PITTSBURCH, PA.

Asks: "Where Does the

Agents sending in subcriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscription cent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. VIII-NO. 39.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 25, 1898.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 7.-The

Workingman Come In?"

Municipal Declaration of Principles and Platform that Opens the Municipal Fight With RedMot Shot and Sound Language—
No Compromise! No Reform!
The Total Overthrow of Capitalian!

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 18.—The Social-t Labor party decided to enter city elities and last night a convention cas held in the headquarters of the Putsburg Branch of the party, at 420 Grant street. To a man who did not know what was going on the assembly know what was going on the assembly loked very little like a political gathering, and indeed was not conducted like a gathering of either of the departies. No wire-pulling or any of the other distinguishing marks by the capitalist political conventions are generally distinguishable was to be seen and the delegates were apparently out to enjoy life as they saw best, while deeply in earnest in the matter which brought them together. chich brought them together. Comrade John R. Root was chosen

chairman of the convention, and F. E. Committee Charles Rupp, William Eberle, Leon Gross, William Hunt and Otto Mahnert were appointed. They made a report that 41 delegates were present and these were seated.
William Eberle, H. A. Goff and J. S.

Bergman were appointed on the Reso-lution Committee and presented the following

Section Pittsburg, of the Socialist Labor party, in convention assembled on this day, December 17, 1898, re-solves as follows: 1. We denounce the nominating con-

tentions of the two old capitalistic par-ties as purely farcial; merely an auto-matic confirmation of the slates pre-tiously prepared by the "Bosses," whose methods and practices are utterly repugnant to the genius of popular government, and are in fact the very essence of treason.

2. We denounce the system of so-called "Voluntary Contributions" for campaign purposes, as a system of blackmail upon the city employés and an intolerable outrage; the pretext that the loss of an election means the loss of their positions will not hold good, because there must always be city em-ployée. The Socialist Labor marty beployes. The Socialist Labor party be-lieves in ability and merit as the prin-ciples upon which men ought to be em-

ployed in public service.

3. No city employé should be réquired to remain on duty more than eight hours for one day's service, and yet we recognize the fact that in the nodern processes of production the lours of labor should be still further

4. We denounce the wholesale granting of enormously valuable public franchises to traction and other companles through servile acquiesence of the City Councils as an open theft of the people's property. These franthe people's property. These fran-chises should never have been granted at all, yet, had they been disposed of at fair prices and under proper condi-tions, the cities of Pittsburg and Allesheny would to-day be free of debt; we also denounce the murderous pracwe also demonrer the minuter curs al-tice of running open summer curs al-most to the middle of winter, as such a practice must inevitably result in sickness and deaths and is inexcusable eriminality practised mainly upon lines directly under the control of "Boss" Magee. These facts, coupled with the facts that there are some hundreds of suits pending against these companies for maining and kill-ing men, women and children by the reckless and brutal manner of operating the roads, fully justify the demand of the Socialist Labor party that these charters, black with corruption, shall be repealed, the plants and rolling stock confiscated by the people and the controlled and operated by the unicipality.

5. We demand to know by what right the Philadelphia Gas Co. was allowed to lay mains upon the Smith-field St. Bridge, said bridge being at the time the public property of the city

of Pittsburg.

6 We denounce the purchase of the orthless Tenth St. Bridge as a conpiracy by the city officers to rob the cople. A bridge that no private firm wild purchase at \$25,000, yet it was indeed upon the city for \$385,000; id that too inspite of the fact that U. S. Government had condemned bridge and had formally notified city of Pitisburg that it would

To be rebuilt.

T. We denounce the practice in Pittsof building boulevards in those clions of the city inhabited by capi-Bosses," while the working people's districts are invariably poorly paved, or not paved at all, and are frequently left unclean and in an unsanitary condition. These boulevaries and These boulevards and some expensive ornaments have been main causes for almost doubling axed expenses of Pittsburg since

be year 1890.

8. We denounce the system of tax as the "Rural Tax" as the "Rural Tax" as the property known as the "Rural Tax" as bery known as the Kursi class sutrageous piece of special class station. The "Rural Tax" permits islation. capitalist class to own immense drate parks upon which they pay but to mind tax. "Boss Flinn's" information to the Labor League of Westmi Pennsylvania was that this was class that deserved to be encoured. Meanwhile the workingman, he is trying to own a 25 x 100 ft. lot LOS ANGELES A-FIRE.

Comrade Harriman Completely Overwhelms a Capitalist Judge.

close of the municipal campaign in Los Angeles was marked by one of the most successful and in many respects one of the most remarkable meetings eyer held in that city. The Section engaged the Music Hall for Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4. and invited the well known corporation lawyer, Judge R. H. F. Variel, to debate the New Charter with Comrade Harriman. Much to the with Comrade Harriman. Much to the general surprise and in evidence of how former prejudices are rapidly dying out, Judge Variel accepted the invita-tion and a large audience made up of every class in the community gathered together to hear the two champions both able representatives of the opposing interests in the "class struggle."

To show how Socialism has grown in Los Angeles in the last two years it might be well to compare the meetings held during the past three months with those held during the campaign of 1896. Then a small hall holding per-haps 70 or 80 persons was all the Sec-tion could afford, the only advertising to be depended upon being the work of enthusiastic comrades in passing on notice of meetings to their friends and acquaintances by word of mouth. How different it all is now. Since Septembes 1 three large meetings have been held in one of the largest halls in this city, a meeting has taken place in a hall in nearly every Ward besides. The regular Sunday evening meetings never attended by less than 300 persons. As to advertising take for instance the meeting of Dec. 4. In the first place. the announcement of that meeting appeared on each of the 20,000 circulars containing the municipal platform that were distributed throughout Los An-geles. Then, thanks to the kindly as-sistance of Mr. H. G. Wilshire, posters appeared on his bill-boards in every appeared on his bill-boards in every part of the city, and lastly, the Seventh Regiment Band paraded the business portion for two hours prior to the meet-ing. One need hardly be surprised then that the S. L. P. vote has increased sev-eral hundred per cent, and that the comrades are hopeful of immense in-crease in 1900.

To return to the debate, Judge Variel is a man well versed in the law and accustomed to the lengthy arguments and dry methods of his profession, but he is entirely ignorant of all economic questions that do, not directly bear on the interests of the class he represents. As some one in the audience remarked: "The Judge is behind the times," and "The Judge is behind the times," and said another: "Yes, and the 'Times' is behind him," and it was amusing to bening him, and it was amusing to note how little he seemed aware that a large proportion—probably four-fifths —of the electorate of Los Angeles favor the municipal ownership of public utilities. His main contention was that while the new charter was by no means perfect, still taken as a whole, it was perfect, still, taken as a whole, it was a great improvement on the old. He threshed all over again the well worn defence of the necessity of increasing the powers of the Mayor, carefully re-fraining from any mention as to how completely this policy had failed in New York. He also defended the pro-tision taking the power of appointment vision taking the power of appointment in certain cases from the people and placing it in the hands of the Mayor. Taken as a whole, his arguments were of the weakest nature and only served to show the foolishness of permitting a lot of fogies to draw up a charter that ought to be abreast of the times. In fact only two points of any real in-terest to the people were brought out in a somewhat tedious exposition of a dry subject. The first was that under the new charter provision would be unde for ALL the people to enjoy the privileges of four-inch water mains and (2) that its framers had honestly tempted to find some means of putting a stop to the blackmailing and seducing of school teachers by a corrupt and dis honest School Board.

The effect of Comrade Harriman's appearance before the audience was similar to that experienced by the sight of the hills covered with green after the long and dry California summer. His splendid reception must have amply repaid him for the many sacrifices and the hard labors of the past six months. Hardly had he begun be-fore the audience was completely cap-tivated and this despite the fact that fully one-half was there to hear Judge Variel. As the Los Angeles "Times" truthfully says, his points "were cheered to the echo." He argued that to increase the powers of the Mayor simply meant to increase the power of corruption. Here Judge Variel, unfor-tunately, interrupted by stating that the Mayor or his appointees falling to do their duty could be impeached. To which came the reply: "Yes, and they tried to impeach Webb, that rascally School director, who debauched teach ers, and though no one for a momen doubted his guilt, they completely failed." To which rally, coming home as it did to every man and woman in the audience there was quite 30 sec-onds of applause. From this point on the entire audience saw that Judge Variel was overwhelmed and applause and counter applause and applause again marked the arguments of our distinguished comrade. In fact, when the Judge rose to reply in rebuttal the audience received him with applause almost out of sympathy.

As was anticipated by its promoters, no meeting held by the party has done more good than this one and Comrade Harriman's success has given him a prominence which nothing can shake. In fact, Harriman's brilliant railies and caustic replies have created considerable talk and amusement among

(Continued on page 4.)

THE SOCIAL QUESTION

The Development of Man From Barbarism to Civilization.

A Washington, D. C., correspondent asks several questions suggested to him by the following passages which he quotes from one of our pamphlets, "The Co-operative Commonwealth":

"The productive forces that have de-veloped in the lap of capitalist society have become irreconcilable with the very system of property upon which it is based.

The endeavor to uphold this system of property is tantamount to rendering impossible all further social development; to condenn society to a stand-still and to stagnation—a stagnation, however, that is accompanied with the most painful convulsions.

"Eevery further perfection of produc-toin increases the contradiction that exists between these and the present system of property." These are the questions:

What is meant by "civilization"? What is meant by "social develop-

3. Why is the endeavor to uphold the capitalist system of property tanta-mount to rendering impossible all fur-

ther development, etc.?

4. In what way have the productive forces become irreconcilable with the capitalist system of property; what is the contradiction that exists between the two; and how is the contradiction increased?

5. What is meant by "painful con-

No. 1. WHAT IS CIVILIZATION? Civilization is the reverse of barbarism. Man develops from Barbarism.
The knowledge of what Barbarism means aids in understanding what is meant by Civilization. The leading feature of Barbarism is that, at that social stage, man resembles the brute in an important particular: the brute, with few exceptions, lives "from hand to mouth"; its whole existence is limited to the supply of its necessities of life! so with the barbarian. The physical wants of man are the groundwork of his existence: these must be first atof his existence; these must be first at-tended to; if attended to, life is pre-served and the intellect may develop; if unattended to, life is extinguished and intellectual development has no-chance. With the barbarian, the ac-quisition of the things necessary to satisfy man's physical wants, i. e., to maintain life, bespeaks the whole time of the human being. He is unable to produce even as much as he needs; he produce even as much as he needs; he is, consequently, in perpetual want and the apprehension of want. As a result of this "industrial condition" of things, the barbarian has all the brutal and savage instincts of the beasts of the

forests. His intellectual powers have no opportunity to develop. Civilization is that social stage, or that industrial condition, where the physical wants of man can be supplied so easily and abundantly that the bur-den of toll for existence merely, to-gether with the fear of want, is lifted from his shoulders and his mind; where, as a result thereof, the brutal and savage instincts of the beast drop off; and where the intellectual forces, absorbed and stunted under barbarism in the necessary effort to sustain life, are free to grapple with more elevated subjects, and develop in the peaceful pursuits of ethics, the arts, and the

No. 2. WHAT IS SOCIAL DEVELOP-MENT?

Social development is the march of Social development is the march of mankind, society, from the stage of Barbarism to that of Civilization. The more abundant the things needed to maintain life, the greater also is the distance between the race and Barbar-ism, the nearer it is to Civilization, the completer is its social development The store of the material necessities of man depends upon the tool of production. Without any tool whatever, the race is at the lowest dephts of Bar-barism. The tool adds inches to man over nature. The moment he attacks Nature armed with the tool, he steps above the plane of the brute. Nature yields more abundant stores of the wherewithals of existence, the struggle for life becomes less arduous, the fear of want less oppressive. The mor powerful the tool, the larger are th fruits of man's labor. The appearance of that tool or machinery of production, whose perfection would enable man to wring from Nature such ample stores of the material things to support life that arduous toil would be unnecessary and the spectre of want would need no longer dog his heels, is the necessary foundation and the condition precedent for Civilization. The landmarks of so-cial development are the tools of pro-

The term "civilized nation" is fre quently applied to modern nations. is an inaccurate use of the word "civil-ized." A civilized man is he in whom the brute instincts of the beast of prey the instincts of preying upon others for a living, have been wiped out by the ease with which he can obtain an abundance of the necessities of life. A civilized nation must be a nation madup of such men. No such nation exists up of such men. No such nation exists to-day, or has ever been recorded in history. The nations termed "civilized" are, more accurately speaking, semi-civilized; they are on the high road to civilization, but have not yet reached that goal.

The power of the tool to conjure forth wealth from Nature depends upon whether or not it promotes co-operative labor. Let the tool be ever so artfully contrived, if the individual alone can operate it, its productive powers will be limited; they will never reach the point required by Civilization. Co-operative effort, on the other hand, multiplies infinitely the fruits of the labor of the individual; achievements otherwise impracticable become facts. and the abundance that is otherwise impossible is easily attained. Co-opera-tion frees man from the traumels of his individuality and develops the cap-abilities of his species. Long was the lane that the race travelled with tools, which, though becoming ever more per-fect, yet retained that simplicity that enabled the individual alone to operate them. So long as that cpoch lasted, the individual worker was divorced from all others, and individual production continued with all its shortcomings.

When our country became free it was at this, the individual stage of industry.

Barely was the century turned, how-ever, when the machine that began to appear in the field of production began to bear the features that tended toward co-operative labor; this feature developed rapidly; to-day, the machinery of production not only compels co-operative labor, but renders all efforts at individual production more and more abortive. Not only has the tool grown to such gigantic mechanisms that the co-operation of large numbers of workers is requisite to operate it, but it has furthermore led to such a division and subdivision of labor as has infinitely prompted co-operation, and thereby has immensely stimulated the fruitfulness of Jabor. The United States, to-day, of labor. The United States, to-day, stands fully within the co-operative stage of industry or social development. To-day the capabilities of the tool of production are such that abundance is possible beyond the dreams of dreamers of the past, and with that is possible that popular well being that could free man from arduous toll for existence, that could disengage his mind from the carking care of the fear of want, and that, emancipating him wholly from the instincts of the beast, could afford him ample leisure and means to give full reins to his intellectual and moral development. In short, to-day Civilization is possible. But is it a fact? No. 1

No. 3. WHY IS THE ENDEAVOR TO UPHOLD THE CAPITALIST SYS-TEM OF PROPERTY TANTA-MOUNT TO RENDERING IMPOS-SIBLE ALL FURTHER DEVEL-OPMENT, ETC.?

The capitalist system of property is the individual system of property in the tools of production. This system of property makes its first appearance in the days of individual production, and is the foundation of society throughout that period. Already then there lies in the system the economic laws that disable it from ever effecting Civilization. When, however, the system is carried onward into our own days of co-operative labor, and vests in private or in-dividual hands the property in the gl-gantic tools now requisite for produc-tion, then these economic laws break for a into full bloom and assert themselves relentlessly, for evil.

The ownership of the tool is the sole

guarantee to the worker of his ownership of the fruits of his labor. He who owns the tools without which he cap-not work is master of what he pro-duces. He who does not is inevitably dependent upon him who does hold the tool, and from this dependence is born the inability to keep and enjoy the fruits of his labor: he will sacrifice a part, almost the whole, if need be, in consideration of being allowed access the needed tools, so as to be enabled

to keep body and soul together.
So long as the tool was so slight that it could be produced with comparative ly litle labor, this economic law could not become palpable; the ownership of the tool of production could not yet confer masterhood over the toolless man; he could readily equip himself with that needed weapon of life and freedom by producing it himself. As, the tool developed, its acquisition became more difficult. Finally the day, our present generation, dawned when the tool has grown into such proportions that its production by the individual is out of all question.

Gov.-elect Pingree of Michigan, pointed to a deeper truth than he knew when he said that thirty years ago, when he knew hardly anything of the man; he could readily equip himself

when he knew hardly anything of the shoe trade, he had \$400, that he then joined another with \$1,000, and that he started a shoe factory with that amount; and then he went on to reamount; and then he went on to remark: "I now have thirty years' experience, and yet what could I do to-day with that \$1,400? Nothing. It needs to-day to start a shoe factory many thousand times that amount."

When the development of the machinery of production has reached this stage, then the continuance of the capitalist system of property bleaks the

talist system of property blocks the way to Civilization. The capitalist class, the small class that owns the tool now needed for production, can render competition impossible to those who own only weaker tools; these are swept off the industrial field, and are thrown headlong into the class of the prole-tariat. If those with some capital (the privately owned tool of modern produc-tion) were unequal to the fray, those with none whatever, the unpletwist or tion) were unequal to the fray, those with none whatever, the proletariat or working class, are still more hopelessly lost. As none but the capitalist class then owns the needed tools, all others are deprived of the opportunity to work and earn a fiving without they are al-lowed access to the tools that are not theirs, and hence they inevitably lose

(Continued on page 4)

SAN ANTONIO AT IT.

Follows Up the State Election With a Municipal Fight.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 13.—Section San Antonio, Socialist Labor party, held its city convention in its hall, 114 Losoya street, on December 4, 1898, with Comrade E. T. Ayrer in the chair and Comrade B. T. Harris secretary. The convention decided to have but one candidate in the field that of but one candidate in the field, that of Alderman at Large; and Comrade Frank Leitner was unanimously nominated its candidate.

The convention then proceeded to

formulate and adopt the following municipal platform:

We affirm the principles declared in our State and National platforms, and assent our determination to achieve by political and constitutional means the abolition of the present system of wage-slavery and of private ownership of the means of production and distri-bution, and to substitute therefor the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The welfare and prosperity of a city depends upon the steady employment of its citizens, in the various fields of production at remunerative returns Realizing that only by carrying out out radical programme, can labor be permanently benefited, yet for temporary relief we hereby pledge our nominee, if elected, to use his best efforts to enforce the following demands:

1. Eight hours shall be the maximum Eight hours shall be the maximum day's labor, and two dollars the minimum day's pay for city employés.
 Increase of the compensation of subordinate employés and reduction of

the present exorbitant salaries of the higher city officials, and the abolition of all fees and perquisities, including

the Mayor's Contingent Fund.

3. No new franchise or extension of existing franchise to be granted, and revocation of all franchises the conditions of which have not been complied with.

4. Municipal ownership of lighting plants, water works and car lines, the same to be operated, not for profil, to reduce the taxes of the property owners, but for the benefit of all citizens. The employes to manage the same co operatively under the control of the city administration, and to elect their own superior officers. No employe shall be discharged for political sons. Surplus revenue over the cost of sons. Surplus revenue were the cost of operating public utilities to be used to increase wages of employés and establishment of a sick and disabled benefit fund, for employés and other citizens.

5. An immediate change in the man-

agement of the city hospital, to a more humane and modern system. 6. Abolition of the contract system

6. Abolition of the contract system on public works; direct employment of labof by the city.

7. Free employment bureau.

8. The illiteracy and ignorance prevalent among the voters of this city, owing to the inadequate educational facilities, is one of the causes of political corruption. We therefore demand immediate increase of school facilities so as to accommodate all children of school age. Free school books for all, school age. Free school books for all, and free noon day meals, and free clothing upon application for all school children unable to buy some.

9. Well regulated system of food and

dairy inspection, prevention of the manufacture and sale of adulterated or poisoned food commodities.

10. Abolition of occupation tax in every industry, business, and occupa-

11. Immediate organization of a permanent and scientific system of street improvement.

12. Necessary funds for these pur

poses to be raised, first by the savings realized by the curtailment of adminis-tration expenses; second, by direct tax-ation and a rigid enforcement by the assessor of the present laws requiring all property to be assessed at its full

13. All railroad companies shall be required to erect, maintain, and oper ate gates, at their expense, both day and night at every place their road crosses a street, within the two mile limit, short spur tracks and street railroads not included.

The press has been teeming with accounts of the peace jubilee in Atlanta. Ga. giving details that are more or less flat. One incident, however, of the occasion, and that certainly a significant one it has remained perfectly silent upon.

The peace jubilee parade was forming when about 300 labor union men. who had been invited to participate. appeared on the street with the banner of the Central Labor Union. In the labor element were a number of ne groes, who are members of the Quarrymen's Union. The committee of capitalists, who was managing the parade declined to allow the negroes to march with the whites. Thereupon all the labor union men immediately withdrew. They returned to their hall and from there issued a resolution to all organized labor denouncing the conduct of the capitalist whites.

Thus, while "Major" McKinley of the North and Confederate Brigadiers of the South-capitalists both-, are celebrating a peace that negro and white labor won, and are seeking to divide the ranks of the workers on the color line, the workingmen of Atlanta rose to the height of the occasion and stood together.

Let them repeat the noble scene at the ballot box.

THE VOTE.

PRICE 2 CENTS

Magnificent Figures from the State of California.

Additional Returns from the Municipal Contests in Massachu-setts-increases in Springfield, Fitchburg and Boston in Partic-ular-Comments of a Capitalist Paper-The S. L. P. has Come to

Rhode Island Official Returns.

The vote in Rhode Island was for Congress only. The two candidates for the two Congress Districts in the State polled in the aggregate 2,579 votes. At the previous election, 1896, Matchett polled 558 votes. At the spring elec-tion, this year, Reid, for Governor, polled 2,877. The vote by counties is:

Bristol 38 Providence ... 2,362 Acat 107 Washington ... 50 Newport 22 Totals2,570

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The State vote is as follows:

Harriman, Governor

Andrew, Lieutenant-Governor
Liess, Secretary of State
Robertson, Controller
Dewey, Treasurer
Hamilton, Attorney-General
Smith, Surveyor-General
Biddle, Clerk Supreme Court
Roulston, Supt. of Pub. Inst.
CONGRESSMEN:
Burns, 3rd District

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Corrected Returns.—Whitehead, S. L. P., for Governor, 407 votes with 30 towns and 7 Wards to hear from. This is more than previously reported. MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN MAS-

SACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 9.—At our municipal elections, just held, we have trebled our strength. Comrade Miellez, for Mayor, received 418 votes.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Dec. 12.-It is with pleasure I report our success in our municipal campaign here. We have made a gain of fully 32 per cent. Andrew Davidson, the party's candi-date for Mayor, received 433 votes. The vote for Aldermen is a better test

of the real strength of our party in the city. Last year, Herman Kalser, of Ward 2, the only Aldermanic candidate nominated by us, received 288 votes. As Kalser was an employé of one of the cotton mills, had never appeared before the public to hermans. peared before the public in business life and was not very well known, while the vote he received was well divided through all the Wards of the city, it is a reasonable inference that the vote he received was given sub-stantially to the principles of the party rather than on personal or complimen-

rather than on personal or complimentary grounds.

This year candidates for Aldermen were presented for three Wards, and they received votes as follows: Ward 2, Gustave H. Wuth, 346; Ward 4, John Russell, 317; Ward 5, Hubert C. Bartlett, 470. The average vote for these three candidates is 380—a gain of 32 per cent, over the vote for Kaiser these three candidates is 380—a gain of 32 per cent, over the vote for Kaiser

This year for the first time our party put up a candidate for the Common Council, Robert F. Wilson, in Ward 2, who received 217 votes; also one for School Committee, Edson S. Demmon, in Ward 5, who received 63 votes. Commenting upon these results a

local paper says:

"The steadily increasing vote given to the candidates of the Socialist Labor party, in city, State and nation, indicate that the party has come to stay, and that it is a factor which must be and that it is a factor which must be taken into account in political reckon-ings hereafter. It is believed that the plan on which he party is organized and managed will keep it free from en-tangling alliances, which presage im-mediate temporary success, but which are pretty sure to lead to ultimate de-feat."

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—For School Committee: Martha Moore Avery, 8,836; last year the comrade received 6,680

votes. For Street Commissioner: Stephen Shaugnessey, 2.500; last year 1,500. Aldermanic vote not yet announced.

There is harmony in the Republican

camp. The "gentlemen" and the "machine" have fraternized. No longer do we hear charges by the former on the unspeakableness of the latter; or charges by the latter on the visionariness of the former. How did Platt do it? By simply giving to one of the "gentlemen" the embassy to England!
Within a capitalist party lines, there is no disagreement that can not be com-

posed with a sop.

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single plea, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 acopies, \$2.50.

(Continued on page 4.)

THE PEOPLE

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

As far as	possible,	rejected	communication

ork, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

(= 1865 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	. 18,881
In 1997 (Presidential)	
In 1994	
Im 1896 (Prosidential):	
In 1897	5,623
	Carried Street, and Co.

Bourgeois revolutions, like those of the eigh teenth century, rush onward rapidly from success to success, their stage effects outbid one another, men and things seem to be set in flaming brilliants, ecstasy is the prevailing spirit; but they are short-lived, they reach their climax speedily, then society relapses into a long fit of nervous reaction before it learns how to appropriate the fruits of its period of feverish ex-MARX.

Comrade William Watkins, of Day ton, O., passed away on the morning

of the 19th instant Comrade Watkins' demise is a severe loss to the party, not in his own State only, where his high character and great attainments added dignity to the Socialist movement, but throughout the country where he was known, re-spected and loved through his writ-

Not his estimable and extensive family only, but all his comrades in arms mourn their loss.

EPOCH-MARKING.

There is a certain news item that started somewhere in the neighborhood of the Rockies, and then, moving eastward over Cincinnati, finally 'reached New York; and has been latterly ladled out as "news" by our "newspapers." The item is of more than passing interest, in truth it marks an epoch. It purports to be a plan to bring about with certainty certain labor demands: the plan proposes a conference of representative men of several organizations in the land-the Socialist Labor party among them.

It has for years been the contention of the S. L. P. that it can not be ranked among political parties strictly; that it is, by the very law of its existence and of the circumstances that gave it birth, essentially a Labor Organization; consequently, that it is entitled to a seat in the Councils of Labor. This contention has been opposed. The false light in which people have become accustomed to look upon political parties, prevented them from appreciating it, and, thus; many people honestly have resisted the idea of having the S. L. P. recognized as a sister body in the Parliaments of Labor; the dishonest, of course, profiting by the popular error, joined the outcry; it became almost a maxim at one time: "If the S. L. P., why not admit any other party?"

The plan that proceeds from the Rockies is a straw that indicates that the superstition is, at least, wearing out. Notwithstanding the plan is hair brained in that it imagines help can come forthwith, as if by magic, from above; from "leaders" and not from education in the rank and file; notwithstanding it is otherwise as full of holes as a sieve, vet the mere fact of its placing the S. L. P. on the list of the conferees raises it to a significance that can not escape the attentive observer of events and that marks an epoch in the intellectual development of the understanding of the Social Question .

The S. L. P. is a Labor Organization typifying the very head and front of the Labor Movement; the Council Table of Labor is incomplete and is unripe where the S. L. P. is not present, and in the presiding chair.

NOT A CLASS GOVERNMENT?

Congress has met. Whose Congress? The Congress of the American people, we imagine to hear the answer. Social ism maintains that there is no such thing as "the Congress of the American people," unless by "the American people" is meant, not what the term means in common parlance, but something special, to wit, "the ruling portion of the American people," and that only would go to prove the point.

ject is gone by. A man, ignorant of farming, may take a bramble-bush for an apple tree; he may even contemptuously look upon him who would warn him of his error; but, unless he be an idiot, his error can not survive one summer and autumn. When the bramble-bush, instead of producing the expected apple, produces only the dry berry and thorn of the bramble-bush. then theory is at an end. So it must be with the bramble-bush of our Government.

The time for theorizing on this sub-

The governmental tree that is the whole people's must produce fruit for the whole people. Has Congress done

that? Its latest performance answers the question.

No sooner had it convened, when, despite the widespread want of the people, its first thought was given to an anti-scalper's bill. In other words, to a bill exclusively in the interest of the large Railroad Corporations whose business was interfered with by the scalpers. These, acting as brokers for the smaller railroad concerns, injured the interests of the large concerns; and these interests were to be safeguarded!

Laws that are to relieve the working class of the heavy burden resting on its shoulders; laws to safeguard its children and wives; laws to protect them against capitalist-inflicted diseases and premature death-these and all such bespoke the attention of Congress no more than the condition of Zulus in

The Government is a social organism indispensable to the working class; unless it is class-consciously owned by the proletariat, it is a bramble-bush that sets out only prickles to them and flowers and blossoms for their oppressors.

SNUBBED IN THE HOUSE OF ITS FRIENDS.

Socialists are not of those who allow themselves to be stuffed with noise. As such, we consider the recent gathering in Kansas City, Mo., of "delegates to the A. F. of L. convention" to deserve but little notice. The "convention," indeed, would like to be taken seriously and made much off; that is in line with its purposes, to wit, to advertise its shining lights to the capitalist politicians as "leaders of labor." and -get jobs in consideration of their services. We know, however, that it is "waning moonshine"; once, indeed, did the workers of America look to it with respect and hope, and felt to be a part of it; that, thanks to the classconscious education and hammer blows that the Socialist Labor party and its sister the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance have been spreading and dealing right and left, is no longer the case; how far the masses have been taken from those fakirs is well proven by their recent experiences at holding public meetings in Kansas City; while, within the "convention," fakirdom ruled the roost, and thus seemed to represent the majority of the workers, outside of the "convention," the truth that they represent nothing was made clear: the "majority" of the "convention" could only get meetings of 28 or 30 people on the outside, while the minority of the "convention," at the mass meeting it held under auspices of the Socialist Labor party, filled large halls to overflowing. Similar, only increasingly so, has been the experience of late years, proving beyond cavil that the fakirs are representing a steadily waning constituency, and their pure and simpledom is indeed a poor, old stranded wreck, while the masses are turning to us. Nevertheless, there is one thing that happened at this blessed "convention" that is worthy of note: the way that bogus Socialist party variously called Social Democracy and Democratic Socialist was treated.

At the "convention" there were several delegates of that bogus party: economically and politically they are of the flesh and bone of the other fakirs. These "Socialist" delegates had but one object-scuttle the S. L. P .; Amen, was the feeling that thrilled through their fakir compeers. In order to do that, the former introduced a resoution that called for "united political action on the part of the workers upon class lines," and they made it quite clear that it was introduced not in the interest of the S. L. P., but in the in terest of the bogus, armories-to-capi talist-voting "Socialist" concern. One would imagine that such a resolution, presented under such auspices, would be jumped at by the other fakirs. Well, they did not; on the contrary, they jumped on it with both feet. The language and tenet of the resolution. being pirated from the S. L. P., was soundly Socialist; the animal instinct of the assembled fakirs told them that it could not be supported without being an endorsement of the S. L. P.; and that would be to cut the market for jobs from under their own feet. Accordingly, not only was the resolution rejected, but it was rejected upon a series of speeches that snubbed by wholly ignoring the bogus party of Tobin, the proposer-thereof, and limited itself to bestowing its compliments upon the S. L. P. and the S. L. P. alone.

Indeed, the United States, broad though its area be, is too narrow a confine to contain more than one bona fide Socialist party. That party is the S. L. P., it has earned its place as such, is known to be such, and no other party, to whatever extent it may pirate our name or platform, will ever be looked upon as anything but humbug.

The instinct of the assembled fakirs in Kansas City was unerring, so unerring that, nothwithstanding their full sympahty with the real objects of the Tobin-Carey party, they, its friends, snubbed it roundly.

BOSTON, MASS.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following

places:

Geo. G. Leavitt, 188 Harrison avenue.

John Braithwaite, 84 West Canton street Cohens, 935 Washington street,

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Holyoke local politicians seem to be worrying a great deal about what the new Socialist Labor party Alderman will do and not do, and, consequently, a great deal of nonsense is being written and talked on the subject.

The following clipping from the leading paper of Holyoke, the "Transcript," is a fair sample:

IF MR. RUTHER DON'T VOTE Will be all Kinds of Trouble.

dermen Will be at Loggerheads all the Year-Democrat for Marshal-Promo-tion for Geran-City Physician Fight.

Year-Democrat for Marshal-Promotion for Geran-City Physician Fight.

It is given out that M. Ruther, having
been seen by various candidates for office
who desired the Socialist's vote in the
Board of Aldermen, has made the statement that it was contrary to the rules of
his party to vote upon certain questions
and that he would take no part in the naming of certain officials. It is hard to believe that Mr. Ruther maintains any such
position, however. He may have refused
to make any promises, as all Aldermen
should do, but the chances are that when
the matter comes to a vote Mr. Ruther will
be heard from.

His slience would mean no end of trouble
for the in-coming city government. It
would keep the members at loggerheads all
the year. Each party having ten representatives it would be a case of a the vote on
most every question of importance unless
Mr. Ruther came in as a happy medium.

It is understood that the Republicans will
secure Mr. Ruther's support by offering his
party some sort of consideration. For instance, it is well known that there is not a
stronger Socialist in Holyoke than Patrolman Geran. Perhaps if the administration
gave Mr. Geran an office in the police department Mr. Ruther would be willing to
help along the Republican cause. Mr.
Geran is a good police officer, and his promotion would not be open to criticism.

To which Comrade Ruther replied as

To which Comrade Ruther replied as

Editor "Transcript":—In reply to your speculative article in Saturday's issue upon public questions coming before the new loard of Aldermen, of which I will be a member, permit me to say Socialists are not clams upon the half-shell, waiting for hungry stomachs. We know what we want, and how we want it and are getting what we want.

and how we want it and are getting what we want.

In all my actions as an Alderman. I shall match and the principles laid down in the platform upon which I was elected and which reads as follows:

"The Socialist Labor party of Holyoke, conforming to the demands of the national organization and harmonizing with the economic emancipation movement of the world, whereby finally, through political and legal means the present state of plantess production, industrial warfare and social disorder is to be substituted by the Cooperative Commonwealth and all means of production and distribution shall be owned collectively and operated scientifically by the people."

Upon all other points I shall follow the simple rules of common sense with the yiew always in mind of benefiting the people whom I have the honor to represent, namely, Ward 3 in particular, and the city in general.

It will also be interesting to record

It will also be interesting to record the following interview with Comrade Ruther that appeared in all the Holyoke papers the day after his election;

oke papers the day after his election:

My election to the Board of Aldermen is not an accident in political life, caused by a whim of the people. It is the logical outcome of intelligent forethought, coupled with energy inspired by moral conviction that is more far-reaching than can be correctly estimated at this time.

My election means a new era in the political life of Holyoke, not because I am a great-statesman, or some reform freak, but because I represent a new revolutionary force that has been generated by the evolution of society since perfect machinery has become the great factor in the process of production and distribution of the things that are necessary to sustain life and to make it successful.

I am washed into the City Hall, as it were, by the advancing tidal wave of the social revolution that is destined to bury the old capitalist system of exploitation in the grave of history and to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

De-operative Commonwealth.

More Socialist representatives will follow ne until we have the power to crystallize nto laws the new era of humanity, when he last and worst form og slavery will be viped out, and man will at least stand face of face with every bother of his fellow-man in the full gibry of economic as well as wollted free; in and say: "MAN, THOU political frees in and say: "MAN, THOU ART MY BROTHER!"

The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the 14th instant, commenting upon the honest and the dishonest elements at the so-called convention of the so-called American Federation of Labor, proceeds to say:

ceeds to say:

The comfort of these two elements was formerly not quite so well provided for at the time when there were more Social'st pikes in that pond; at the time, namely, when a part of these had not yet chosen to lead, outside of the American Federation, a seperate existence of doubtful success, instead of, as formerly, threlessly, unflaggingly, step by step, boring their way forward from within. At that time, the corruptionists of the Labor Movement always felt quite uncomfortable at the opening of every annual convention, because they were in the dark as to the strength in which the Socialists might turn up, as to the weapons of attack these might be equipped with, and as to how far these would succeed in making breaches in the ranks of the shaky. This sense of uncasiness is now wholly vanished.

The theory here advanced, together with the implied facts that are needed to support it, is a pure figment of the brain.-the abortion of a convenient ignorance on the history of the Movement in América, coupled with that queer "tactfulness" that consists in flinging about phrase-clad pretexts to justify indolence It is a surrepticious re-asserting of tactics that the party. in national convention assembled in '96, solemnly threw aside for ever as stupid and poltroonish.

The historic fact is just the reverse from that stated in the passage above quoted. Not only had the Socialists not been "step by step boring their way forward" in the A. F. of L., but the "boring" process had become a "boring backward" and had come to a dead stop when the Socialists, by founding the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, set up their "separate existence." The facts in the case, together with what they imply, are so instructive as to deserve rehearsal.

The high-water mark of Socialist boring" forward in the A. F. of L. was reached at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. in 1890; from that year on, the "boring" was less and less, till it finally had ceased altogether in '95. It was less at the Birmingham convention, '91; it was still less at the Philadelphia convention in '92; it was but puny at the Chicago convention in '93; at the Denver convention in '94 It had sunk so low that the "Socialistic" socalled "plank 10," after having been

coolly and without effort laid aside by the convention, one of the doers of the deed calmly declaring that "the rank and file did not know what it had voted for": and finally, at the New York convention, '95, the "boring" had so completely disappeared that the convention openly adopted plans for fighting the Socialists everywhere. It was only then, end of December, 1895, to the orchestration of a challenge to war to the knife, desperately issued by the A. F. of L. convention in this very city, that the S. T. & L. A. was founded and the "separate existence" began. Thus much for that fiction of "tirelessly, step by step, boring our way forward from within" when the "separate existence" was begun.

But it is not only against facts that the passage in question sins; it sins also against an important principle that the philosophy of the Movement in English speaking countries has established, and that it is culpable neglect to overlook, let alone blur or suppress. to wit, that the evolution of the Labor-Fakir-run "pure and simple" Union is from conservatism to reaction, from reaction to corruption, and that the growth of the class-conscious Labor Vote hastens the development. It was no accident that the turning

point in the Socialist "boring forward" coincided with the year 1890, and that it had wholly vanished in 1895 at the New York convention. There is deep meaning in the fact. In 1890 for the first time the Socialist Labor party took the field in the State of New York under its own name and in a manner that denoted the closing of an old, the opening of a new era. The taking of the political field by the S. L. P. could not choose but throw the Labor Fakir on a new tack. Thitherto, in whispered and other notes, he had been assuring the Socialists of his devotion to Socialism-but; "but the rank and file are not yet ready," "leave us alone, and we will indoctrinate them," etc., etc. The S. L. P. of those olden days believed, kept quiet, and the Labor Fakir had a free field. With the uncompromising stepping on the political field of the State of New York by the S. L. P., this humbugging of old could not continue. The Labor Fakir had to show his hands; no longer would whispered protestations of sympahty do: acts alone could tell. The Labor Fakir brigade pulled itself together to protect its special "class interests"; first it threw out pretexts for opposing "S. L. P. Socialism," but presently by degrees it dropped the mask and boldly and baldly took the field against Socialism itself, embracing in its denunciations all the Socialist movements of Europe.

This process did not start in '90; as late as April, '91, Mr. Gompers, in a conversation with a comrade at the St. James Hetel in Minneapolis, expressed his belief that the party in New York would not that year follow up the campaign of '90. It was, he thought, only one of the many fitful attempts the party had made before; the "small vote," he referred contemptuously to the 13,700 votes of '90, "must surely discourage the party"; etc., etc. Fakirdom watched; its expectations were disappointed. Not only did the party not give up, but it spread from State to State: in '91, when the Birmingham convention met, 3 States were in line; in '92 there were 6 in line; in '93 the total vote had risen to over 25,000; in '94 the "plague" had spread over 9 States; and, finally in '95 not only had the "plague" spread over 11 States, but, in the very city of New York, where the A. F. of L. convention of that year was held, the S. L. P. vote had more than doubled since '90, it rose to 10,993!

The rise of the party's rote is the barometer of the Labor Fakirs' opposition. He pulled himself together; his methods of corruption, backed by capitalist politicians, both in the A. F. of L. and the K. of L., gave him the advantage of numbers in his conventions. His safety demanded the strongest front against the "plague"; and corruption funds bound his class together in an impassable barrier. To imagine that any further "boring forward" was then any longer possible was silly, none but the chicken-livered could hold the view. As the political movement had clarified the situation, there was nothing left but the separate economic existence, started in '95, which, together with the political movement, has been leading the Labor Fakir the wildest dance he ever had. So far from his "uneasiness having now wholly vanished" he never was in hotter water. The best way the cattle thief knows to conceal stolen cattle is to mix it up with cattle that he owns. In the same manner the Labor Fakir delighted in mixing himself up among Socialists: So long as Socialists were conspicuous in the annual Fakirs' advertising medium, yelept the "Convention of the A. F. of L.", the Labor Fakirs' treason to the Working Class could be veiled, and, under the veil, was carried on with a success that is impossible now. How gladly would not the Labor Fakir see the Socialists continuing to pursue the Will-o'-the-wisp of old by keeping "tactfully." right on, "boring their way forward from within"!

Passages, such as the one here submitted to the scalpel, can not find their way into the party's German organ, the "Vorwarts": it is in charge of too carried by the rank and file, could be clear-headed and conscientious a man street, N. Y. City. Price 25 cents.

for that. But the "Vorwarts" is read mainly outside of this city; and there. indeed, we find the German element moving with steady pace; in this city, however, the "Vorwärts" is little read: the "Volkszeitung" is considered its daily edition. In view of the appearance of such and similar wrong-headed and misleading articles in a German Socialist daily paper in this city, is it at all surprising that progress from the quarter of the German element is not here what it might be?

The Woonsocket R. I., "Eveneing Call" continues to voice the trepidation that has seized upon the class of its stockholders in sight of the S. L. P. vote and the effectiveness of S. L. P. propaganda. It says:

SOCIALISM IS HAVING A HEARING. SOCIALISM IS HAVING A HEARING.
The growth of Socialism in this section goes on. Woonsocket's Socialist vote has attracted attention within a year, and now our neighbor. North Smithneid, develops Socialistic mania. Tuesday North Smithneid voted on the new constitution and for candidates for Congress. The new constitution was opposed by Socialistic orators throughout this State and to their campaign is due the rejection of the proposed constitution, for they influenced many against it who are not Socialists. Well. North Smithheid voted to reject the constitution by a vote of 188 to 50. The vote in that town on Congressional candidates was: RepublicanSS. Democrat 60, Socialist 55. These facts, added to those that have gone before must make the older parties look to themselves.

Does this mean that Socialism must

Does this mean that Socialism must be prevented from having a hearing, and that the next thing on the tapis is a "legal" crusade against free speech? Out with it, stockholders of the "Even-

"BOAR-ZHWA."*

The Pig that Talks like a Man.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Stanislas Cullan, Spokane, Wash.]

Come gather in counsel ye Proletaires, we must plan for a hunt to-day:
We must load our strong class-conscious gun—it is the only gun that will slay
The beast that we stalk, for he is big and strong—yes, our game is the ruling clan,
The capitalist pig, the Pig, Boarzhwa, the
Pig that talks like a man.

The "Bear that walks like a man" up North may tear at the Lion's mane;
The two-beaked buzzard of Bill the freak may swallow the Frog of the Selne;
But the spoils will go to the Boar we hunt;
he'll take all the fruit, for he can.
This capitalist pig, this Pig. Boar-zhwai;
this Pig that talks like a man.

Our Uncle's Leagle may mix the mess, and make the menageric quake:
The Lion and he may partition the "Chink" and all "decaying" carcases take.
They but work for the Pig-he uses them all-Pope, President, Kalsers and Khan.
The capitalist pig, the Pig, Boar-zhwa; the Pig that talks like a man.

And this is his story: two hundreds years and he was a humble choat. That bowed and cringed when a noble passed, while his heart jumped into his

passed, while his heart jour throat.

He has grown since then, now he rules the world and he puts kings under the ban.

This capitalist pig. this Pig. Boar-zhwa, this Pig that talks like a man.

In France he brought on the "Terror's" reign and he shortened a king and a

queen.

He gave us the weapons to overthrow the system that stood between

His class and the throne, and we did his work—not thinking OUR hides he'd tan.

The capitalist pig, the Pig, Boar-zhwa; the Pig that talks like a man.

In England we humbled the lords for him; he warbled "reform" so well.
Then he worked our children and wives to death; he made England a factory hell.
The "Freedom of Contract," "Laissefaire," "Let the fittest survive" was The "Freedom of faire," "Let the fittest survive the plan.

Of the capitalist pig. the Pig. Boar-zhwa; the Pig that talks like a man.

In Yankee-land he didn't grow tast; in fact he behaved quite good Until war broke out: then he jumped into power; he fattened on courage and blood.

Now he rules OUR country from White 'House to hut, and "Injunctions," "Lead Diet" 's the plan Of the capitalist pig, the Pig, Boar-zhwa; the Pig that talks like a man.

He sings while we cut our brother's throat:
Oh. its "La Patria" in France;
"Das Vaterland." "God save the Queen."
and he laughs at the world's death
dance
His God? he worships his stomach; his
country? means power for the clan
Of the capitalist pig, the Pig. Boar-zhwa;
the Pig that talks like a man.

we're hunting the Pig all over the world; he has made the wide world a sty.

The Proletaire will be in at the death—we have sworn that the Pig must die.

We will give him his choice—by ballot or lead—its death by whichever plan

For the capitalist pig, the Pig, Boar-zhwa; the Pig that talks like a man.

But we'll give him no choice in Yankee-land: we Yanks are a voting lot.
We'll vote him to death through the S. L.
P.: all in line, for the chase grows hot.
Then Socialists load the class-conscious gun;
pass the word to the Proletaire clan
That we're camped on the trail of the Pig,
Boar zhwa, the Pig that talks like a
man.

So that the "Bear that walks like a man"
may rest; the Lion may cease to rear;
The two-beaked Buzzard may moult in
peace and the Frog get a chance to
snore;
Our Eagle may fly o'er a happy land, come
brothers, pull down the clan
Of the capitalist pig. the Pig. Boar-zhwa;
the Pig that talks like a man.

. Poetic licence for "Bourgeois."

Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor

songs:

1.—"The Workingmen's Marseillelse," ar
ranged by H. Mohr.

"The Workingmen's Marseillelse," ar ranged by H. Mohr.

2—"Down with Slavery," words selected from Shelley; music by Platon Brounoff.

3.—"The Hand with the Hammer," by Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon Brounoff.

4.—"On the first of May," by Elizabeth Serber; music by Platon Brounoff. Price, 10 cents per copy, Send your or ders to:

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, New York City.

The English translation of Karl Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marr' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be with-out it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan.

Uncle Sam (much astonished)-What is that red button you got there? Is h the S. L. P. button? The last I heard of you, you were declaiming against the S. L. P., and trying to get "one thing at a time," that first thing be free beer through the Tammany Hall Van Wyck.

Brother Jonathan-So I was; and so I'm yet. This button is no S. L. P. button.

U. S .- Oh, I see now; it isn't.

B. J.-Indeed it isn't. You Socialists are not people to get along with. You are a lot of Popes, Bosses and Dick tors. That's what you are.

U. S .- We are, are we? Let me see We have an opinion; have you none? B. J.-'Course I have.

U. S .- We believe our opnion is right: do you think yours is wrong?

B. J.-'Course I don't!

U. S.-We agitate for our opinions don't you for yours?

B. J .- 'Course I do!

U. S .- We believe and say that all others are mistaken; do you el others are right?

B. J .- 'Course I don't.

U. S .- We try to bring others to our way of thinking; do you try to keep them away from yours?

B. J.—'Course I don't.
U. S.—To sum up. We do in all thee
things just what you do. If to do that
is to be a "Pope," a "Boss," a "Bitator," then you must be all the
things yourself, and as you say you
are not, it follows that neither are we
Socialists "Popes," "Bosses" or "Ditators." But you insist we are diffetators." But you insist we are diffe ent-

B. J.—So I do. U. S.—Then it must be that there are other things that we both do not de.

B. J. (with a where-is-this-man-going

to-land-me look)-Y-e-s-U. S.—And so there are. Now let me tell you. The principal thing that we do not both do is say just what we mean. When we Socialists speak we DO say just what we mean; when yo and "anti-Popes," "anti-Hosses," "and Dictators" like you speak, you DON say what you mean. We have nothing to hide because all that we are after the same and above hearth of the same and above hearth. we demand over and above board; you and such as you have everything is hide, because what you really are after

you don't want others to know—
B. J.—What am I after?
U. S.—That "one thing at a time."
When you people say that "labor musget one thing at a time" and you stand as you did at the last election, on the Tammany platform and demand "fre beer," you are not stupid enough to imagine that "free beer" is really a step. You say so; but what you really mean is that if the party you are spotting for wins then YOU will get something to wit a fell.

thing, to wit, a job.
B. J.—H———
U. S.—Don't get excited, that's all there is of it. You want a job as a "first thing," that is your "one thing a a time"; and so it is with all of you. We are not looking for jobs, and, converge attack the capital sequently, we openly attack the capitalist parties. This is the distinction b ween us two, and your whole cry 'Popes." "Bosses," "Dictators" mea nothing else than that we see through you and know you people to be corrupt at heart. Your outcry against us is but a confession of your corruption; and your trying to give us names is but an nce of your

When the New York Primary Rill was before the Legislature of this State, the Socialist Labor party, in protesting against ft, pointed out, as its numerous defects, all of which worked wrong to the workingman voter, that the time for holding the enrollment was not "workingmen hours" but "capitalist hours." It was shown that gentlemen of elegant less are could without injury to themsely attend the enrollment, but that work ingmen could not during working hours do the same. The bill passed; the Legislature thereby giving one me evidence of its being a conspiracy against the workers.

Now, however, the Primary law is be amended at the request of the cap talists in whose interest it was enacted and what is the complaint they I raise against 'it? What is the provement" they propose?

The complaint is that June. month for enrollment, is not conver because during that month "many of the best people" are absent from city; the "improvement" is that enrollment month be made earlier! Workingmen, men who can not with

out loss of bread, attend enrolling during working hours, are not to b considered, they, presumably, are of the "best people"; but idlers, sponge an existence upon the work men and who, without danger to the bread, can easily enroll now, they to be considered, and if their venience, or their season for deb ery, requires it, the law is to be o respondingly altered.

How do you like it, workingmen!

FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Below are the letters from Comrade Martha Moore Avery to the Massachusetts State Central Committee, S. L. P., reporting her experience in Marlboro whither she was recently deputed by the S. C. C. to address the shoemakers op strike:

Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 19.1898. To L. D. Usher, Secretary State Central

The best I could do last night with The best I could do last high with the Strike Committee was to gain their consent to place the request that I be invited to give a course of short lectures before the strikers.

I made it plain to them that we should enter the field here and in the should enter the field here and in the

should enter the field here and in the event of refusal on their part to allow us to appear before their members that their action would put the responsibil-ity upon them for the future conduct of the labor movement in Mariboro. Burnes and Murray seem to take the lead on the Committee, one man whose name I do not know is very hostile and ere other man I am assured we shall

name I do not know is very hostile and one other man I am assured we shall one day win. They openly say that they want us to keep our hands off. I ssured them that this, as all other fields, is ours. All the conference was conducted in the most courteous manner. THE PEOPLE arrived to-day.

Fraternally, MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 21, 1898. To the General Committee of the Striking Shoemakers of Marlboro.

ing Shoemakers of Mariboro.
Gentlemen:—The Socialist Labor
party of this Commonwealth in the
person of the undersigned preferes
this request to your body, that you give
one hour at your headquarters at any
time during the day or evening to suit
the reconstitute of the purpose of a your convenience for the purpose of a course of lectures in Social Economics the following subjects:

1. Three Stages in the Production of

2. The Wage System.
3. Competition and Monopoly.

Trades Unions. Woman's Relation to the Labor Movement. 6. The Revolution in Industry.
These lectures are, of course, to be of

no expense to you. Awaiting a reply on Thursday next, I

am sincerely yours,
MARTHA MOORE AVERY,
571 Columbus avenue, Boston.

Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 23,1898.

Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 23,1898.

The Committee were well organized against me: had voted me ten minutes to the interview, but when I got inside they had not the courage to tell me the time limit, it came out later when Murray came in to help them out. They almost decided to let me go out and publish to the country that they would not let me speak before them, but thought of it and asked me to put it to the different trades in the craft. Thus you see I scored a victory which I regard better than their permission to speak, because it tells how very limportant they think the occasion to be. They tell me that each and every branch of the craft meets during the week.

I shall be obliged to go home on Friday to attend the Free Speech case so it may drag out but this talk that is going the round of the town will do as much good as my appearance before a union. I would that some of you could have been at the conference to see the power of the S. L. P.; it grips their lifeblood; there was but one man on the Committee who is not steeped in the uniquity of manipulating the influence of the trade unions to his personal advantage.

The workmen nominated the Mayor The Committee were well organized

The workmen nominated the Mayor and the Democrats endorsed him, and the Democrats nominated the Aldermen and the workmen endorsed them; so you see the "mad dance of the merry devils goes on."

Oh! the leader thought to win me by billing me that he thought the new party ought to be tried this year. "That is your party," said he, "I voted for it." I think politics must have been in trades unions some time here.
Fraternally.
MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

Marlboro, Dec. 6, 1898, 10:30 P. M.

l arrived in town to-night with the purpose to attend the delegate meeting of the 10 organizations which compose the shoe craft in this city.

I proceeded to their headquarters. and although it was but 7:35, I found he meeting adjourned.

On my way there I noticed that the City Hall was lighted, and I inquired of a policeman what was to take place there. He replied: "There is to be a Democratic rail." I put two and two logether and asked if the delegates had adjourned to attend the raily. I was answered in the affirmative. I turned below the rest into the hell.

hack and went into the hall.

At 8 o'clock there were not less than 700 men present. I assume that you know of the "Clizens Workmen's" party here which endorsed the Demoratic candidate for Mayor, and that the Democratic party endorsed the Workmen Aldermen. Trades Unions

e plunged into capitalist politics. uray, the strikers' chief agent, was the chairman of the meeting. The can-didate for Mayor was the first speaker. The word gentlemen was so often on his lips that it was evident to my mind that he had constantly to remind himself to flatter his audience. Then came the precious Harry Lloyd. He ac-counted for the many turnings of his litical coat by saying: "I was never Democrat save when the Democrats have a labor platform."—Harry, Harry, you know that the Democratic party sever had a labor platform! He reminded the roters that they should ininded the voters that they should have invited State Secretary Olin, having voted for him, and appealed as a friend of workmen that he should be better treated the next time. Next came the (to be seen to be known) Mayor of Lynn. A full mouthing tone PEOPLE—TWO

and a string of high sounding words in praise of himself was the sum of his

I seit the crime that was being per-perated upon the unoffending strikers.
I deliberated, Shall I ask for the floor?
I looked over the audience but could paper is an invitation to subscribe.

see no one familiar face: Yes, this is the time to make a statement on class politics. Just as the Mayor took his seat I went forward, "Mr. Chairman," I reiterated. Murray scented the situation and tryed not to recognize me. He called for three cheers for the candidates which, perhaps, owing to the confusion he had created by not recognizing me, were meekly responded to.

I appealed to the audience, shall I

I appealed to the audience, shall I have 15 minutes to address you. "Yes, yes," came from all parts of the hall. As I went upon the stage away flew as by magic the men who had so lately been in happy possession of it— one man only came forward and re-moved the chair that I might pass to the front of the stage. I began:

"Fellow workmen! I come not as a Democrat, I come not as a Republican, I do come as a Socialist sent here by the State Central Committee of Massathe State Central Committee of Massachusetts to address the striking shoeworkers upon the laws that govern the labor movement. I appeared before your Strike Committee with no definite result. I then went before the Building Committee; they would have me return to the Strike Committee. No, I could be sent to still another Committee but not back to one I had come from." At this point Mr. Murray came upon the stage and up to me saying, "I want to make an announcement." I, of course, courteously ceased speaking.

He said: "This lady has been hang-

courteously ceased speaking.

He said: "This lady has been hanging around for a long time asking to be allowed to speak. The people she represents went into the New Bedford strike and created a disturbance there. I advise you not to listen to her and as there is a rally in another hall, I hope you will immediately leave the hall." Instantly the audience arose to its feet, some hissing me and some crying to hear me—howling, whistling and shoutsome hissing me and some crying to hear me—howling, whistling and shouting went on—I raised my voice above the din and had succeeded in gaining attention of two or three hundred men when the janitor appeared upon the scene and turned out the lights save one poor blaze at the stage entrance; he said to me: "You can leave by the stage entrance." I knew better than to leave the crowd, so stood on the floor and talked to the men about me until to leave the crowd, so stood on the floor and talked to the men about me until the last light was put out. We then filed down the isle towards the lighted hallway, there again I made a halt, cryes of "Put her out," hissing and other demonstrations of cowardice were rife. When they became less frequent I said: "I go at my option, not at your say so. Of course, it is my pleasure to go when the lights are out. Let me bid you good night and say to you that I shall come again some day, then you will send for me. I can assure you that you will go into labor politics, but it will be minus the fakir element which encumbers it now and it will be sharply divided from the capitalist parwhich encounters to the capitalist par-ties, Democrat or Republican. You will then be a part of the genuine labor movement, I mean the Socialist Labor party and the Socialist Trade & Labor

While still on the stage, some men While still on the stage, some men came forward, one of whom I knew as a Boston comrade. A body-guard scemed at one point necessary as I got one or two vicious kicks while in the hallway. We passed down out through a wondering and dazed crowd of men.

I shall send out the literature when time enough has elansed to give the

time enough has elapsed to give the sheeworkers time to think. We must hold a public meeting.

Fraternally. MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

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The receipt of a sample copy of this

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To THE PEOPLE.—As the election is passed and the results substantially known, we can turn once more to the work of building up.

It was supposed that confusion was killed in Kansas; but such is not the case. It is only becoming the more confused.

Doster, Clemens and the rest of the gang of "Socialist Populists" are out now to "unite all the reform forces in one body, to wit, the "Social-Democracy." This means the Leedy gang with another label. We can expect from now on to hear of all the fakir element being vigorously pushed in this State. They will die hard, but their doom is surely sealed.

Why was Leedy's administration turned down? Because they ignored every pledge that they made to the people. It makes no difference whether their issue was true or false. The party's promises were broken. That caused them to be distrusted.

As Socialists we can reap a rich harvest. The stay-at-home vote was significant. As the saying coes: "We are from Missouri and most be shunned." The people are more and more realizing that the change must be shunned." The people are more and more realizing that the change must be interested in the past, and still survive is bound to be a mighty factor in the overthrow of the Doster-Clement on Socialism—but not of the Doster-Clement on Socialism—but not of the plagues that have been indicted upon it in the past, and still survive is bound to be a mighty factor in the overthrow of that worst of all plagues—CAPITALISM—when plainly shown the way.

The Comrade's suggestion in the "Correspondence Column" above the S. L. P. BUTTON was a good one. It iterature. It speaks for itself. Then, too, we should at all times be ready to speak right out to our fellow workers. Our primary school—THE S. T. & L. A.—should be fostered. The fakirs should be nailed on any and all occasions. Why can we not centralize our forces? The capitalist do any of the unemployed our task out the stay in the stay in

The Standard of the California Vote.

The Standard of the California Vote.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Secretary of State has informed me that official returns will probably be ready end of this week. So far as heard from 22 counties give us an average State vote of 6,700. This leaves 34 counties yet to hear from. It is the "average vote" cast for our party that will determine our official standing. To do this about 7,400 votes will be necessary, which we will surely make. This is a magnificent showing considering that Judge James G. Maguire ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket, a well known single taxer and "friend of the workingman"—a sort of John G. Altgold. The State "issue" was, "down with the railroad."

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 10.

That "Socialist" Mayor.

That "Socialist" Mayor.

To THE PEOPLE—Mr. J. Chase, Debsite Mayor-elect of Haverhill, spoke in Winchester, Mass., on Dec. 12. His speech convinced the undersigned that it is always well for a man to know what he is talking about before attempting to expound any theory.

At the close of an address which bristled with economic errors, tactical fallacies, compromising utterances, and the pride which goeth befor a fall. Mr. Chase seated himself at the rear of the stage, and one. White, who ration the Debsite State ticket, appeared at the front. Mr. White grassed a table with both ands, and thus supported, stammered out that the speaker hal spoken. As no one disputed this, Mr. White gained the courage to announce that the meeting was over. My sense of duty to the working class impelied me to arise and announce that it wasn't. This remark seemed to disturb Mr. White. He grasped the table more firmly than before and immediately retracted his statement.

I informed Mr. White that the audience was invited to ask questions, and inquired if the seeaker would answer them. Mr. White with some lingual difficulty observed that it was "characteristic of the S. L. P. to wish to understand what a speaker meant by his words, and that, even when non-Socialists were present." Still. If Mr. Chase was willing, he could answer questions. Then he said nothing for some minutes: neither did Mr. Chase. I was then forced to laquire of Chase if he appreciated the great and glorious opportunity that had been given him. Finally he came forward. I asked him about the Haverhill treachery, and even there in his own meeting, he was forced to dodge in such an evident way that the audience, new to all this work, saw at once that he could not defend himself. Comrade Malloney, then arose and asked if it were true that Chase would appoint regardless of party affiliations. Refore he could remember whether he would or not, Mr. White, in his "gentlemanly" way became violently abusive, making it evident that he stood in most abject fear of Comrade Mallon

of Comrade Malloney, and he finally refused to allow any more questions, nor moudd he permit the speaker to answer the one asked.

At this juncture, the most farcical incident of the evening occurred. A young man jumed to his feet and informed the chair that he was not a Socialist and would like to ask two questions. White, sure that the young man asked what would become of men of genius under Socialism? who would est venson, and who would eat conson, and who would eat confish?

These two questions have been asked every speaker that ever talked on the subject of Socialism, but they phased Mr. Chase, It wasn't a member of the S. L. P. who was after him now, but he setted as though it was, and started to dodge. A person who, I am informed, was Margaret Halle, shrieked to him to answer and to und stand on the order of his answering but to answer at once.

Mr. Chase finding himself cornered attempted to retreat, but finally he mansued to state that a public platform was no place for an expianation of Socialism, but that some time in the near future he would tell the young man more about the subject in ten minutes than he could learn from all the books ever written. Comrade MacDonald, seeing that questions were being answered, arose and demanded an explanation of some words the speaker had uttered on majority rule. Though given the floor Comrade MacDonald was not allowed to finish: Chase ran about the stage like a cat in a strange attic, and the chairman who had lost his head ordered the lights turned out. The people arose to go, and the lights were turned on again. Comrade Baker then tried to put a question to the speaker, but he at once left the stare. We took advantage of the crowd which remained and comrade Malloney answered in the lights were turned on again. Comrade he peaker, but he at once left the stare.

The S. D. P. would receive no more attention from us were it not for the fact that it claims to be Socialistic. Its leaders

are most profoundly ignorant of the simplest economic facts, and howl, not when Socialism is attacked, but when their ignorance is exposed.

W. J. CORCORAN, Jr. Stoneham, Mass., Dec. 12.

The Vote and the Work in Los Angeles, Cal.

The Vote and the Work in Los Angeles, Cal.

To THE PEOPLE.—The official count of the votes cast at the last election give Harriman, for Governor, 479 votes. Harriman runs behind the ticket. The cause of this is that there was a fierce fight gotten up in this State "whether the Southern Pacific railroad should run the affairs of the State or not." And it was pounded down to the people on every street corner to vote for Maguire, the Demo-Pop-Silver-Rep-United-Labor-etc. Fusion candidate: whatsoever and whomsoever else they might vote for they would be safe for Huntington's clutches. Sorry to see that even so many people swallowed the pill. Well, they know better now, and the poor middle-of-the-road Populists being actually without a home are dropping into our party already.

Section Los Angeles has gained over 20 new members since the election—sign of the times. We have gained enormously in the country districts, and we are about to organize Sections in every county and every Supervisorial District. In two years you will see California poil from 30,000 to 40,000 votes sure.

At present we in Los Angeles are very busy with the city campaign, which will be held Dec. 5. Candidates are up for every busy with the city campaign, which will be held Dec. 5. Candidates are up for every office, except 3 for Members of Schoolboard. Over 20,000 of our city platforms have been distributed all over the city, meetings are held in halls in every Ward and a grand rally on Dec. 4. in Music Hall, holding about 1.200 people. The new city charter will be debated between Judge Vickarter will be debated between Judge Vickarter will be framers of the charter; FOR and Job Harriman AGAINST the same.

Our propaganda meetings are held regularly every Sunday evening before a full ment and dance once every month. The organization of a brass band and quartett is well under way and some other schemes to keep the pot a-boiling in the "City of the Angeles."

LOS Angeles, Cal., Dec. 1.

Louis Rentleman.

Election Frauds in Pa.

Election Frauds in Pa.

To THE PEOPLE.—Post election developments show a degree of andacity on the part-of election officers here that is simply astounding. Not satisfied with counting out Socialist votes where no watchers were on guard, they even made returns indicating no Socialist Labor votes in divisions where as high as 16 votes were cast and counted in presence of Socialist watchers. This was done by making tally on one of the duplicate sheets, but taking care to omit the taily on the sheet which went to the Judges for final and official count, trusting that the matter would not be followed up. The Section has taken action, a lawyer has been secured to aid the District Attorney, and if clear cases of ballot theft are punishable under the "reign of law and order," several of our "good" citizens are booked for Moyamensing.

The Section has also determined to take part in the spring cumpaign and a fall ticket will be nominated. The outlook now is that a complete change will be made in the election laws of Pennsylvania at the coming session of the Legislature and Socialists throughout the State should closely watch developments. While the present law could hardly be worse, there is no telling what cunning rascality will do in a State controlled by the Honorable U. S. Senator Quay. Whatever comes, the Socialists should see to it that the new law embodies provisions enabling a voter to vote a straight ticket by making a single mark.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 14.

"As to Methods".

To THE PEOPLE.—In the issue of Dec. 4 my attention was directed to the editorial entitled "As to Methods." After a careful perusal I must say that it produced in my mind a state of comparative confusion, the tenor of the article seeming to antagonize the teachings hitherto expressed in the paper curing the two years or so that I have been a reader of it, and I san only hose that its purpose was to awaken a healthy discussion amongst the comrades at large, andthereby more firmly establish and corroborate the methods and tactics at present followed by the party, and which have been so successful in the past. As regards the comparison of the vote of the movement in the U. S. with various European countries, I must say that I cannot see how the workers here are asked to vote for an "abstraction," any more than the comrades in Europe. As the goal of Socialism has never yet been realized in any country, and cannot be until the working class have conquered the public powers, Socialism remains equally an abstraction in all countries. For this abstraction thousands of European Socialists have worked, fought, and died; men, who had they not been filled with the hope of realizing their ideal, could in many cases have made themselves comfortable in the ranks of the exploiting classes; and even yet the increase of the Socialist vote in Europe often results in the ruling classes taking more drastic measures for the repression of those whose classe-consciousness impels them to vote for an "abstraction." whose realization many of them in never hope to see. The strength of Socialism rests on the recognition of the classes structure is and the historical deduction therefrom that the future belongs to the working class. The S. L. P. speakers in this city (myself among the number) have constantly held before the workers the importance of voting for principles only, and ignoring individuals; that class-consciousness taking hore the socialist vote in any sense. In short, we have tried to make the movement a movement of "steel rods."

make the movement grow with mathematical precision: and I may say that the results have thoroughly justified our methods.

I do not agree that the election of S. L. P. candidates to certain offices "theoretically reachable," will accelerate the education of the worker who now votes a "split ticket," it having always appeared to me that such education is not so much the outcome of the "practical success" of Socialism: as of the practical failure of Capitalism. We need expend no energy upon the ideologic vote, or the vote of the unclear worker who must be encouraged by the "practical success" embodied in the election of individual S. L. P. candidates to offices "theoretically reachable." Such phenomena always accompany the class-conscious movement in the earlier stages of its development, and are but the shadow, for which the editorial proposes ito some extent that we drop the substance. The CLASS CONSCIOUS movement of the workers is the only motive power which is making and must make the movement amovement of "steel rods," the Social Revolution, inevitable and inexorable. It is the leaven which will leaven the whole lump, and not any particular part at the expense of the class, place the political side of our movement on the same basis as the old capitalist parties, and generally stulify the movement to his incident in the control of the Scientific Socialist. The election of S. L. P. candidates is as yet a secondary matter, which will be realized in its own good time, and it will only retard the movement of a CLASS-CONSCIOUS PROLETARIAT is the necessary basis upon which our candidates must rely for election, and its absence or even and not any particular part at the expense of the rest. Any departure from this position will. In my ordinon, only serve to accountate the individual at the expense of the class, place the political side of our movement on the same basis as the old capitalist parties, and generally stullify the movement, by introducing tactics that are not deductible from the position of the Scientific Socialist. The election of S. L., T. candidates is any set a secondary matter, which will be realized in its own good time, and it will only retard the movement if we aritheled means. The element of a CLASI S. CONSCIOUS PROLETARIAT is the necessary basis upon which our candidates must rely for election, and its absence or even reartial absence exposes the party to the dangers of such ineidents as the defection of Carey at Haverbill. A defection of the elected party, that he did not owe has election to the Socialists alone. Although not agreeing in the main with the editorial. I will not decry its usefulness, insamuch as it will give the Socialist comrades an opportunity to re-affirm their faith in the class struggle, andtheir adherence to the tactics that alone can be logically inferred from it.

To THE PEOPLE—In the editorial of the 4th inst headed, "As to Methods," you lit the nall on the head by showing it is necessary for us to make a more thorough agitation for candidates for the various legislative bodies.

It has been clearly demonstrated by previous elections that a large number or workingmen are willing to vote the ticket.

if they can see any chance of success. It is almost surprising that we should gain any vote when our speakers come before the people and discourage them by saying we have no chance of electing our candidates. There are thousands of workingmen, as I will prove now, that are willing its vote the ticket if they see any, chance of success. To prove this let rae cite the first time Comrade Jonas was the candidate in what was previously the 5th and now the 12th Assembly District. There the voters saw a chance of success and he received a larger vote than the head of the ticket; the following year, in 1896, he received a still larger vote.

When Comrade DeLeon ran in the 9th Congressional District he also received a larger vote than the head of the ticket on account of the vigorous agitation there. The same results in the 16th Assembly District. And if we will look over the whole legislative ticket anywhere, we will find that these candidates receive a larger vote than the head of the ticket invariably, and it is surprising to me after all these proofs that we have not paid more attention to this and that it has not been noticed by any of our comrades before.

My proposition would be as follows: that we, place the best speakers in the party as candidates in those Districts where our vote is largest and that we carry on the main agitation in those Districts and that our speakers should not use any such argument that there is no possibility of election. By proper agitation in this direction next year we should be able to elect several Cougressmen and Assemblymen in 1900.

Let us not ignore these facts and shape our agitation accordingly.

MAX ECKSTEIN.

New York, Dec. 5.

To THE PEOPLE.—I don't know why, but very often the simplicity of language is a stumbling block or bar to comprehension. Nothing is so invisible to most men as transparency—but with the straightness of vision usually possessed by Socialists, plain language should not be perplexing. But it seems, sometimes it is. Probably the majority of THE PEOPLE'S readers grasped at once the full meaning of "As to Methods," (written in the plainest English) on Dec. 4—and by this time, if there was darkness in the minority, it has been dispelled by a little thinking.

"There can be no question as to the party's tactics," says the editorial adviser, just let me add another—one already tried and found effective: Increase the vote for ALL the candidates on the ticket by all the means at your command, but reverse the order of war battles and concentrate at the strongest point is where there is a possibility of electing a man. Then let there be concentration of mental strength and financial strength if necessary—that we may gain strength of votes. Don't let it be forgotten that we are after local possibilities. We want everything we can get—and if capitalist tactics are shrewd and cunning, let us, if possible, play their own game ten times better. This is WAR. Let us not for a moment forget it. Let us put into our heads that sound statement, "The Socialist vote will rise from below upward." "As to Methods" came just in time. Read it once more. But I do not agree with Comrade Root in his admirable letter from Pittaburgh. The head of the ticket ShOULD be the brainlest, smartest and most energetic comrade we can induce to accept the place.

Boston, Dec. 12.

Boston, Dec. 12.

To THE PEOPLE.—The aditorial in THE PEOPLE of Dec. 4 as to change of methods met at once with my hearty approval, and all Socialists here with whom I have discussed it have given it their unqualified endorsement.

cussed it have given it their unqualined endorsement. It is a change which every one who has the party's progress and success at heart will see is absolutely necessary. It seemed to me to be the most significant contribution to our paper in years on internal metrers, inasmuch as that, if the change of methods therein suggested is generally adopted, it will prove to be a departure far reaching in its results to the upbuilding and advancement of our cause. It would not be true to say the editorial is timely, it is not, it is tardy, but "better late than never."

and advancement of our cause. It would not be true to say the editorial is timely, it is not, it is tardy, but "better late than never."

A short review of the career of the S. L. P. in Massachusetts and its present position will show at once the familiarity of THE PEOPLE with the movement here and the soundness of Judgment displayed in the editorial under discussion.

For seven years we have been in the field here as a political party, each year putting our strongest men on our State ticket and straining every energy, physical, mental and finaucial, to increase our Gubernntorial vote. And who will say that for the sacrifice, toll and money expended, the result has been at all commensurate? Have we not misdirected our efforts, lost sight of our platform, and by so doing heen fighting along the line of least results. Our platform deciares that "with a view to the misdirected our efforts, lost sight of our platform, and by so doing heen fighting along the line of least results. Our platform deciares that "with a view to the misdirected our efforts, lost sight of our platform, and by so doing heen fighting along the line of least results. Our platform deciares that "with a view to the workers," etc.: and then follows a list of demands, an 8-hour day, minimum wage, etc. Will these be secured by putting our abiest men and best efforts on the heads of our State or municipal tickets?

The workers are suffering; they are sadly in need of legislation to ameliorate their hard lot now, now; and not to any extent can they be induced to come to us except they can see a reasonable hope of present relief. On millious of them all appeals to the future for themselves or children fall flat and vold. The saying will bear repeating they are see a reasonable hope of present relief.

Let us stop putting our strongest men and best energies on heads of tickets impossible of election for years to come, and instead let us close up our forces to the last point of concentration and with our ablest materials make a determined on slaught on

lief with despatch and vigor; we could exhaust every resource to earry them through; and, if defeated, could go before the people and tell them why our measures in their behalf were not passed and it would not be long till they in their aroused indignation would give us the power necessary to legislate for them.

Yes, truly the vote will grow from the bottom up. The proof? It has done so on our State ticket for the past seven years.

There are to-day at least a dozen cities in this State the doors of whose Council and Aldemanic chambers stand wide open only waiting for us to use the methods necessary to win our passport to enter them. Will we do it? We will. When? At once—now, now.

Many thanks to THE PEOPLE from the Socialists of the "Old Bay State" for the able and correct analysis of the situation here, as well as throughout the country, and the effective means it has proposed to meet it.

JAMES C. HEFFERNAN, Branch Ward 9, Section Boston,

JAMES C. HEFFERNAN, Branch Ward 9, Section Boston, on, Dec. 12.

A Card from Comrade Ruther.

co-workers, and to those who have already seen years of hard fighting in the party your election will come as a great cu-couragement and joy. We remain.

Yours Fraternally,
STONEHAM SECTION, S. L. P.
Per W. J. CORCORAN, Secretary.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be consi 'ered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

J. A. D., PITTSBURGH, PA.—We never heard that Eugene V. Debs was disfran-chised. Where did you get the idea from? D. M'K., TEONIE, B. C.—Read the So-cialist Almanac and the works advertised by the Labor News Co. in these columns.

B. J. J. WORCESTER, MASS.—Buckle's "History of Civilization in England," like all such books, is useful only to the Socialist. He carries with him a healthy intellectual stomach that digests the good and rejects the bad. To the Socialist Euckle's book furnishes many a valuable point—just as David A. Well's "Some Recent Economic Changes"; and yet, from the Socialist, i. e., from the scientific standpoint both books are full of absurdifies.

G. R. B., NEW YORK.—Air is not a "use value." When treating of "use values" one has definite quantity in mind. "Use value is an attribute of "merchandise" or of a product of dabor. Air is none such.

S. B., CLEVELAND. O .- You would 1

S. B., CLEVELAND. O.—You would make a very poor farmer were you to apply to the domain of agriculture the principle you indicate on the domain of social science. If, because so many Populists are now coming over to Socialism Populism should never be attacked, then, why not say that, because the summer brings on the season for the growth of vegetation, THEREFORE all one has to do is to let the sun burn away; plowing, and sowing, etc., are all useless, and wrongfullest of all is the opening of an umbrella to keep the sun off and protect the sower from a sunstroke. No same farmer would proceed from that theory. Even granting that Populism was, as you claim, as beneficent as the sun to vegetation, the only way to utilize it was to treat it as it was by THE PEOPLE. Had it been treated otherwise, codiled and approved and never hostilized (you mean criticized) you would not now see so many Populists coming over, for the simple reason that there would not be anything to corner to. Nor is this a theory. The party has behind it its experience with the Greenback movement. If treated that movement has you would now have had it treat Populism, and the result of such tactics was that when Greenbackism went down there was no S. L. P. to speak of. The only use that Populism could be put to it was put to by the party; despite all pressure to the contrary, it was criticised, the faise pretences of its lods were exposed, its insincerity was lashed, its faise principles were opposed. Thanks to that, and to flat only, is there now an S. L. P. where the dischange and the conditions that prevailed when the maxim was first uttered.

T. K., STONEHAM, MASS.—We are waiting to hear from you, as you asked us to, before publishing the call for the State Organizer. The matted is in type.

J. K., NEW YORK.—The opinion that therefore, Socialism is impossible, and that, therefore, Socialism is impossible, and

the way, read carefully this issue a article,
"The Social Question."

G. ALBANY, N. Y.—It is not simply to
"keep alive the memory of a wrong" that
the "Seldenberg Spectre" has been and is
kept up. The purpose is to keep alive the
experience there made, and that is important. It is important because, at the
strike, the international committee, succeeded in making people believe the strike
was against a reduction. It is under that
false pretence that it managed to oust the
falseness of the pretence, the international
fakirs will not be able to try the same
game over again; they would get bounced.
Do you notice that they have not dared to
strike again against a shop where Alliance
men are at work?

G. W. RICHMOND, VA.—The better

strike again against a shop where Alliance men are at work?

G. W. RICHMOND. VA.—The better your Union is, the purer its men and the nobler and more intelligent its purposes, all the more necessary is its joining the Socialist. Trade & Labor Alliance. The simplest Union has made the experience that, if it stands alone, the good it stands for is not so attainable and is ever in danger. Hence the Union has to establish relations beyond its own town and become national, even international. This being thus, it is every genuinely progressive Union's duty to promote in sister organizations the same principles that it holds: and that is best done by joining the S. T. & L. A. Otherwise the fakirs will swamp you.

L. A. Otherwise the fakirs will swamp you.

R. C. C. DALLAS, TEX.—Hold up the colors undeterred, nor ever imagine you can gain anything by "overlooking differences." Wisdom and honor, in the Labor Movement, combine to teach that the surest way to make friends is to draw sharp fixing the differences, rather than to blur them. Only then can people understand each other; only then can they realize whether or no they actually differ and to what extent; only then can they across to possible, can either side hope for a true convert; and only then can future emitties be avoided. People who, by blurring the line that divides them, "come together and imagine they are together, are bound to fall out with rancor. Look out for that snag.

L. S. B., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—No Sir; thit is not a year of "Socialist victories" in Massachusetts. It is the year of just one Socialist victory.—that of Comrade Ruther in Holyoke. We can be as pleased as we like, and may justly be so with that one, but we can't make it "several victories." Or do you perchance call the Haverhill farce a Socialist victory. No, thank you.

H. C., NEWARK, N. J.—Send report of the banquet for, publication. W. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Your contri-bution was acknowledged in the "Abend-blatt," Sept. 28, this year.

General Agitation Fund.

Total --- HENRY KUHN, Secretary,

Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund. Previously acknowledged \$2,274.13
G. Kleindient, Jam. Plains, Mass. 2.50
No Name. New York City. 15
Little Billy, Newark, N. y. 2)

Total HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

and a little house upon it, is taxed to

and a little house apparate the utmost limit.

9. We denounce the contract system on public work as an unmifigated fraud; purely as system of capitalistic exploitation in the interests of middlemen and labor-sweaters as exemplified by Bill, the Duke of Trinidad; a system that produces worthless shin-plaster pavements at monopolistic prices. These well known facts fully justify the demand of the Socialist Labor party, that public work shall be per-formed by the direct system of muni-cipal employment. We desire to recipal employment. We desire to re-mind the public at large that it is through the contract system that some of our city "Bosses" have become rich

of our city "Bosses" have become rich and arrogant and that this system is undoubtedly one of the most prolific sources of political corruption that poisons our body politic.

10. We denounce the conspiracy entered into by the Secretary of War that resulted in the stealing of a part of the Duquene wharf. With one member of a family on one side of city, another owning a garbage nuisance on the other side and the Duke of Trinithe other side and the Duke of Trini dad having an option on everything in between, the public may well ask: WHERE DO WE COME IN?

11. We demand an annual auditing of the city accounts, together with a full public report of the same previous to the annual city elections.

12. We desire to remind the people of

Pittsburg that the expenditures of the city in 1890 were less than \$4,000,000; 1895 expenditures were \$5,346,400 and in 1896-\$5,647,463. During that time bonds were issued and the pro-ceeds spent, to the amount of \$6,250,000. Total expenditures in two years \$16, 648.863. The appropriations asked for this year were: Charities, \$155,242. Department Public Safety, \$1,128, 869,96; Department Public Works, \$2,223,641,24; Education, \$773,650 making a total of \$4,281,403.20; to be \$773,650 added to this are Sinking Funds, \$528. 000; interest and State tax, \$800,000 salary of City Officers, \$100,000; judge ments. \$500,000; Assessor's Office \$20,000; Contingent Fund, \$30,000 Finance Fund, \$20,000; Printing, \$25. 000; Adversing Delinquent Tax, \$10, 000. - Elections, \$2,000; a total expense of \$6 318 603 20. In Controller Gourof \$6,318,603.20. In Controller Gourley's report, issued last February, the expenses for this year are put at \$6,558,271, still leaving a deficit of \$1,500,000. This is capitalistic government in Pittsburg. In the face of these facts, objections to Socialism must be farfetched.

13. We desire it to be distinctly un-13. We desire it to be distinctly understood that the Socialist Labor party is not a "Reform party." We recognize the fact, that under the present capitalistic system, all governments whether city, State, or national, have become the private property of the Capitalist Class, and are therefore hopelessly corrupt. We are not so superficial and visionary as to expect to "Reform the unreformable." We know that these forms of government have long since passed all possibilities of "Reform." We are a "Revolutionary uncompromisingly opposed to abuses and misgovernment Thes abuses in society spring our economic system and are fortified behind special legislation passed by the two capitalist parties, and we desire to remind you that in municipal misgovernment, Republican Pittsburg is only equaled by Democratic New York and Chicago. This unrealistic new legislation of the control of t speakable municipal corruption is just what Republicans and Democrats have made it. Therefore, when we see Democrats assuming airs of moral or intellectual superiority over Republicans, or vice versa, it only excites our laughter, and when we hear of "Reform" it reminds us of the climax of burlesque reformer is perpetually tinkering with effects, leaving the system a cause untouched. "Reform" only means a patching up of old and worn out institutions and therefore a further prolongation of the present miserable con-ditions. Away with such ignorant and short-sighted policy. Let us destroy this system of capitalistic exploitation fortified by capitalistic governments and rear in its place a government of the people, for the people and by the people—the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth. We hold that the true theory of government is that the machinery of government should be own. chinery of government should be own-ed and operated by the people collec-tively and that the true theory of econtion and distribution of commodities, or in other words, capital, should be owned by the whole people collectively, so that the worker shall receive the full value of his or her labor; and not as by a small class of individual capitalists who perform no useful service as such, but receive rents, interest and profits; and operated by a class of lawho receive as wages a con stantly decreasing portion of this product, as is shown by the U. S. Census Reports. With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor, the Socialist Labor party presents the following declarations and demands for the municipal campaign of 1899 in Pittsburg and Alleghepy and piedges its candidates, if elected, to do their utmost for their adoption.

PLATFORM

1. We declare our unfattering alle-

giance to the principles as set forth in the National Platform of the party. 2. Abolition of contract labor; all city work to be given directly by the municipality without the intervention municipality without the intervention of contractor or middlemen and that steps be immediately taken to secure the municipal ownership of railroads, electric light and power plants, gas works and all social services and industries, requiring municipal administration; the employes to elect their own superior officers, and no employe to be discharged for political reasons.

3. All public franchises now in force to be revoked and that all such services be operated by the municipality.

to be revoked and that all such services be operated by the municipality.

4. All property, without any exceptions to be classed and assessed alike for taxable purposes.

5. We demand the full and absolute equality of the sexes. Equal pay for equal services rendered. Prohibition of female labor under conditions detrimental to health or morality.

be compulsory. The benefits of the public school system to be made accessible to all by supplying, where necessary, free clothing and meals to

7. The establishment of a public employment bureau which shall be con-ducted at the expense of the city.

Employment of the unemployed by 8. Employment of the unemployed by public authorities; and that no person shall be detained or punished for vagrancy until said person, being phy-sically able, shall have refused an offer by the authorities of a chance to earn a living at wages not less than the aver-age wages of unskilled labor.

9. The establishment of a city medi-cal department, so that competent

medical attendance may be had at minimum cost, or free, when necessary.

10. The establishment and mainte-

nance of depots for storing and selling to the people fuel in small quantities 11. The city to furnish in convenient

localitics as many commodious bath houses as may be needed; the use of the same to be free to the public.

12. The establishment of workingmen's homes, whereby working people, under certain conditions, may secure the best of borne comforts and healthy.

the best of home comforts and healthy surroundings at minimum cost. 13. That steps be taken to abolish the

13. That steps be taken to aroust the veto power of the Mayor and to substitute for minority representation proportional representation with initiative and referendum and imperative mandate

14. The free use of halls and public buildings for the free public discussion

without discrimination.
15. Liberty of individual speech and action as citizens without interference

of employers.

These resolutions and platform were adopted with cheers from the assem-bled Socialists, and then the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the municipal elections in Pittsburg, Chairman John R. Root was first placed in nomination for nation, on the ground that he had been in the field too often already, and it would be better for some of the younger members to push to the front. Valentine Remmel, secretary of the Pittsburg Section of the party, was prevailed upon to stand for Mayor, as he is a representative of the United Labor League, and also of the A. F. G. W. U. Charles E. Rupp was then nominated for City Controller, without any trouble, and William Cowan accepted the nomination for City Treas-Comrade Cowan is a member of the Window Glass Workers' Association.

For Mayor of Allegheny, William Eberle was unanimously chosen, the comrades absolutely refusing to allow him to decline the honor. He tried his best to push the nomination aside, but the convention would not have it.

A Committee on Nomination Papers

was then appointed, consisting of John Zellhorn, Henry Peters, James Simp-son and James Dickens. This Committee will have charge of getting the nomination papers signed and getting the names of the candidates on the

No nominations were made for Ward officers, it being adjudged best to leave that matter to the Ward Committees. The convention then adjourned.

The Section of Pittsburg holds week ly public meetings at its headquarters every Sunday afternoon, at 3 p. m. Comrade Hickey, who recently rolled Pat Dolan, will soon again be in the city on his way to the West.

LOS ANCELES.

(Continued from page 3.)

the legal profession in Southern California. The result of the election gives Geo.

Martin, candidate for Mayor, 420 votes, the balance of the ticket averaging 575. Osgood and Van Renselaer, the one a candidate for the City Council, and the other for School Director, received 180 and 239 votes respectively. This was in the 4th and 5th Wards, the most fashionable in the city. The proposed new charter, plutocratic and anti-Soc stic, was defeated by a good majority.

Keep your eye on Section Los Angeles.

JAMES T. VAN RENSSELAER.

Social Question.

(Continued from page 1.)

all control over the fruits of their toil. The economic power thus conferred upon the capitalist class by the capital-ist system of property, together with the struggle that competition among its own members brings on, enables and compels it to take advantage of the dependence upon it of the masses of the people. The share of these in the wealth they produce becomes ever smaller, and the abundance that is pro-ducable remains unproducable, because production is carried on by capitalism exclusively for the private profit of the small class of capitalists, and is discontinued or slackened up as soon as private profit for that small class fails to be in sight.

Thus the capacity of the modern system of co-operative production, to carry man into civilized society is paralyzed by this private ownership of the machinery of production. The race stands before the very gates of Civilization, but is debarred entrance by the capitalist system of property, and is held at a standstill.

No. 4. IN WHAT CONSISTS THE CONTRATICTION BETWEEN THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM OF PROPERTY AND MODERN PRO-DUCTIVE FORCES, WHAT IN-CREASES THE CONTRADIC-TION?

The reason why the capitalist system of property does thus block the path towards Civilization lies in the contradiction that there is between it and the modern forces of production, i. e., the tool; and the contradiction consists in the continuance of ac individual system of property in the tool despite the fact that the individual system of equal services rendered. Prohibition of femaic labor under conditions detrimental to health or morality.

6. We demand a law to be strictly enforced prohibiting the employment of children of school age. Education of children under fifteen years of age to

that the collective system of production alone is possible, the private or indivi-dual system of property of the tool can-not choose but to place it in the hands of a few, thus stripping the masses of all proprietary right in it, with the in-evitable result of enslaving them in the prison of poverty with toll, while set-ting the small class of tool-owning priting the small class of tool-owning pri vate individuals free from all toil in luxurious idleness. The small tool that could be individually operated in the days of individual production could safely be, and was consistently enough. held in private or individual hands. On the contrary, however, the mammoth tool of the present co-operative or col-lective stage of production in our social development, a tool that cannot possibly be operated individually, but only collectively, cannot be consistently kept under individual ownership without so cial dislocation;--its logical system of ownership is collective ownership, as collective as it is operated.

Nor are the evils that spring from the social dislocation brought on by the contradiction between the present syscontradiction between the present sys-tem of property, evils of a stationary character. If they were, society might accommodate itself by growing accus-tomed to them. These evils are of a growing nature. Highly developed though the modern tool is, it is yet cap-able of much higher perfection, and the convertition among capitalists steadily competition among capitalists steadily stimulates its further development. Every step in that direction intensifies the collective nature of modern production, and, seeing the system of property remains individual, the contradic tion between the two becomes sharper sharpening thereby the evils it original ly introduced, and rendering them more and more unbearable.

No. 5. WHAT IS MEANT BY PAIN FUL CONVULSIONS?

Among these evils, the most astrous are the crises-those painful financial and commercial convulsions to which capitalist society is periodically doomed, and which, like the fits of epileptics, grow in frequency, in length and in vehemence. The individually owned tool of production in a collectively working society cannot but periodically throw upon the markets an amount of goods greatly in excess of the declining purchasing capacity of the masses, thus bringing on a stop-page of the wheels of industry and exchange, with its long train of suffering.

That this condition of things cannot last is generally admitted. There also is among the ranks of the discontented a closer agreement than would seem at first sight upon the root of the ins that afflict our people. The afflicted classes afflict our people. The afflicted classes are the proletariat or working class, and the middle, or that class that has not yet been driven into the ranks of not yet been driven into the ranks of proletarianism, but feels the ground slipping under it. Both classes—the former knowingly, the latter instinctively—have, in so far as they have organized themselves, proceeded from the correct premises that the root of the evil lies in the contradiction that exists between the modern system of exists between the modern system of production and the system of property and what is more, both have knowingly set their faces to the removal of the evil-breeding contradiction; only, each proposes a different method.

There are two ways of removing the contradiction that exists in the collective operation of privately owned tools Reduce production from its pres-nt co-operative back to its former in-

dividual stage, and thus make it tally with the individual system of property.

2. Transform the system of property from the individual into the collective and thus make it tally with the co-operative system of production.

The first was the method adopted by the Farmers' Alliance, which eventually developed into the People's party, and, in the late Presidential campaign, set up William J. Bryan as its standard bearer. This method is impossible of realization: Social development, no more than a river can be driven backward. But even if possible, its effect would simply be to drive the human race back fom the portals of Civiliza-tion before which it now stands. Individual production must be carried on with paltry tools that are unable to yield that abundance without which popular well-being is impossible.

The second method is the method of the class-conscious proletariat, which, organized on the platform of the Socialist Labor party, polled this year over 80,000 votes in the nation. Its method is bound to prevail, because it is along the evolutionary line, along which the race has travelled in its development from the stage of Barbarism and its aspiration to that of Civiliza-tion. The transformation of the individual system of property into the col-lective, is the cutting of the navel string, which, useful in the past, can now only serve to strangle the the new era that the past has ripened in its womb; it is the preserving for mankind of all the conquests of its collective genius, and the ushering in of the rule of Civilization.

In order to accommodate comrades who wish to subscribe to two or more of the party's organs, we have made arrange-ments for reduced rates as follows: THE PEOPLE (50c.) and the "Tocsin" (50c.) both for 8)c. a year; THE PEOPLE and the "Class Struggle" ("New Charter") (50c.) both for 80c. a year; or all three (at regular rates \$1.50) for \$1.20 a year.

These offers will remain in force until

withdrawn by notice in these columns

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

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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.

SOCIALIST 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.

National Executive Committee.

Session held Dec. 13, with A. S. Brown in the chair. The financial report for week ending Dec. 10 showed receipts, \$181.20; expenditures, \$120.68.

The Committee on the Detroit troubles reported and were instructed to present, at next meeting, resolutions in consonance with their recommendation.

A-communication from the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A. was laid over to be made the first order of business at the next meeting. Section Danbury reported that the various Sections there have amalgamated into one and a charter was asked for. Granted. Sections Long Island City, N. Y., and Buena Vista, Pa., asked for a copy of the new charter. The fee of 50c accompanied the applications and they were granted.

New Sections were organized at: Murphysioro, Ill., and Neperan, N. Y., and charters granted.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

charters granted. L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

charters granted.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

Session of Dec. 20, with J. H. Santer in the chair. Absent: Kinneally and Stahl, the latter excussed. The financial report for the week ending Dec. 17 showed receipts \$101.78; expenditures, \$179.97.

The request of the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. in regard to the press room of the "Abendblatt," was then taken up. It was resolved that, since the matter does not involve questions of principle, but is rather one of detail, it be referred to the G. E. B. for settlement.

Section Peoria, Ill., sent a warning against one Carl Presser, for publication in the "Vorwaerts." Said Presser, a machinist by trade, after worming himself into the confidence of the comrades, was housed add fed by the secretary of the Section, secured work, and when pay-lay came, disappeared with an overcoat, several boxes of cigars and \$5 in money. The warning was ordered published as requested. The Irish Socialist Republican party sent a communication expressing thanks for the sending out of the subscription lists for "The Workers' Republic."

The Committee on the Detroit matter reported its finding as follows:

"Your Committee on the Detroit matter rafter chrefully reading the report of Comrade B. F. Keinard and the testimony taken by him, find as follows:

The Committee on the Detroit matter after chrefully reading the report of Comrade B. F. Keinard and the testimony taken by him, find as follows:

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The Committee on the Detroit matter, after chrefully reading the report of Comrade B. F. Keinard and the testimony taken by him, find as follows:

That there was a wholesale remission of dues only in individual cases and for cause. 2. That the charges of M. Meyer against the C. L. U. are correct and Meyer is justified in his position in the matter. 3. That all actions of Section Detroit, since the said remission, are void in see far as they were carri

Charters were granted to new Sections in Vallejo, Cat.; Souderton, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Peabody and Wakefield, Mass, L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary,

Canada.

LONDON, Ont.—The following ticket will go to the polls:
Mayor—Fred. J. Darch.
Water Commissioner—Henry B. Ashplant.
Aldermen—2nd Ward: A. B. Barter: 3rd
Ward: David Ross; 4th Ward: James Farrar; 5th Ward: J. Appietor; 6th Ward:
E. M. Westland, J. J. Appietor; 6th Ward:
School Trustees—2nd Ward: Jessie E. E. M. Westland. School Trustees-2nd Ward: Jessie E. Barter; 6th Ward: Marie Westland.

SAGINAW.—Saturday, Dec. 31, Section Saginaw, S. L. P. will give a Social Dance in C. L. U. Hall, on Jefferson street. The public is invited.

New York.

NEW YORK CITY.—First lecture of the Young Men's Socialist Educational Club will be held Sunday evening, Dec. 25, 1898, at the Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C; the lec-turer will be Comrade Arthur Keep on the subject of "Poverty."

NEW YORK CITY.—At the last regular meeting of the Socialist Club of New York, held on Dec. 5, 1838, at 100 Clinton street, it was decided that all montes of treasury of said club be donated to the 9th Congressional District, S. L. P., and Club dissolved.

R. ASCH, ex-Secretary.

BUFFALO.—This Sunday, Dec. 25, the Section Buffalo, S. L. P., will hold a Christ-mas Festival, at 4 p. m., at the Filimore mas restrual, at 4 p. m., at the rimmore Theatre Hall, corner Fillmore avenue and Broadway. Tickets, 10 cents a person at the Labor Lyceum, 676 Genesee street: at the hall they will cost 25 cents. Children free. Programme contains many comical and attractive features for the comrades as well as for their children.

Sunday, Jan. 1, at 8 p. m., the American Branch will hold at the Labor Lyceum a discussion meeting at which discussion will be continued on the subject: "Will munici-pal ownership of so-called 'natural monopo-lies' be of any benefit for the proletariat?"

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.—The County Convention of Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., was held last Sunday afternoon in the Labor Lyceum. The following nominations for the spring election were made: For Mayor, Chas. A. Hall: City Solicitor, Marcelus Wait; Magistrates, Herman Kreimer and Ernst Broennie. The various Branches were also instructed to make nominations for Councilmen in their respective Wards. Courade Thos. Hickey was present and delivered a very inspiring address. Resolutions were received from a Committee of the 16th A. D. of New York in reference to establishing a DAILY PEOPLE and requesting Section Philadelphia to send 3 delegates to a conference which will be held Jan. S. 1899. As Section Philadelphia will not have a regular meeting previous to this date it has been decided to call a special meeting, to discuss the above resolutions, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock, in the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets, at which every member is earnestly urged to be present.

PHILADELPHIA.—At the Section meeting held on Sunday, Dec. 10, it was ordered that the sincere thinks of the Section be expressed in THE PEOPLE to the organizations and individuals who gave so liberally to the campaign fund of Section Philadelphia in the late election.

PHILADELPHIA—Section Philadelphia, after thoroughly investigating the inquiries concerning Courade Herman Kreimer and coming from a so-called party member of Camden, N. J., hereby states that the said Herman Kreimer is a loyal member in good standing and has never committed an act, as inferred, that would bring discredit to the party.

PITTSBURGH.—A Grand Ball. The first annual Lithuanian S. L. P. Ball for the benefit of the campaign fand and for literature, will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1898, in Odd Fellows' Hall, 18th and Sarah streets, S. S. Commencing at 7 p. m. Admission 50 cents. Ladles free.

HICKEY'S TOUR IN PENNSYLVA-NIA.—Philadelphia. Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 17 and 18; Sonderton, Monday, Dec. 19; Quakertown, Tuesday, Dec. 20; Read-

ing, Wednesday, Dec. 21; Hamburg, Thursday, Dec. 22; Scranton, Friday, Dec. 23; Duryea, Saturday, Dec. 24; Maitbe, Monday, Dec. 26; Witkesbarre, Tuesday, Dec. 27; Hazelton, Wednesday, Dec. 28; Shenandoah, Thursday, Dec. 29; Gilberton, Friday, Dec. 30; Shamokin, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Trades' and Societies' Cale

Standing advertisements of Trades Union other Societies (not exceeding lines) will be inserted under this beas hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annun Organizations should not lose such as

portunity of advertising their places

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Data street, Room 96, New York City. Ge-eral Secretary: William L. Brower, Financial Secretary Murphy, General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 2d au 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1st Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION NEW YORK. Meets at 2:30 every day afternoon at 64 E. 4th street, 3 York City. All bona-fide trade and at Unions should be represented. Con nications are to be sent to the Cor ponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 E 4th street, New York City.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. To County Committee representing the 8 tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., the hall of Essex County Socialist Co. 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 18

21st. WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P., Breel lyn. Lectures on political, economic a social questions at the Club House. Myrtle avenue, every Sunday evening Regular meetings every first and this Monday.

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

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTO NATIONAL UNION No. 93. Office a Employment Bureau; 64 East 4th street. 64 East 7th street. 65 Ea

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINE) meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday ev-ing at the Labor Lycenm. 64 East street. Secretary: PETER STAP

GERMAN WAITERS' UNION OF THE YORK. Office: 385 Bowery, Union in 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at p. m. Board of Supervisors meets exceeded by the control of the control

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every mouth at 10:30 o'clock a. n.,
Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 138-10
avenue, New York City, Subscription
ders taken for the Scand, Socialist we
ly, Scand, Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTE & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of a & L. A. Hendquarters, 64 East street, Labor Lyceum, Regular meet every Thursday evening at 8 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CIETY OF YIRKVILLE meets or Monday evening at 206 E' 88th st, T Society aims to educate its member a thorough knowledge of Socialism means of discussions and debates. Co and join.

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Address all communications to HES STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 34 onue, Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fo

of the United States of America, The address of the Financial Secret of the Executive Committee is: REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible He Boom 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N.

PROVIDENCE.—A meeting for the purpose of completing the organization of the karl Marx Class, which is to take up the study of "Capital" this winter, will take place in Textile Hall, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock. All comrades who are desirous of perfecting their knowledge of Socialism and who recognize that deep and serious study is essential to that perfection are earnestly solicited to join the class.

Ceneral Executive Board, S. T. & L.A The regular meeting of the G. E. B. was held on Thursday evening. Dec. 15, at the headquarters, 23 Duane street. Hoffman, chairman.

held on Thursday evening. Dec. 15, at the headquarters, 23 Duane street. Hoffman, chalrman.
Charter granted to the Providence Progressive Machinist Union of Providence R. I.
Communications: One from Pittsburg, Pa., stating steps were being taken to organize a District Alliance. One from the District Council of Textile Workers of Providence, R. I., on a special organizer for the textile industry: referred to secretary for final arrangement. One from D. A. 12, Philadelphia, giving further information on L. A. 25 (Painters and Paperhangers); the General Secretary had answered, giving a basis upon which the matter could be settled: action of the Secretary endorsed; in the same communication Secretary Keller stated that five Locals attached to D. A. 12 had contributed \$215 towards the campaign fund of the S. L. P.
Communications were also received from the following comrades: John Clark, Montreal, Canada; J. H. Gray, Scranton, Pa.; H. Wehner, Secretary D. A. S. Boston, Mass.; Julian Pierce, Washington, D. C.; M. Freedman, Trenton, N. J.; D. M. Alegg, East St. Louls, Ill.; also from Kansas City, Mo.; Albany, N. Y.; Olneyville, R. L. Washington, D. C.; Newark, N. J.; London, Ont.; and New York City, N. Y., requesting general information and remitting dues, etc.
It was decided to walf no longer for the vote of L. A. s and D. A.'s on the amendments of the Buffallo convention, to close the ballot, and announce it as it now stands:

1. Shall the conventions of the Socialist.

1. Shall the conventions of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance be held annually or blannually?-For annual, 26: for bl-

1. Shall the conventions of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance be held annually or bl-annually?—For annual, 26; for bl-annual, 10.

2. Shall the date of holding the conventions 'e determined, as now, by a general vote of L. A.'s or shall they be held on third Monday in September?—For third Morday in Sept. 32: against, 5.

3. Shall the conventions be constituted of delegates from the District Alliances, one delegate for every two hundred members in good standing in the D. A. according to the quarterly fluancial report of June 30?—For, 27; against, 9.

4. Shall the dues payable to the General Executive Board be one cent per month for each member of Local Assemblies in good standing:—For, 32; against, 5.

5. Shall there be leviéd a mileage assessment of one cent per quarter on each member, the same to be used to equalize the railroad expenses of delegates to conventions?—For, 31; against, 5.

6. Shall it be mandatory on the members of the Local Alliances to subscribe to the party press?—For, 6; against, 29.

7. Shall there be only one mixed alliance affiliated with a District Alliance, and said mixed, alliance only be composed of trades not already organized into the S. T. & L. A. -For, 9; against, 28.

8. Shall it be mandatory on all L. A. to furnish each member with a paper either of the S. T. & L. A. or the S. T. P. of his or her language?—For, 6; against, 29.

D. A. 4. Newark, N. J., requested the Counties of Essex, Hudson, Bergen, Union and Passalc as their jurisdiction, with headquarters in Newark; granned.

The Secretary was instructed to Inquire of the Locals and Districts whether they favored establishing a special organizer fund by voluntary contributions.

It was decided to issue no stamps for the Edward of the Counties of Fisex, Hudson, Bergen, Union and Passalc as their jurisdiction, with headquarters in Newark; granned.

The Secretary was instructed to Inquire of the Locals and Districts whether they favored establishing a special organizer fund by voluntary contributions.

It was decided to issue

To Socialist Lithographers.

The Socialist Lithographers of Greater New York, organized a Local Alliance of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance a few months ago. It is steadily increasing in membership and actively engaged in disseminating the doctrines of new Trades Unionism in the Metropolis, much to the discomiture of the fakirs. It wishes to organize similar Alliances wherever possible, and, therefore, invites the earnest co-operation of every comrade employed at lithography, no matter what branch, or of what sex.

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