reins of government. Its power can not be overthrown until the control of the government is wested power can not be overthrown until the control of the government is wrested from its grasp. Achilles had his vulnerable point—his heel. Capitalism has its vulnerable point—the ballot box. The Socialist says strike the enemy at his weakest point. Instead of wasting our energies in futile strikes and boycotts, which can at best only obtain a temporary advantage, the main efforts of the working class,

through its organizations, should be directed toward the conquest of the political power. This once acquired by the class-conscious proletariat, legislate out of existence this entire wage system, with its results of starvation, misery and bloodshed. Abolish this last system whereby a privileged class of any description will be able to live in idleness and affluence at the expense of the toiling masses. Send this dragon of exploitation to join its ancestors, serfdom and slavery, in the oblivion of the past. Then, through the collective ownership of the earth and machinery of production, operated collectively and harmoniously by all, these class distinctions and antagonisms will disdistinctions and antagonisms will disappear. Then no longer will a class of parasites, be they called masters, lords, or capitalists, be enabled to en-slave their brothers. Then, in the co-operative commonwealth, where all will have equal rights, equal duties and equal opportunities, can it be traiy said that, for the arst time in history, all men were treated as brothers. Then all men were treated as brothers. Then will be put in practical operation the dream of centuries; and we shall in practice, as well as in theory, recognize that which becomes apparent when we our, common origin-the brotherhood of man.

SAVINGS.

(Continued from page 1.)

tions, can be traced the standing of those centers in the matter of savings banks. In Philadelphia, the middle class has in great part made it a point to "own its homes," and has, therefore, but little money to deposit in savings institutions. In Chicago the middle class is largely speculating, and the re-sult is seen in the fact that Illinois, with a population greater than that of Ohio, and with a city that aspires to be the centre of the universe, has only \$24,600,000 in its savings banks, as against \$35,000,000 in the "Buckeye"

If all the above statements were not deemed sufficient to show the absurdity of measuring the welfare of the working people by the returns of savings banks. I might further observe that by this measure the wage workers of New York State would be 102 times as well off as those of Wisconsin, which, with a population of 1,900,000, has only 1,439 deposits aggregating less than \$180,000; or that in Austria-Hungary, where the reported savings are \$885,000,000, the workers are better off than in Great Britain where the reported savings are only

\$815,000,000; and so on, ad infinitum.

But the point of importance, which I think I have made quite clear, is that the bulk of savings bank deposits in this country is supplied by the middle class, to the extent of at least 90 per cent, of their amount. And right here, before passing to the next consideramight also remark that and growing deposits of the middle class in such States as New New and Massachusetts are by no means an evidence of its permanent solidity and safety. This fact rather betrays a sense of insecurity, which impels the people of that class to lay by some money for their wives and children in the fear of possible failure, or of death under circumstances that would make a settlement of their affairs somewhat uncertain in its re-sults. A Gould, a Vanderbilt, a Rockefeller, or any such, does not deposit money in a savings bank or take an insurance policy, unless, perchance, he desires to "boom up," for his own purposes or to oblige a friend, the concern which he may thus patronize.

Now, if the maximum contribution of the wage-working class to the sums accumulated in the savings banks is only, at the very utmost, 10 per cent, (which upon the basis of the latest re-turns would foot up \$180,000,000), how foolish is it to imagine that this class, with that sum of "savings" as "capl-tal," could, through co-operation, free itself from the yoke of capitalism!

To be sure, \$180,000,000 is a formid-

able sum; but it is formidable only, (1) concentrated in a few hands working together for some special object, and (2) on condition that the ob-ject shall not be opposed by the infinitely greater mass of other capital.

1. The very purpose of "saving," which in the sense here considered is which in the sense here considered is to lay by money for immediate use in case of emergency, would naturally forbid any combination—not only be-tween the 480,000 depositors of the working class, but between the 4,392,-000 depositors of the middle class—through which their money taight be tied up in commercial, financial or manufacturing ventures. Recessarily limited in their operations by this purpose, the savings banks invest their money chiefly in mortgages on first-class improved real estate, municipal or State bonds, and loans strongly se-cured, that can be called in on the shortest possible notice. They keep a large amount of cash on hand, in their own coffers, and their deposits banks are subject to immediate with drawal.

Were such a combination pos 2. Were such a combination pos-sible it would, as soon as attempted, immediately be met with the com-bined opposition of all the great capi-talistic forces, for which it would be mere child's play to break it down and wipe it out. Not only the \$180,000,000 of the working class, but the \$1,600,000,000 of the middle class, if these two classes entered into the combination of the combination of the combination of the classes and the combination of the combi tion, would promptly disappear in the huge maw of the forty-billion-power plutocratic octopus.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged.....\$2,266.23 Section Washington, D. C....

:.\$2,274.13

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Ceneral Agitation Fund. Previously acknowledged....3750.11 Anton Hölzer, Huntington, Ark. .50 John Möller, Bloomington, Md. .55

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

OCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.—National Executive Committee— secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

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

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of December 6, with P. Murphy in the chair. Absent Malkiel and Sauter. The financial report for the week ending December 3, showed receipts, \$35; expenditures, \$25.72. A committee of the Board of Directors of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association appeared before the body to confer about the terms of the agree-ment in relation to THE PEOPLE. They were asked to submit to the N a definite plan in writing, whereupon the matter could be discussed in-

telligently.

A. S. Brown moved that the Editor of THE PEOPLE be asked to explain and make clear the editorial article in the issue of December 4, entitled: "As' to Methods." Carried. After some discussion, following the explanation of the Editor, it was moved that said explanation be considered satisfactory. Carried. Ayes—Murphy, Kinneslly, Wherry. Noes—Brown and Stahl. Correspondence was taken up. Com-Kinneally,

rade Sanial sent a letter, stating that he had received word from Jeannette, Pa., to the effect that the French Comrades of Pennsylvania and Indiana are about to publish a Socialist weekly in French, the first issue of which is to appear in February, 1899. A French compositor will be needed at that time and Comrades who know of such are requested to communicate with A. Del-wert, box 172, Jeanneite, Pá. The editor of "Il Proletario" (Italian) writes that the paper is very much in need of a reliable agent in Philadelphia. They are willing to pay a commission. Philadelphia Comrades who know of a suitable person, will please communi-cate with "Il Proletario," 296 Market street, Paterson, N. J. The editorial street, Paterson, N. J. The editorial board elected by the Polish Executive Committee for the organ "Sila," was approved upon request.

Charters were granted to new Se tions in Fresno and Riverside, Cal. The Conn. State Committee reported very successful work for THE PEO-PLE, forty new subscribers having beeen secured since election, and the number is expected to reach 100 by New Year

A. S. BROWN, Rec. Sec. pro tem.

Canada.

LONDON, Ont .- All secretaries of Sections having printed municipal programmes, or Sections having by-laws, will kindly favor me with a copy of same, addressed to HENRY B. ASHPLANT.

Org. Section London, S. L. P., Canada

Maryland.

BALTIMORE .- The American Branch here has secured a hall and will have weekly agitation meetings every Sunday night for the English-speaking pcople. The hall is the I. O. M. Hall, 630-632 W. Baltimore street, second

Massachusetts.

BOSTON.—The new law requires that every party putting up candidates for the Board of Aldermen must nominate 12, and that only 7 are to be requiring each party to defeat 5 of their own candidates. The names will appear as follows: For Aldermen:

JOSEPH BALLAM, GODFRED BECK WILLIAM R. DYER, SAMUEL I. FREEDMAN, GEORGE GEGUIRE, LEON GREENMAN, HENRY C. HESS CHARLES M. LANGEN CHARLES M. LANGEN, JOSEPH MÜRPHY, HERMAN W. A. RAASCH, JAY ROBERT SIMMONS, FLORENTINE THIEBAULT. School Committee

MARTHA MOORE AVERY. Street Commissioner STEPHEN SHAUGHNESSY. Common Councilmen

JACOB EPSTEIN,
EDWARD L. ROSEMAN,
JAMES F. STEVENS,
Ward 9.
JORGEN ANDERSON,

Ward 8.

JOHN GRISHAVER. STEPHEN O'SHAUGHNESSY. Ward 15 JOSEPH P. FOLEY, JOHN LE FORT,

NICHOLAS OSTER. Election takes place December 13.

Missouri. ST. LOUIS.—Sunday afternoon, December 11, at 2 o'clock, there will be a general meeting of all the members of the Section for the purpose of discussing party tactics, or how to make our Section a success. The meeting will take place at the Section's headquarters, The meeting will 410 Market street.

New York. BUFFALO .- At Labor Lyceum, 676

Genesee street:
December 11, 8 P. M.—Discussion meeting of American Branch; subject:

'The Lessons of the Recent Campaign."
December 12, 8 P. M.—General meeting of Labor Lyceum Association.

December 15, 8 P. M.—Conference of members and friends of the various

Branches of Section Buffalo to discuss: First-Organization of a non-partisan

debating club.
Second—Systematic distribution of party literature.

Third—Reintroduction of general joint meetings for discussions and action on general party matters. Grand series of Sunday evening lectures and musical entertainments,

lectures and musical entertainments, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor party, Bronx Borough Branch, at Socialist Hall, southeast corner of Third avenue and 149th street. Doors open at 7:15 P. M. Entertainment commences at 7:30 P. M. Lecture begins at 8 P. M. Admission free. All are welcome. Programme of lectures for De-

cember, 1898; December 11, "Private Property vs. Public Interests"; lecturer, Leon A. Malkiel. December 18, "Human Aptitudes"; lecturer, Frank Campbell. Free debate and questions answered

after each lecture. Announcement.-Saturday Special evening, December 17, at 8 o'clock, grand musical and literary entertainment. Admission, 10 cents; children, accompanied by adults, admitted free. Come and bring your friends.

Special reading room at the above ad-dress, open every evening. All work-ingmen and women invited.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.—At a meeting of Section Philadelphia, held December 4, it.was decided to enter the spring campaign

This will be the first campaign for Mayor that the Socialists of this city have engaged in. Though our vote has been stolen wholesale at the election last November, we promise to show these capitalists' pupples, the poli-tigians, that Socialists cannot be downedd through trickery and fraud.

Proceedings are now being instituted n several divisions against officers against whom absolute proof has been

The County Convention will be held on Sunday evening. December 18, at 8 o'clock. Comrade Hickey, organizer of the S. T. & I. A., will be present and deliver an interesting address. On account of immediate work being

necessary in regard to the campaign, the regular Section meeting will be held this month on Sunday afternoon, December 11, at 2 o'clock.

The Secretary.

Ceneral Executive Board, S. T. & L.A. The regular meeting of the General

Executive Board was neld on Thursday evening. December 1, at the head quarters, 23 Duane street. Comrade Vogt in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Applica-tion for a charter from the Twentieth Century Labor League of Washington, D. C., granted. Communications: Max Keller, secretary of D. A. 12, requesting information upon a circular received from the University of Pennsylvania; also stating that L. A. 28, International Painters and Paper Hangers, were com-plaining about the "Abendblatt"; and also that the communication received by the locals of D. A. 12 from the Central Labor Federation of New York had been laid on the table. Secretary instructed to communicate the decision of the Board on the circular from the University of Pennsylvania, and inquire for more definite information in rela-

tion to the "Abendblatt".

E. Harding, of Vineyard Haven,
Mass, asking to be admitted as a member-at-large. Admitted.

Branch 1. Bakers, stating that they

had rescinded their previous action in relation to the General Executive Board, passed resolution to recognize the same and asked for their old charter back. Secretary was instructed to notify Branch 1 to have their resolution pub-lished in the "Volkszeitung", and on payment of their arrenrages their re-

quest would be granted.

Communications were also received from Julian Pierce, Washington, D. C.; from Pittsburgh, Pa.; Textile Workers, Philadelphia, Pa.; New Bedford, Mass. Philadelphia, Pa.; New Bedford, Mass., Usher, secretary State State Com. of Mass.; Reid, of Providence, R. I.; Fry, St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Allegheny City, Pa.; Buena Vista, Pa.; San Antonio, Texas; Cleveland, O., and Trenton, N. J., forwarding dues and asking general information.

Committee from D. A. 2 desired the Board to grant charters to the Painters and Paper Hangers and Children Jacket Makers of Brooklyn. Action: As soon

Makers of Brooklyn. Action: As soon as the proper applications were filed, the Board would recognize them.

Comrade Murphy reported that the National Executive Committee refused to take up the matter of the Pressmen and Feeders until they received a communication from the General Executive

Secretary stated that on Monday, November 28, a committee of the Waist and Wrapper Makers, L. A. 143, in-formed him that the members were on strike in the shop of Henry Ettelson, 309 Canal street, against a reduction in wages, and requested secretary to call on the firm, and if the matter could be adjusted. Secretary called, but the firm refused to restore the old prices, claim ing that they could get new help to fill the places of those who went out. The strike is still on, and the 73 girls who came out are standing firm.

Comrade Vogt was detailed to speak to the tailors of Brooklyn on Friday, December 9, at 43 Ewen street.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.
W. L. BROWN, Gen. Sec.

The receipt of a sample copy of this

paper is an invitation to subscribe

SECTION PHILADELPHIA

Sunday Afternoon, Dec- 11th, at 2 O'c'ock. Every

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Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Un and other Societies (not exceeding lines) will be inserted under this her hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per anne Organizations should not lose such an portunity of advertising their places meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE
AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 22 Dan
street, Room 96, New York City. 62
eral Secretary: William L. Brower.
Financial Secretary Murphy. General
Executive Board Meetings: 1st. 32
and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Sees,
tary. Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 100
Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION

NEW YORK. Meets at 2:30 every saday afternoon at 64 E. 4th street, New York City All bona-fide trade and laber trades and the Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the Componding Secretary. Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. To County Committee representing the Se-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., is the hall of Essex County Socialist Can 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 1

21st WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P., Brodlyn, Lectures on political, economic as social questions at the Club House, as Myrtle avenue, every Sunday everlence the control of the Monday.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 16 a, m., at 64 East 4th street. New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Free

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 99. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 331 East Its street.; every Saturday at 8 p., m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, every Saturday at 8 p. mi—District III (meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East extract), every Saturday at 7,230 p. a. Street, every Saturday at 7,230 p. a.—District IV meets at 342 [West & Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Theorem of Supervisors meets every Tasday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2hd aven, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE

GERMAN WAITERS' UNION OF NEW YORK, Office: 385 Bowers, Union Hall 1st floor, Meetings every Friday at p. m. Roard of Supervisors meets ever Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same had Telephone Call: 1751 Spring street.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Hess-quarters 79 East 4th street, Meeting every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Frs. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street.

METAL SPINNERS' UNION OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY meets evers no ond and last Friday in the month at 8.3 o'clock at 231-233 E. 33d street.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. I., P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every mouth at 10.30 o'clock n. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 access. New York City. Subscription of ders taken for the Scand. Socialist Wesley, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P. 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d are and 149th street. Open every evening Regular business meeting every Friday.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East th street, Labor Lyccum. Hegular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 32

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL 80-CIETY OF YIRKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 206 E' 86th st. The Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Com-and Join.

Arteiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Kass fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

the United States of America.

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Address all communications to HENRI STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3d are now. Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible Houst, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

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