

standpoint of the exploited wage work-ing class and its interests. Not in a narrow spirit, but from conviction that there is no right superior to that of the class which performs the useful work and produces the wealth of the world. By numerical predominance alone, daily increasing, the welfare and inter-

of this class become more and identical with those of organized

vite chaos. Let it squirm, then, caught in the act of its own contriving. Franchises for fifty years! Why not Franchises for fifty years! Why not declare them perpetual? Barriers to the capitalist reformer-chaff before the whirlwind of the Socialist Revolution!

the rascals chosen as fit representa-tives of its interests. It dares not cut the mesh of legality. That were to in-

blue, contrained the following dishes: Hothouse strawberries. Boiled white fish. Point shirley. Asparagus omelette. Brolled chicken on tonst. Potterhouse steak and freah mushrooms. Buckwheat cakes a la McKinley. Vermont maple syrup. Coffee. Wafers. Cocoa. After breakfast Mrs. McKinley and

her party went into their private par-lor, where they talked and chatted and

All day they huddled together there, famished and half frozen. When night

came they crept into a vacant house adjoining the one from which they had been evicted. Some one saw them enter the place, and took it upon himself to inform the agent for the building, David J. Molloy, of Atlantic and Sneand Gompers from a cigar factory into a lucrative office with prospects of capitalist favors as a reward for his rigid "conservatism."

Who but you, comrades, are to clean the field of these disgusting pests Who but you from whose eyes the scales have fallen should stand be-tween the vile ambitions of the labor crook and the working class? No host Brown ... Butler ... 2 69 12 2 51 hampaign liark lermont linton 197 187 2,254 awford hyshoga (Cleveland)...484 1,614

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society as a whole. To awaken this class to a consciousness of its true po-sition; to inspire it with the knowledge to he revolutionary part it is destined to play in the generation of society; to lead it in the conquest of civil powers that the supremacy of its interests may be established; this is the aim and mission of the Socialist Labor party. Municipalization in the hands of the

capitalist is a radically different propocated by the Socialists. Municipal ownership of public utilities appeals with peculiar force to the so-called middle class, that fringe of the capital-it class composed of petty traders and

all property holders. For this section to maintain itself as a part of the exploiting class some bessure of relief has become an rgent necessity. Its purpose is not togressive but reactionary. It advo-tes municipal control in much the me spirit that it blindly whacks at trusts and the department stores. There is a vague hope that in some Tay the channels of concentration can blocked and the flow of wealth unced into their little starving patches. But of what concern is it to the ex-licted class, from which this wealth aqu eezed, whether it flows in a few d streams or is ditched into a thou and petty rivulets?

ther object the middle class seeks anomer object the induce cass serves by sain through municipalization is a feature of relief from the burden of faration which falls on its straitened becomes with particular severity. By titution of the municipality for capitalist it would without comSECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.

# ANOTHER SQUEEZE.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y .- The sav ings banks have reduced the interest to 3½ per cent. A law is being pre-pared to reduce the legal interest to 5 per cent. The people who have mort gages on their homes will welcome this as a relief, but what does it really as a rener, but what does it really mean? The trust companies formed commence to do practically all the banking business. They are lending out money on bond and mortgage. The middle class money man can not afford to have his income cut down, he can-cels the mortgages or withdraws his money from the savings banks, to in-vest it in better paying industrial enterprise stock in the stock of some mono poly. The trust companies will furnish the money to pay for the cancelled mortgages. But just now here is where the joke comes in. The same capitalists control the trust companies also control the industrial monopolies. Now control the industrial monopolies. Now the middle class money man has got his head in the sling. He has taken his money from real estate security, where a dollar's worth was worth a dollar. and transferred to a water stock mono poly, where he only gets 25 per cent, or less of hard pan value. But not satisfied with that, the capitalist is going to fleece him out of his 25 per cent. value altogether. The industrial mono-polistic capitalist pays a labor fakir to nunction squeeze out surplus values for is own sulvation. But again what in-trast have the propertyless wage waters in questions of taxation? De-nived of the wealth they produce, what is it to them how the spoils are writed: what eare they whether the all or the abort robber has to pay the term of the spoils are whether the abort robber has to pay the term of the spoils are writed is the abort robber has to pay the term of the spoils are writed is the abort robber has to pay the term of the spoils are writed is the abort robber has to pay the term of the spoils are writed is the abort robber has to pay the term of the spoil term of term of term of the spoil term of term of the spoil term of term o

listened to some vocal selections by Miss Mabel McKinley, the daughter of Abner McKinley. The young woman has just returned from Italy, where she developed a soprano voice of re-markable power. She sang a number of operatic selections and then whistled, accompanying herself on the piane. None of the ladies want out in piano. None of the ladies went out in the morning. They roamed among the flowers until it was time to dress for luncheon which was served at 1:30 p. m. Besides her own party, Mrs. McKinley had as guests Mrs. Sherwood and Mrs. M. A. Stafford. Luncheon over, a carriage was or-

dered and two high-stepping bays took the four ladies from Washington through Central Park. Mrs. McKinley through Central Park. Mrs. McKinley enjoyed the ride hugely. When she re-turned to the hotel she said that she was delighted with the crisp air and the sunshine, and if it had not been for tiring the horses she would have driven longer. For an hour after her return to the hotel she received one or two callers, and then retired for awhile to rest before the dinner hour. to rest before the dinner hour.

That meal was served in the most elaborate style. Quantities of Bride roses small and fragrant, were strewn over the table in a manner similar to the descentions at brankfort. A content the decorations at breakfast. Again did Chief Steward Lace endeavor to prepare an elaborate menu. The menu was to contain only eight courses, but each had to be an example of cuinary art. When Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Abuer McKinley, and Miss Ends-ley sat down at the table the following menu, printed on small cards of the avorite color of the President's wife, was presented:

as presented: Oysters in the shell. Bisque of oyster crabs. Turban of halibut a in Richmond. Hot-house tomatoes and cocumbers. Sweetbreads Jardiniere. Sherbet. Canvasheck duck roasted. Windsor saind. Omeiete South. Converte

diker avenues.

Mr. Molloy hurried around to the place and found Mrs. Mastermacher and her children in a room on the top floor. The mother lay on a pile of ragged clothing on the floor in a half-unconscious condition. The children were gathered about her, crying from

cold and hunger. Mr. Molloy enlisted the sympathy of the neighbors in behalf of the unhappy family and then informed the police of the Liberty Avenue Station of their plight. Sergeant McCormick made an investigation and then summoned an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital. The ambulance surgeon refused to re-move Mrs. Mastermacher, saying that it was a case for the Charities Department.

Sergeant McCormick saw to it that the family were made comfortable for the night, and on Saturday the Charities Department was informed of their plight. On Saturday night Mrs. Mas-termacher was removed to the Kings County Hospial, and the two youngest children, Frederick, fourteen years old, and Mary, eight years old, were turned over to the care of the Children's So ciety. The two eldest children disappeared

after their mother was taken to the hospital

At the hospital last night it was said that Mrs. Mastermacher was in a dying condition.

"Mamma," said a little girl, who trotted alongside of a haggard looking woman, pointing at the raw steaks, pies and other delicacies tastefully displayed at the show window of a Bowery restaurant, "Mamma, look at all those things to eat at that window, and we have had nothing all day, let's go in and take some." The mother wiped off a tear, as she took hold of the child's arm, and hastened her steps on --whither?

will drop from the skies to fight our battles, we must bend to the work ourselves.

We are aware that there is a feeling of apathy amongst the workers with respect to trades unlons; but is this to be marvelled at when the honest enthusiasm of the masses has so often been transmuted to disgust by the con-taminating contact of the fake leader? That when these vermin have been dis-posed of it is possible to knit together the members of the trades for mutual enlightenment and protection, we have proven to our satisfaction in Providence, where we have at present clean and vigorous economic organization under the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

In pursuance to the experience we have acquired in the Labor Movement, the Providence Local Alliances have at considerable expense arranged an tation tour for Comrade Arthur Keep in Rhode Island. In order that this work may be as successful as possible, we urge the comrades in the places where he is to speak to lend w hearty support by distributing adver-tisements, talking the matter over with those they meet, etc.

The tour, so far as arranged, is as follows:

Providence-Tuesday, Jan. 3, Textile Hall, to members of Textile Union. Central Falls-Wednesday, Jan. 4, Temple of Honor Hall, Central and High streets, at p. m: Providence-Thursday, Jan. 5, to ma-Providence-Sunday, Jan. 8, Munic Hall, Providence-Sunday, Jan. 8, Textile Hall, 8 p. m. Pawtucket-Monday, Jan. 9, Mule Spin-ners' Hall, Muin street, 8 p. m.

Committee on Agitation; Textile Work-ers' Union. ANTHONY McDONALD, Secretary.

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

# THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1899.



In 1896 (Presidential)..... . 33,183 Fear is an instructor of great sagacity, and the herald of all revolutions. One thing he teaches, that there is rottenness where he appears. He is a carrion crow, and though you see not well what he hovers for, there is death somewhere. Our property is timid, our laws are timid, our cultivated classes are timid. Fear for ages has boded, and mowed, and gibbered over government and property. That ob-

scene bird is not there for nothing. He indicates great wrongs which must be revised EMERSON.

#### EUROPEANIZING WITH A VEN-GEANCE.

The latest occurrence in connection with our march towards our "manifest destiny" is the discovery made that the mail from the Philippines is being tampered with by United States authoritles. 'Letters sent home by our soldiers around Manila have been carefully opened and resealed, and whole pages were abstracted. As far as the inquiry goes it is established that the pages that were abstracted contained local information that it was undesirable should reach the public that must now be nursed on Expansion Pap.

It is a favorite method with many a European Government to violate the secrecy of the mail; secrets are thus discovered; prosecutions are thus made possible; and the hand of the Ruler is thus extendeà into the most private corners of the home. All this is necessary to usurped power: the clearer the usurpation becomes and, accordingly, the more "disloyal" the oppressed grow, all, the more necessary is the method.

Our Ruling Class is rapidly Europeanizing us. · Only the other day standing armies were decried as "un-American," large navies as "snobbery," colonial possessions as "enervating tyranny." But suddenly all these objections are dropped, and "our manifest destiny" makes us take up these formerly objectionable things. Why is this thus? Is it a fad, a whim? No; it is an additional illustration of the fact that opinions are not the foundation but the reflexion of material class interests.

The capitalist class can no longer itself consume all the wealth it plunders the working class of; even if it riot in debanchery and luxury, the heap of plunder waxes ever larger; what shall be done therewith? to let it rot won't do: that would result in positive inconvenience, besides, the economic laws, working at one end of the line, and that produce at the other end of the line what is called greed,-the driving and straining of the competition that, despite concentration of individual industries, keeps the pot of the Capitalist Class bolling-, compels the to turn his plunder to pr if he does not he may find his plundering power itself maimed. As the result of this markets have to be opened. The home market being scuttled by starvation wages, foreign markets become needful. Once landed outside of our own boundaries, our Capitalist Class finds itself at the internationl banquet table, there it can't sit down except it can maintain its seat, and it can not maintain its seat without it is armed to the teeth. Thus the material needs of the Capitalist Class forthwith molds its notions of "Americanism," and what was "un-American." etc', before its needs required it, promptly becomes the pink of Americanism just as soon as needed by the material interests of Capitalism. Thus navies and armies become the acme of patriotism. and thus also the tampering with the malls becomes a necessity, a necessary. prop. We are getting there. One by one the things that were considered peculiarly European and correspondingly un-American are being naturalized here. And this is as it should be. But so, likewise, Socialism, once decried as utterly un-American has earned its rights of citizenship. Similar causes, similar effects.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC. The Pop Pittsburg, Kans., "Pittsburg Kansan" lashes itself well when it

says: The Kansas legislature' now in session was elected animatively-by the people; its successor was elected negatively-by de-fault. fault.

Can there be a better evidence of the trothlessness of a legislature, that, elected affirmatively by the people, has so, completely broken its word as to disgust the people to the extent of their staying away and leaving in the lurch the body they had themselves elected?

With the single correction of the Washington State vote, which is given below as "approximately 1,000," and which was over 1,300, the following from the Duluth, Minn., "Labor World" deserves réproduction:

World" deserves reproduction: The surprisingly large vote which the roung Socialist Labor party cast in such agricultural States as Washington and Kansas, coupled with the decay of the old Populist party and the almost general de-feat of the fasion forces at the late elect on, is a subject of general comment in the reform press. In both the above mentioned States the S. L. P. entered the field the first time this fail, and in Kansas the party cast nearly 700 votes, while in the State of Washington the vote is approximately 1.000. This large vote is evidently due to the fact that the farmers and mechanics in the This large vote is evidently due to the fact that the farmers and mechanics in the Western. States who have hitherto sup-ported middle-of-the-road Populism are be-ginning to vote the S. L. P. ticket. Since the election such a middle-of-the-road paper as "Living Issues" of Sait Lake City. Utah. has openly given up the Populist ghost and advocates voting for Socialism.

In a squib, in which allusion is made to the political debate at the recent convention of the A. F. of L., the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the 19th of last month had this to say:

Does it not now dawn upon certain of our own comrades that their own favorite, frequently untactful form of attack against the non-Socialist trades union movement, and, in connection therewith, their own separate trades union tactics, has placed in the hands of the corrupt foes of Socialism in the convention at Kansas City the very weapons that could not fail of effect upon the indifferent element present, and that theyedy helped to retard the flow of the Socialist current?

What were those "tactless forms" of attack, those "weapons placed in the hands of the foes of Socialism" by "certain of our comrades"? The paper gives no hint. Indeed, to sustain its position against the party tactics, the "Volkszeltung" would have to throw itself upon the preposterous charges that flowed out of Gompers' impure mouth, and that the capitalist press, as a matter of course, endorsed by giving them circulation to against Socialism itself; that, however, would be treason; whatever else the paper is guilty of to the injury of the Labor Movement, as we have shown, and shall show again, it is not guilty of intentional treason. Has it any facts to base ITS anti-party policy opinion on? None that will hold water. And yet, in a sense exactly the opposite of its own, there 1S truth in the charge that the foes of Socialism at the convention had been given weapons in hand by certain of our comrades.

The political debate cast its shadow before it. In expectation of it, P. J. McGuire was anxiously looked for. Some matters were even delayed until his arrival. Indeed, McGuire was to be the chief Socialist-killer of the occasion. He sailed in; he chased the party up hill and down vale; he larrumed it to his heart's content, but his chief point was the unsteadiness and vacillation of "reform movements" (among which he ranked the party) and -, according to the "Volkszeitung's" report itself of December 17, he carried his denunciations no further than down to 1888. There he stopped short.

McGuire was by far the shrewdest of all the assembled fakirs on the occasion. They, each of whom carried the mark of-cane across his brow, left there by the party since it dropped its old unsteady gate,-they might be foolish enough to point their finger to their sores and put their head where it was sure to be hit again. Not so McGuire. He did not care to call attention to the purple cane marks he carries, by venturing upon a discussion of modern occurrences. He chose safer field; perfectly safe field; he picked up his weapons from among those furnished before and down to 1888, in other words, furnished by the party in its salad days; in the days of its greenness on the Movement in America; in the days of its weakness, its unsteadiness, Its proneness to see possible Socialists where there were only dupers, as exemplified by its being roped in by the Greenback movement; in the days of its gullibleness, when the fakirs could and did impose upon it; in the days when, of unsteady and vacillating step, it could be ranked with "reforms," was easily "absorbed," and, not yet trusting itself, sought to lean on anything that came along, fearing ever separate, free and independent existence; in short, he picked the weapons relegated to the past since '90, and, finally, solemnly thrown aside for ever as stupid and poltroonish in '96!-Such were the weapons he used against Socialism, and it never will "dawn upon the party" again to furnish him with the like. It is not THE PEOPLE'S purpose to toss the "Volkszeitung" in a blanket, or to set it scooting, looking for pretences to excuse its inability to defend rash views that facts reject and escape justifying its shy-cook criticisms of the party's tactics. Such game would not be worth the candle. In returning this week to the subject, already broached last week, and in reserving freedom to take up the matter again, if necessary, the purpose is higher. In the first place, the past history of

the party can not be too frequently rehearsed; it is instructive at every turn, all the more in sight of the large numbers of recruits that are joining the party and whose future conduct must be steadied by the light of the experience of the past.

In the second place, an earnest note of protest,-as loud as utterable, as emphatic as makable-, is due at this season against that flippant spirit that will recklessly slapdash opinions as the maggot bites it on matters of weight in a movement of the most serious character; against that cringing policy that can only embolden the foe, that makes not one new friend, and that renders lukeward the friends already gained; against that foolishly personal notion whose favorite style is to set up its own whims against the average and collective wisdom of the party,-and thus "retard the flow of the Socialist current."

Of these, sins, serious and harmful, the "Volkszeitung" is guilty. To call attention to them is no less painful to us then to it; but THE PEOPLE was not born for fair weather and parade; moreover, it never mistook itself for an END; it is a MEANS-a means to hew a path clear across the thick underbrush and rubbish that has settled on the Labor Movement in America, thanks to just the old party-tactics that some are still coquetting with, and that none more than the party's foes would wish to see re-introduced. In doing this disagreeable though needful work. thorns may prick; it is their way; but the work of the woodman survives while the thorns are cast into the fire.

Thus comments the New York "Evening Post" upon events in South Dakota:

Dakota: South Dakota affords a striking illustra-tion of the unsettied conditions which pre-vall in the newer commonwealths of the West. It is only eight years since it came into the Union as a State under a new Cou-sitution, and yet there are newspapers which aiready advocate the framing of an-other Constitution. In these eight years many amendments have been proposed by different Legislatures, some of which have been adopted, while others were rejected. Last November an amendment was adopted establishing the initiative and referendum as a feature of the Government, another was adopted introducing the dispensary system of treating the liquor problem, and a third was rejected which would have given women the right to vote. Tet even now people are calling for the resubmis-guestions, while other amendments of the Constitution are urged. In despair a lead-ing newspapers says that "the best way to take care of these questions properly and convention should be had, and the Legisla-ture should provide for such a convention." nvention should be had, and the Legisla-re should provide for such a convention the way prescribed by the Consiltution." is hard to see, however, why a new Con-litution should prove any more satisfac-ry than the old one to a people who are volatile as the inhabitants of South stota. Dakota.

"Volatile" is the name here given to the Dakota population that, feeling the shoe pinches but not yet knowing where, is busy at changing forms of law, not yet having discovered that, not forms, but the substance must be overthrown. But the sneer of the 'Evening Post" comes with bad grace from the organ of the "gentlemen" who with equal "volatileness" are in this State tinkering on laws, such as the Primary law, and who, although enjoying better opportunities to know, imagine that the leakages in the present social system can be "propped."

The Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin" publishes this item under the title of "Two Incidents":

The St. Paul "Globe" of December 10

The Chicago Great Western Railway "The Chicago Great Western Railway Company obtained a verdict in its favor yesterday in the suit brought by Patrick F. Nancy for loss of his leg and wherein he claimed \$25,000 damages. The case has been on trial at Winona in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Lochren, for the past three days. Dan W. Lawler, solicitor for the Great Western, tried the

# AS TO ARMORIES.

Contrast Between the Record of an Honorable Socialist and a Dishonorable Place-Hunter.

The conduct of Mr. James F. Carey in voting for a \$15,000 appropriation for an Armory in Haverhill, has been the subject of a large number of letters to this office, asking for information. Among the latest letters received is the following:

Ediotr THE PEOPLE .- Being a new subscriber to THE PEOPLE I have followed with interest the criticism on Mr. Jas. Carey, of Haverhill, in refer-ence to his voting for an Armory appropriation and in my opinion he made a mistake in doing so. Yet a friend of mine here in Newark, who claims to be Social Democrat, informs me that Mr. Carey was under the laws of Massa chusetts bound to vote as he did, and that were a Socialist elected here in this State, where we have Armories also, the same action would likely be taken, and that in Paterson there was a new Armory built during the time the Socialist Matthew Maguire was a member of the Board of Aldermen of that city, so being a new subscriber, as stated above, and not acquainted with the facts, will you kindly inform me through the letter box, or otherwise, as to the position taken by Alder-man Maguire when the matter was before the City Council of Paterson, N. J., and obliga and oblige.

Yours respectfully, JAMES DEVINE. Newark, N. J., Dec. 24.

The questions here put deserve a fuller answer than the Letter Box will afford space to.

In Paterson, N. J., the militia companies of the Second New Jersey Regiment for a number of years had their Armory for the purpose of drilling and arranging of their social entertainments, where the local capitalist sprigs could show off their epaulettes and uniforms in one of the large halls of the city, the Board of Alderman paying

There never had been any question as to the right of the city to pay this bill until Comrade Maguire entered the Board of Aldermen. Shortly after his appearance in that body the usual bill organization as the militia had The motion to refer to Finance Committee was carried, but the bill

Second Regiment in this city.

This new building was started by the local capitalists FURNISHING the and THEMSELVES ADVANC-THE MONEY before the appronn showed that under this infernal Later the superintendent of the Pasthe same on the ground with the

lective control of it and then there would be no need of the hollow mock-ery of employing idle labor building

Armories to store men-killers in. The petitions were referred to the Street Committee with power, the chairman of which promised Michael Lambert, of the Carpenters' Union, and a delegation of iron workers, that they would be given a hearing on the matter before action was taken, but broke his promise and held a private meeting of the committee two days before the regular meeting time and gave the Rolling Mill Company the repuired permission, the property owners along the route

having given their consent to lay the tracks On the regular meeting night of the Street Department Committee the Trade Union Committee appeared to present their side of the case and were informed the matter was settled. The chairman of the committee was re-minded of his prontise and at first denied it, but owing to the lively discuson he got rattled and gave the whole thing out how the star chamber meeting was held, etc., all of which was duly rehearsed over by Alderman Maguire at the next meeting of the Board This is the "Armory" record of an

S. L. P. man, who is neither duper nor duped, nor seeks preferment in either capacity, and who, accordingly, when elected, did not, as Mr. Carey, promptly withdraw from the S. L. P. so as to have his hands free to dupe and be duped without running the risk of being held to account by the "narrow" S. L. P.

### Fakirs, Fakirs, Skates and Fakirs.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by S. C. Euze nauer, Pomeroy, O.]

When a miner man must tune the lay, He needs has nasty thing to say. Just give me ear and space, I pray, And I'll say it with a will

For rules and forms I care a curse; When miners' troubles I rehearse, I'll tell you in peculiar verse Of fakirs bad and ill.

We keep a-field some blatherskites, Who must be paid; whate'er betides. There's Mike and Tom, ther's Scott and -Fred-

And a multitude of fakirs yet There's Charles, there's Pat and Bill.

Whom we poor simple wights must

while we live hard, they're making hay

In their peculiar fakish way: They send their bills to us to pay: Just charge them to the U. M. of A., Charge them to me and you.

They make believe the world they shake.

Ah! no, not one a bribe would take, Tho' odors bad rise in their wake. At ev'ry bar their thirst they slake, Some people say they're on the take, May be that's false or true.

It got into the head of Mike To call us miners out on strike. He sent us down a fakish Wight To lead us simplers in the strike: He said we might depend on Mike. To aid us strikers in the strike: But we never saw of aid a mite. Down on the Pomeroy Bend

This fakir, who came down to us, Shot off his head and made a fuss; Of the strike he made an awful muss This pure and simple blunderbuss He fed us full of lakish lore; We struck for seven mouths or more; In direct stress the fight we bore, But saw of aid or Mike no more 'Twas all the merest rant.

He talked a lot of tommy rot: Of aid and of their dread boycott; Talked much of Micheal what-do-you

call, The Prima Donna of them all, Who left us on McKinley Bike-That fakir skate and blatherskite. But faith, we now have wended all Their fakish pictures to the wall, From roll and scroll we're going to scratch The whole confounded shooting match:

We want none o' their ilk.

Why should we have these labor stars



## Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan-I happened to read the other day a labor paper, and do you know it made me feel very sad for you and such honest workingmen as you I showed it to my friends at our Mn. lionaire's Club, and all agreed that So. cialist workingmen like you who try te raise your people are very much to b pitied.

Uncle Sam-Well, that's becoming in teresting. What was it all about the earned for me the pitying sympahty of your fellow labor fleecers.

B. J.-Well, that's alright. We AR labor fleecers; I don't deny it, and I excuse for telling me so to my fas Nevertheless, just read those labor p pers yourself. See here, if you an living among a lot of wild cowh where the best revolver tells, wo you unarm yourself and expose you self to being shot?

U. S .- Not much. 1 wouldn't. B. J.-Of course not; no sensible not would. Now here is what that labor paper had. It echoed violently violent denunciations of the Exce Traction Company against the Cosolidated Traction Company. The h ter, as you know, has a franchise the is about to expire, and it wishes to re new it for a good long term; the former wants to extend its lines and wants the

franchise for itself. U. S.-Well, I suppose you have stor in the Consolidated concern and was

to keep the profits, and keep the Ex-celsior stockholders out? B. J.-Tat's it exactly. Now, I don't deny that I and my fellow Consolidated stockholders are simply living fine on the backs of our employes.

U. S.-I am glad to hear you admit it. B. J.-Nor do I deny that we have raked in enormous profits.

U. S.-Good!

U. S.-Good! B. J.-Nor yet do I deny that we wast to keep the snap all to ourselves. U. S.-Very well. What's your point?

B. J .- My point is that the Ex concern does not propose to chan things for the better for the working men: what that concern is after is i get from us what we now get-

U. S.-Put the plunder into their own pockets, instead of letting it go inte

B. J .-- Just so. Now, with that ob in mind, what do they do? They in mind, what do they do? They have broad-sides at us against "Monopolis." Think of it; they, who already have sort of monopoly, and who strain after completer monopoly, they start how ing against "Monopoly"

U. S.-It certainly is a choice place of capitalist fraud.

B. J.-You recognize that? U. S.-Surely!

B. J .- Well, then, what does the B. J.-Well, then, what does the labor paper do but reprint that fraudo-lent attack on "Monopolies," and cal-upon the working people to "tear down monopoly" by adopting resolutions and sending them to the Board of Alder-men! Just think of the stupidity of the face for the sender of face If the Excelsior concern at least of better wages, one might excuse workingmen for being caught w bait; but not even such bait is on Excelsior hook. And here they go and take the field against one monopole simply to build up another. Now I cal that stupid; such people have no a and when Socialist workingmen be with the working class they are wain

with the working class they are water ing their labors. U. S.—Is that your point? B. J.—Part of it. But my real point is ...Is: You are wrong to run us can tallsts down. We are not the bad po-ple you imagine: we simply arents the wisdom which you admitted that the balance well served among and was in being well-armed among we cowboys. Many of us capitalists work willingly help you, but these working men are too stupid to be helped, and therefore your class-struggle is a

the rent of the same (\$1,200 per year).

for the yearly rent was presented, and, as was customary, motion made to re-fer to the Finance Committee, and if found correct, paid. Comrade Maguire immediately made the legal point. that the city had nothing to do with the payment of State debts; that the militia were a State organization under the command of the Governor. and neither the Mayor of the city. the Sheriff of the county, or Chief of Police had any authority over them; that the city charter contemplated no such organization, deeming that ample powers were ves ed in the Mayor to keep the peace by the appointment of special policemen for that purpose, likewise the Sheriff of Passaic County was empowered to appoint deputies if required; that such shown itself to be in New York and Pennsylvania a provoker of disorder and a standing menace to the working class.

was NOT PAID. The following year, the bill came up again, this time for \$2,400, and was AGAIN DEFEATED, the City Counsel stating on request of Alderman Mag-uire for an opinion that the city had no legal right to pay the bill, and it was not paid, to the great disgust of the "Generals," "Colonels," "Majors," etc.. who stated that "this would be the last time we will have to ask the city as the State authorities are about to erect a large and commodious Armory for the

land ING priation was made by the State Legis-lature, the pretext being made that "times being dull, it would give employment to a great number of men who would be otherwise idle and starv ing." Maguire ridiculed the whole scheme; he showed up their false pretense of wanting to employ labor less it was to skin them by profits for contractors, etc.; he quoted the Bible where Joseph read Pharoahs dream of the lean and fat kine, how he stored up the corn for the 7 years of famine; and capitalist system, whose periodic panics were no dream, the necessity was rather for large buildings, such as this new Armory, to store corn in for the people to est instead of guns to kill them. saic Rolling Mill Company appeared before the Board of Aldermen to get permission to lay tracks in the streets so that flat cars might bring the large trusses for the roof from the rolling mill to the Armory and Alderman Mag-uire filed a counter petition of the trade unions against granting the same, and he again stated that the promotors of this building stated that their object was to employ the idle labor of the city: he went into statistics and show-ed in comparison the small number of men required to build these trusses complete, ready to place on the building with the use of the machinery in rolling mill with its bull riveting machines, furnaces, shears, and great cranes to lift the whole truss on the three or more flat cars necessary to bring them to the building. Then, if the object was, as stated, to employ labor, the greater the number of iron workers, riveters, heaters, boys, laborers and horses with teams necessary building the better. The superintendent tried to make it appear that Comrade Maguire was speaking against machinery, but was completely floored by the comrade who first made it plain to him that Social-ists were on to their tricks of making ists were on to their tricks of making a great noise in order to deceive the people by false pretences and false statements: second, Socialists were in favor of the most perfected machinery possible, and that the Socialist Move-ment of the world was to get the col-

As we go to press we learn that the Mariboro, Mass., striking shoemakers, made desperate by the failure of the false hopes they had been fed on and infuriated against the S. L. P. by the Skeffingtons, Murrays and such other noted labor fakirs, came nearly mobbing Mrs. Martha Moore Avery. Details are imperfect, yet interesting.

sufficient for the Great Western, tried the case for the company. The Jury brought in a verdict for defendants." The Chicago Great Western, more, per-haps, than any other road in the country, is an English institution. Dan Lawier is the faithful servant of this British corpo-

three weeks ago, this same Dan delivered an impassioned oration in Hall, St. Paul, in denunciation of Lawier delivered an impassioned oration in Market Hall, St. Paul, in denunciation of the English Government, and was applaud-ed to the echo by his Irish audience. So long as the railroad workers allow themselves to be misled on a nationality issue by the paid tools of their oppressing, what right have they to complain that they are abused and maimed with impunity?

The London, England, "Justice" quotes from the "Morning Advertiser," a London Conservative paper devoted to the liquor interest, the following passage in commenting on the South Wales coal dispute:

It may seem to be a drastic remedy, but it is far from belug impossible, that our Government may one day be compelled to buy up certain cosi-pits and manage them as State concerns, as a asfeguard against the national humiliation which would fol-low a stoppage in supply to our warships in the day of battle. There would be noth-ing incongruous in departmental control of our national stock of fuel for the furnaces of our may any more than that of powder, shot, and shell for the ordnance thereof.

"National humiliation" is certainly good. Guess one of these days the people will realize the national humiliation of having the food, clothing, happiness supply of their workers stopped at the will of a few capitalists, and will put an end to a humiliation along side of which the "humiliation of having battleships without coal supply" is as not worth considering.

# BOSTON, MASS.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following places:

Geo. G. Leavitt, 182 Harrison avenue. John Braithwalte, St West Canton at Cohens, 985 Washington street.

Coaching about in Pullman cars As skittish as the Steeds of Mars In our hard belabored guild;

Lodging at first-class abodes Dressed in the latest styles and modes In screw-tail split and jump-tail coats And bukskins made o' silk?

When things began to look awry He packed his grip and said good bye; Said he'd return some other day, The fakir wished to dodge the fray;

Now say, what would you say?

He must leave, he said, his time was up. The skate began to feel the rub. The strike broke down, the union up; Now this is what I'll say:

You've faked us once; you've had

your day; "Pray ne'er again come our way; "Begone for aye; let nevermore "Your fakish shadow dar'n our door, "You blasted fakes and skates!

'Go where you may go, where you will.

"But ne'er again cross our sill, "Or better still, go if you will, "Aye, go down to-Hades!"

### Labor Songs.

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

- 1.-"The Workingmen's Marseilleise," ar ranged by H. Mohr.
- "Down with Slavery." worls selected from Shelley; music by Platon Brounoff. --"The Hand with the Hammer." by Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon Brounoff.

A.-"On the first of May," by Elizabeth Serber: music by Platea Brounoff. Price, 10 cents per copy. Send your or-lers to:

wrong. U. S.-Was that your point?

- B. J.-Yes; and a good one it is. U. S.-A damned bad one, I call it. B. J.-Hey?

U. S.-Let's stick to your cowber comparison.

B. J.-Very well. U. S.-Everyone is armed and p tising at target shooting; consequents whoever is among them must do the

wheever is self-protection. B. J.-Correct! U. S.-But would you say that you self-protection includes your data everything to keep up, foment, include and produce revolver-needing m

B. J.--Well-no--U. S.--And that is just what you I might take stock in your claim there were good men among you, a if you skinned your workers to b that I would consider the act of preservation in the competitive But you do worse. With y profits you start and suppart a lot poisonous capitalist papers that is the workers in just the deplorable norance that you mentioned: you and let bose among them a lot of me bates who play the Labor Fakir so help to keep the blinkers of ignor-on their eyes; you endow a lot of po-feesorial chairs to teach that Social is "un-American"; in short, instant so doing the things that would near the ignorance of the workers, that give as an excuse for your skin them, you and your class do all you to keep that ignorance alive so at to lose your pretext for doing what your heart you must feel to be wrat The only hopeless task is to convert capitalist class. We shall fight and shall throw you down!



# Fostered Under the Kindly Care of Capitalism and Pure and Simpledom.

It is sometimes argued that the attitude of the Socialist Labor party towards the Labor Fakir is an excessive one. It is not. It is upon facts that each of our charges is founded. So, for instance, the charge that the Capitalist Class politician and the Labor Fakir work in harmony to deceive the worker with the notion that the condition of his class is improving rests on pyramid of facts. Mr. P. J. McGuire, ne of the Assitant-Bottle-Washers of the so-called A. F. of L. furnished the latest illustration. At the recent powwow of this concern he declared that we" (the pure and simple trades | lows:

	100
In agriculture	721.0
asharles seuthring, elC	10.002823.001
T mine and onstrying	12.4
is sectoral services	100104-044
in domestic service	120.0
in transportation	3,1
Anatries	120.
In trade (messengers, porters, clerks, etc.).	32,8
Laborers (not specified) and all others	104,8

Apparent net decrea that these figures are grossly incor-rect; so much so, indeed, as to induce the suspicion that their inaccuracy was not altogether the accidental result of arelessness or inefficiency in the primary and fundamental work of ration.

In the first place, the comparison of 1890 with 1890 is radically vitiated by 1890 with 1890 is radically vitiated by most important difference in age clas-sification. In 1880 the period of age for the persons enumerated as "Chil-dren at work" was from 10 to 15, whereas in 1890 the period was only from 10 to 14 years, leaving out the year in which the largest number of children enter "gainful occupations,".

or wage slavery. For the purpose of making a com-For the purpose of making a com-parison possible, a writer in the above mationed Bulletin 11 of the Depart-ment of Labor (July, 1897), without otherwise disputing the census returns so far as they go, assumes that 20 per cent of the 1.258,864 children 15 years old in 1890, or 257,773, were at work. Adding these to the 603,013 reported as Adding these to the 603.013 reported as workers from 10 to 14 years of age, his result is a total of 860.756, which ap-parently shows for the ten years 1880-1890 a reduction of 257.570 (instead of 515,343), in the number of workers from 10 to 15 years old. "This num-bet," he says, "without doubt" ap-proximates "very closely" the actual conditions. Then, evidently well, pleased to find that his own correction still leaves some room for just such conclusions as the census would nat-urally suggest to the unwary, he furarally suggest to the unwary, he fur-her observes: "Since 1880 there has seen a considerable diminution in the number and proportion of children at ork, illustrating the spread of common school system and the growth of public sentiment against the employ-ment of children of school age in any capacity which tends to deprive them of the opportunity to acquire an education.

Of course it is absurd to say, as the Labor Department does through this writer, that the census figures concern-ing child labor "illustrate" in any way the school system. What might be true to some extent would be the inverse sutement, that the school system-or rather the school attendance—corro-bonted or failed to corroborate the consus figures of child labor. A failure to corroborate would at least be prima face evidence of the incorrectness of those figures: for the reason, among others, that the statistics of school atthe action of the statistics of school at-tendance are carefully and systema-tically collected by an intelligent corps of teachers, who have at hand the most direct, positive and complete data that is possible to obtain concerning the ildren at school, and therefore not at work during the school term; whereas the census statistics of child labor are most instances collected by trained enumerators, who moreover de-pend for their information upon the unverified statements made to them by all sorts of people. Made to them by all sorts of people. Now, had the writer in question looked into the statistics of the school gratem for evidences of its own growth he would have had a very different kind of "illustration." He would have found, for instance, that in the great manufacturing Sisters which compose manufacturing States which compose the North Atlantic group-comprising New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey New York, Pennsylvania, New Scace, and the whole of New England—the Proportion of school attendance, to school population (that is, to the num-ber of children between the ages of 5 is 17 inclusive), fell from 47 per cent. is 3800 to 46 per cent. in 1890, and that the torse children the fell at a much the large cities it fell at a much ligher rate. These are notoriously the her rate. These are notoriously the blargest proportion of that quantity child labor which comes under the of of "wage workers." Again, he have found that the reported ine of school attendance was in the bern States, where the average of term is only about 90 days, and the Western States, where agricul-is still, as in the South, the leading it of the population; which ho accounts for the fact that fours of the reported decrease of child t is in agriculture, although the apthe interest of the second sec the first fact that many of the coun-by children who attend school in win-ter time are employed in the fields dur-ing the remainder of the year, yet are not counted as "workers" when they

unions) "have abolished child labor." Similar, at all points, is the claim that the Capitalist politician makes. Yet what are the facts? Just the reverse. Upon this point of child-labor the following chapter of the Socialist Almanac will shed valuable light:

By the last census it is made to appear that the number of children employed in "gainful occupations" creased largely from 1880 to 1800. de cording to the classification adopted by the Department of Labor (Bulletin 11, July, 1897), which differs somewhat from that of the census but does not affect the totals, the figures are as fol-

1880.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
	* 328,115		392,914
etc 1.776			- 661
ng 12.488	11,101		1.387
5 924	908		16
120.644	90,584		30,060
3,519	5,130	1,611	
ind mechanical in-			Seal Charles
120,255			29,591
porters, clerks, etc.)., 32,832		4,042	67.207
i) and all others 104,889	.37,622		67.267
	000.040		521,896
	603,013	6,553	515 212

Upon investigation it is readily found | work, as most of them do, for their own parents.

By these vague words, "the growth of public sentiment against the em-ploymnt of children of school age," is no doubt meant the supposed efficacy of the so-called "factory laws" which in various States were passed from 1880 to 1890. Yet it must be well known at the Department of Labor that these laws, even where they are enforced to any extent, do not in the least prevent such employment but least prevent such employment but simply divert it from manufacturing into commercial establishments. More-over, in the very light of its own fig-ures, for which it boldly claims the merit of "very close approximation," the Department cannot honestly or in-collicarity assert that "there has been telligently assert that "there has been a considerable diminution in the em-ployment of child labor" in manufacturing and mechanical establishments, since by accepting and taking into account the Department's proposition of children from 14 to 15 years old the al-ready small diminution of 29,000 given by the census of 1890 as compared with the census of 1880 would be cut down to one-half of that number.

It may also be observed that in the above table the reported decrease in the large number of children sweepinglie is a set of the value of th it is not included an important onlis-sion has been made. On the other hand, onsidering what we daily see of the growing employment of small chil-dren in all commercial establishments, and exectally in "denartment stores" and especially in "department stores," the reported increase of 4,900 under the head of "Trade" (even if corrected by the addition of a proportionate number of children between 14 and 15 years old) is on its face ridiculously small.

That the two last censuses are entirely unreliable in this matter of child labor, is furthermore shown by the stupendous discrepancies between the tables of manufacture and the tables of occupations. In the first, which are manufacturers themselves, that is, by persons interested in understating the amount of child labor in their service, the number of children employed is 182,000 for 1880 and 121,000 for 1890; whereas in the second, which are made up of data loosely collected by the enumerators, the number (according to the classification of the Department of Labor) is 120,000 for 1880 and 90,000 for 1800. True, it may be observed in extenuation of those discrepancies that the age periods in the two sets of tables do not exactly correspond; but it may again be replied that they are by that fact rendered the more worthless for comparison and conclusion.

There is, indeed, good ground for the prevailing suspicion that the object of

# CORRESPONDENCE

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1899.

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

### Work in Independence, Cal.

Work in Independence, Cal. To THE PEOPLE.-We are a consider-the big cities, but we are as much in-menced by the economic environment as though we were right with you. When we came here last February we were called the Anarchist because, we dared to criticise capitalistic economics, and some very strong talk was induiged in because of our success in puncturing the gas bars of clas-sical economics; and threats were made to have us removed at least, if not discharged from the service. This has all passed away, and we have quite a number of citizens where were only 2 votes for the S. L. P. In there were many more who sympathized with the cause but who had not studied economics sufficiently to enable them to see principles upon which international Social-of Socialism broadcast so long as we are allowed to remain here. We feel proud humb, Co., Cal. and prouder to see the comparitively large, vote cast there at the at election.

Ing the principles of Socialism in Eurewa, Humb, Co., Cal., and prouber to see the comparatively large, vote cast there at the comparatively large, vote cast there at the last election.
T find that it is yet too early to start a Section, but feel confident that capitalism will help out considerably, as the number of Trusts that are now being formed will do more to educate, the people here and elsewhere in the U. S. than the combined efforts of pioneers like myself. I wish to be reckoned a member of the party that rever swerves to the right or left on account of perty motives; but always remains rue to principles. Whenever a Section can be formed, you will hear further from this little eyrie in the montain fastnesses of Southers, California.
T notice In the "Erening Bulletin" of Forvience, K. L. a compliment apropose of the attitude of the grent Socialist news paper of Germany, the "Yowaerts." Such compliments are not con amore: they are extracted with men and women who dare to do their own thinking.
The reason the avernge politician "got while the unthinking voter only devoted imself with the cherp beer and while were then both candidate: and there" with both hands and feet, was between a days in the year while the avernge political candidate: and there is no reason that with the same attices employed in a nobler cause, the up of the avernge political candidate: and there is no reason that with the same attices employed in a nobler cause, the up if the got humanity, that the avernge Socialist working before. after and between a cause the up of the avernge political candidate: and there is no reason that with the aster socialist working before. after and between a cause the up if the got humanity. That the avernge Socialist working before. after and between a cause and between a the same attices employed in a nobler cause, the up of the avernge political candidate: and there is no reason that with the same aster and while the avernge Socialist working before. after and between a the avern

### Things from Rockville, Conn.

Things from Rockville, Conn. To THE PEOPLE.—We should and shall have at least 100 subscribers for THE PEO-PLE in this place, provided the comrades all hustle. Such instilling will carry us to victory next election. Outsiders have no idea how discontented Rockville workers are. Last city election only one-half of the total voices was cast. The factories are sli running on short the, despite the pictures of the Advance Agent of Prosperity being nailed on the mill doors. "Hockville is known throughout the land for manufacturing the worsted woolen cloth in the market. Here was made the cloth for the last two Presidents inaugu-rated. But the weavers are Cleveland and McKinley patches on the "scats of their pants. This is beinging many of them to their senses, and I am suge more of them will be with 'us before long. I think a Wenvers' Socialist Trade & Tabor Alliance would help us a good deal in bringing them over. Our vote, 276, was a surprise to everybody. C.G.

#### A Voice From Distant Vancouver, B. C.

A Voice From Distant Vancouver, B.C. To THE PEOPLE.-How is it that so many well-menning people, on getting a few Socialist truths into their noddles, at once in their eageriess and ambition to help mankind, and themselves, proceed to or-ganize the Co-operative Commonwealths, the Direct Legislation Leagues, the B. C. C.'s, the Social Democracies, the Majority Rule Leagues, the Social Reform Unions, colony schemes, joint stock companies, So-calist and social reform papers, in short, anything rather than START HIGHT, with soverning Social Evolution, by subscribing to the admittedly correct principles based on the different papers in short, about the Socialist Revolution, viz. by means of the balloit in the bands of a class-conscious proletariat; and accordingly side-track themselves, mislead their friends and readers, waste their energies and powers in fruitless effort consequent on ignorance of the taws of capitalismis existence. Tam sorry to say that I was for a time, with others, mislenge the parts of "ONE MOVEMENT," viz., the movement of Soc-calistin in Canade, but which we have seen configurent conceptions of the natural laws soverning Social Evolution. Terf to the Forward Club of Socialists, through the efforts of Comrades Ashplant, or New York, to see the correctures of the structure of London, Ont., and Sanida, or New York, to see the correctures of the partice of the source of the source of the social social to be work to be seen be correctures of the source of the social soco

in Brantford, Out., whose members came; through the efforts of Comrades Ashplant and Barter, of London, Ont., and Sanisi,

Vancouver. S. L. P. of Canada, and nail the banner with the Arm and Hammer to the mast. Long may it wave! ARTHUR SPENCER. Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 12.

#### The Leaven Working Among Rallroaders.

To THE PEOPLE.-I noted the Seiden-berg episode in last issue; and as a trades unionist (B. of R. R. T.) am deeply inter-

berg episode in max mart, am deeply inter-ested. I have also observed the magnificent effort along the "new" trade union lines pursued by the S. L. P. Well, two years ago, the Committee on Resolutions at the Torono convention of the Brotherhood of Raliroad Trainmen suc-creded in getting the convention to go on-record that "Every social question was a political question, etc.," but when in an-other resolution the existence of the "class struggie" was shown, why, that unhappy but true "effusion" never saw the light of day, i. e., outside of the convention hall, but we are rapidly, as a body, heig per-meated with, at least, a semi-class-consciousness that labor produces "all" and should receive "all." The "leaven" is working. THE PEOPLE is guided by the only logical tactics, and success is assured. D. C. B. Winona, Minn., Dec. 19.

Winona, Minn., Dec. 19.

#### To Purify the Church-

And how that the teachings of Josus and the Prophets are ignored or percerted by the clergy. Those who can talk well may attend hose meetings where they can speak, and by advocating the poor man's cause com-pel the parson to declare binself even if they draw upon themselves the emulty of the church and excommunication for heresy or "disturbance of religious meetings." All of which will be helpful for the cause of man, and will force the clergy themselves of man, and will force the clergy themselves to keep the poor man's question in the front. Every little helps. It would be a spiendid idea if THE PEO. PLE could spare the space to solicit and print model "Letters to Pastors" for the poor to copy and send to their pastors along with their resignations. It is no easy matter for the average work-ers to compose suitable and effective letters to their "spiritual advisers." Let us use our pens to make it easy for them. A SUBSCHIBER. Providence, R. I., Dec. 19.

Let us use our pens to make it easy for hem. A SUBSCRIBER. Providence, R. I., Dec. 19.

#### Valuable Items from California.

Valuable items from California, To THE PEOPLE.—California is not be-hind in the efforts to raise the S. L. P.-yote to 100,000 in the United States. The following table shows that the "Innol of gold" is not the least favorable in the coun-try for the extension of the Socialist work. Our vote two years ago for Presidential Electors was 1.61; our average vote this year is over 7,800. The some of the counties the gains have been remarkable. In San Diego Co. the rate in 1896, was 71; this year 257. In Shasta. 1896, 9: 1988, 108. a gain of 1.299 per cent. Contra Costa Co., 4 in 1896; 32 In 1898, Ventura Co., 9 in 1896; 74 in 1898; Kern Co., 1895; 11: 1808, 110. San Jorigun Co., 1895, 131; 1808, 162. Sacramento, 1896; 53; 1898, 194. Marin Co. gave a gain of vore 500 per cent. Stanislaus Con, 1898; 13 Santa Cruz Co., 1896; 31; 1808; Congress, 220, a gain of 1.500 per cent. All above are arerage votes, except when otherwise stated. The fight for Governor was bitter and neitye between the capitalist candidates.

The church is not in politics, but when it ters. The church is not in politics, but when it does not wish any candidate elected it has a very proper appreciation of the human voice and well-rounded sentences directed against those it does not desire in office. Rer. Peter 8. Tork, who did an exceedingly good job in beating the blatherskites of the A. T. A. at their own game here a couple' of years ago, did not do a very bad job in lending his assistance to the defeat of Maguire et al in the last election. The men-Barry who wanted to fill Meguire's shoes in Congress, and Phelsin, who was elected Mayor-who fell under the Rer. Peters's displessure are men who have been failing over each other in the past to lay their financial and literary tribute at Peter's feet. They were used-and turned down. Barry, an Irishman who has fought the battles of the church in and out of sea-son, and in and out of his paper, was beaten by a Hebrew hat dealer in an Irish son, and in and out of his paper, was beaten by a Hebrew hat dealer in an Irish district. No, the church is evidently not in politics, but Magnire is out in a letter oc-cupring a page of a daily newspaper, he-walling the presence of a "malicious priest-hood." that changed more than 10.000 ig-norant voters in the Democratic party into voters for the combined monopolies and villains under the Republican banner. We have bean spared the afficient of much of Rev.-Blies during this campaign.

He is the devout gentleman who cannot teach Socialism unless it is Christian, but whose bulwarks lie in the saloon quarters and tenderioin districts of the cities of this State as well as elsewhere. In common with several other reformed ministers who have endeavored to make Socialism a shuttlecock with a Christian feather in it. Billss seems to have "gased so much on the cross that he can not act on the square." San Francisco, Dec. 19. San Francisco, Dec. 19.

### "Labor Day" and Labor Day.

"Labor Day" and Labor Day. To THS PEOPLE.—An outburst of con-tinues printed, in order to be able to refute some of the many slanders which Mr. Samuel Gompers has thrown upon the class-conscious workingmen's movement of our comrades in Europe by saying that twork is done, that means in the evening. Before I shall prove that Mr. Gompers has uttered a falsehood let us look at the matter a little more closely, let us scruth-ize the expression "Labor Day" and the the country. We have a Labor Day here, it is true, but it is NOT the first of May. As long as the working class does not appoint the above stated day as THEIR Labor Day." In this country the working else than a holiday as any other Sunday of the year is. But this is not all. In this country the working class does not sight, does not struggle for the day; not sight, be not struggle for the day; not sight he Labor Day in this day. By no means sight is the pay for this day. By no means sight is the Labor Day universal, as I know many stores, which are not even thinking or orden. The Labor Day of this country is not

The Labor Day of this country is not

Bis the Labor Day of this say, by the many stores, which are not even thinking of closing.
The Labor Day of this country is not used to protest against the anarchistic institutions under which we are suffering: it is not used to protest against the anarchistic institutions under which we are suffering: it is not used to protest against the anarchistic institutions under which we are suffering: it is not used to store, for at least one day, the exploitation of the proletariat by the ruling class, no it is used as every other holid y granted by the bourgeosie, namely, for setting either at home or going into uext saloon, gossiping about bnd times, but for haeven's sake, do not touch the vital point, namely, the concentration of capital.
This is the intelligence Mr. Gompers has which the "Federation of Labor" embraces. And a man, who has shown his utter incapacity beyond all doubts, dares to scorn the international class-consciouss working, in a man, who has shown his utter incapacity beyond all doubts, dares to scorn the international class-conscious working in the international class-conscious working in the socialist as if they really were the Socialist as if they really were the Socialist as it to meek, what I try to do is to denounce a man, who, well known about Socialism as much as a tiger about more.
When we observe our comrades in Europe, whose economic more more in class to score a great difference in celebrating the Labor Day is not "granted" there: a struggle for it ensues every year. Labor Day is not "granted" there: a struggle for it ensues every year. Listor and y of protestation. As almost us owerk, they are utilized as on the start of society, called capitalist, is an our do anything, it proves that profilent, which we have a so a state of working class.
Take of society, called capitalist, is soon the class the start of society, called capitalist, is not as some as the working class the start of society, called capitalist, is a soon this class takes its own, the profi

RUDOLF GROSSMAN, New York, Dec. 20.

### **Ceneral Agitation Fund.**

#### Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund.

# Press Fund for the Workers' Re-public, Dublin, Ireland-

B. O'Toole, New York City...... 1,00

# LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 64 East Fourth Street, N. Y.

Karl Marx and Frederick Engels:

THE PEOPLE'S New-Years Greeting 1899.

is out. It is simple in design but very

striking and full of effect. Against a background, dirty from the thick smoke from the many long factory chimneys, rises the muscular figure of a young workingman, holding in his left hand a laurel wreath stating the number of votes cast this year for the S. L. P., and in the uplifted right the weapon with which the victory has been wrung-the Socialist Hammer. The expression in the face as well as the whole attitude is bold, full of determination and embodying in a very forcible way the aggressiveness and militant spirit of our movement and of THE PEOPLE. Suitable inscriptions surround the figure and on the sides

are calendar tables. The colors are very well applied and

it presents altogether a very impressive ensemble.

Price 10 cents, sent to any address.

## LETTER BOX.

#### Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

H., NEW YORK.-No, Sir; THE PEO-PLE-never takes notice of personal slings, except occasionally when it reproduces them in full to help an officeding Editor pillory himself. What THE PEOPLE does take hold of with both hands is attacks on the party policy. Whoever indulges in that is promptly taken over THE PEOPLE's knees, and then the condign spanking is administered.

E. O. C., WITCHITA, KANS .-- What do you mean by "Fraternal Societies"?

E. O. C., WITCHITA, KANS.-What us you mean by "Fraternal Societies"? P. K., CHICAGO, ILL.-It is impossible to be accurate on the subject of the unem-ployed. The Census Office deliberately-violated in 1880 the order to enumerate the unemployed; when the Census Act for 1860 anne along the guilty parties of 1860 managed to get a clause in by which they could neglect the matter of the unemployed. In an 1859 or 1860 issue of "The Na-tionalist" of Boston, the matter was ex-posed in an article catilide "The Eleventh Census Conspiracy." and an attempt is there made to figure up the unemployed. Unassisted by any Census figures, any one who tries to ascertain the number of the unemployed has to work his way through a variety of other public documents, and consequently there must be wide discrepan-der allow then. Our official statisticians don't like to take up the question; it is a sore spot with them: it gives capitalism away faster than the row figures of wages that they forge.

L. D., WORCESTER, MASS.-When the capitalist class surrenders it will have to-be to the victor. Who do you imagine that victor will be? Capital and Labor are two factors in the production of wealth.

production of wealth. C. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—There is inherently in expansion nothing that is capitalistic. Its present capitalist breath is a result of the capitalist interests that would be served by it. Moreover, to fight expansion, as such, to-day, one would have to rank himself with other capitalist inter-ests whose intrevets are against expansion. We must guard against dogmatism.

We must guard against dogmatism. J. W., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.-Yes, the Alliance is small; what of that? Would that be a reason to reject it? if so, why not reject the S. L. P.; it also is small and was a good deal smaller. While an organi-zation that is and remains of a size below that which is requisite to accompilab re-sults would be an iuefficient organization, nevertheless, at its inception a numerically weak body is not to be gauged by numbers only.

work body is not to be gauged by numbers only. L. S. NEW HAVEN, CON.-You are part-ly answered just above, as to your other point: One year the workers swing over, dissuissied, to the Republicans; dissatiant percent on the workers the iniquities of the Democrats. Now imagine the Bocislists to preach to the workers the iniquities of the Democratic and the Republican party, and yet not set up a purty where people could go, what would they be thought of! They would be thought to be visionaries, unprac-tical men and justify so. Likewise with the trades organizations. It was a common ex-perience for men to get disguisted with the A. F. of L. and join the K. of L. and join the A. F. of L., and so on. To tell the worker that both organizations were corrupt and uscless and not set up an independent one would have been the same as to denounce Reps and Dems without setting up the S. L. P. The men would stay within the old organizations; with their dues they would support the fakirs; and the fakirs, having the backing of the bosses especially against the Bocialist to their bearts content. That's what once used to be, and that sort of policy suited the fakirs to a T.

atted.
The fight for Governor was bitter and netive between the capitalist candidates. Gage a Los Angeles lavyer, never tefore a candidate for public office, was the Republican nominee. He put in his time denouncing his oponent as everything that was bad, and putting on the emphasis when he called thim 'Annrehist AND' Socialist.' Maguire, the Denos-Pupo-Silver candidate, was nominated and endorsed and, stood on so many platforms at the same time that he was all thred out before dramating that he was all thred out before dramating that he was all thred out before dramated and over the same time that he was all thred out before dramated and avful efforts got about a thousand votes in that State a few years ago. Maguire is the big chief of the hing's that by his single tax teachings, the is a barve man. He is the man who at last, when everything was quiet after the B6 election, tried to convine a swond be a bad thing for the people. Harring was allowed that that way again. Maguire decided the shared. What for he dia ot clearly state. But they had to be plance, the chief of the shared. What for he dia ot clearly state. But they had to be plance, all bigh capa authority. Gary also decided they should be hanged. Henry George enhead this opplane, as obligh legal authority. Atgeld decided those, who escaped stranging, dia ot deserve to be even imprisoned another high-all high-as the English apply the work to met.
Well, Maguire with all his platforms was nother high-all high-as the English apply the work to met.
Well, Maguire with all his platforms 'antit the Southern provide a few yokes who decided they should be anged. Henry 0.000 majority over the capital and ord the two souther of two they are also decided by new fixed and the should be thanged. The southern provide they should be thanged. Henry 0.000 majority over the capital and ord they are the outhor of two terms in the 'K. Congres.
The did not deserve they exactly oppulation to work on the ramping man the 'K. Souther

To Purify the Church. To THE PEOPLE. - I propose a method to purify the Church, which, as a whole, is now being run by the class that grinds the faces of the poor. I suggest that workers who go to church resign their membership and keep out of churches, giving them neither time, in-fluence nor money. That they address their pastor on the letters to the congregation, giving as a rea-come capitalistic and the church has be-come capitalistic and the church has be-poor, while falsely professing friendship, and how that the trachings of J-sus and the form the support of the property of the support of the property of the support of the support.

such census work, conducted by men sufficiently versed in arithmetic to know what should be done in order to obtain comprehensive and comprehensible results, is only to hide the truth and confuse the public mind.

But there stands glaring above all this statistical daraness the portentous undeniable fact, that with atotal and undeniable fact, that with atomat school population between 5 and 18 years, numbering 20,865,000 in 1896, the average school attendance was only 9,747,000, or 46.7 per cent., and that the average school term for the whole country was only 140 days. Epom which it may safely be asserted that ignorance is growing apace throughout the United States and that the number of children and youths between the said ages, actually employed for a more or less 'extended portion of the year in mean, hard and brain-stunting labor cannot be less and is probably more than 5,000,000. . . .

Allow Capitalism and Pure and Simpledom their way and this will become a land of stunted serfs at one end; Chinese-like Mandarins, riding elephants mad with pride under white parasols at the other end; and, in between, a lackey class-the successors of the Labor Fakir-, acting as go between to soothe the serfs into quiet and living on the cast-off of the rulers. -Stem the tide, ye Socialists!

wized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

BUFFALO. N. T .: BUFFALD, N. 1.: Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street. SYRACUSE, N. Y.: F. Whaley, 115 Amy street. UTICA, N. T.: L.F. A. Nitsschke, 85 Columbia street, LYNN, MASS.: A. Henler, 45 Green street, rear. ST. LOUIS, MO.: My J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS. IND.: npler, 1238 Madison street. G. Rempl MILWAUKEE, WIS.: J. Pummel, 310 18th street, NEW BRITAIN, CONN. Clinton H. Pierce, 4 Winthrop H. Pierce, & Williams, PA. PITTSBURGH, PA. 1824 Ann street. J. S. Bergmann, 1324 Ann stree PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street. PROVIDENCE, R. L.: Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olseyville, R. L. PAWTUCKET. R. I.: Austin Beoudress, 40 Lucas street.

of New and that Social Evolution is the man festiation of the forces of nature, which at this stage of the game the Socialist MUST UNDERSTAND in order to direct and guide them for the welfare and brogress of man-kind. At a lecture given by Contrade Sanial in Brantford, the members of the Forward Club, almost in a body, joined the forward Section of the Canadian S. L. cial Evolution is the mani-Forward Club, almost in a body, joined the newly formed Section of the Canadian S. L. P., and I for one am content with the com-pany I find myself in, as I believe that the position taken by the S. L. P. on the de-velopment of society through economic class struggles, the laws of capitalism's ex-listence and the clear-cut methods and tac-tics consequently adopted are absolutely correct.

correct. Your editorial of July 17 exactly expresses my sentiments, as does the pamphiet "Re-form or Revolution," and the "Class Strug-gle," by A. M. Simons. Is there no way by which the members

form or Revolution," and the "Class Strug-gle," by A. M. Simons. Is there no way by which the members of the S. L. P. can reach the Socialists and Social Reformers, who, no doubt, honeatly are misicading themselves and others and pince the philosophy of Scientifa' Socialism as taught by Marx, Engels and the Kautsky pamphiets, before them and so induce them to quit "lashing the ocean, irritating and thereby super-inducing crange at tempts an redress that wind up in defeat, nervous re-action, and pessinism." as you truly ex-pressed in Letter Box answer to I. B., N. Y., on November 20? Not that I think that the S. L. P., as an organization or those organizations affil-ated with the S. L. P., should have a monopoly of the Socialist propaganda, but that I wish, and hope, to see the day when the Bocialist forces of the U. S. and Canada will be harmoniously working along correct ines.

the Socialist forces of the U. S. and Canada will be harmoniously working along correct lines. I submit to our Socialist friends ourside the S. L. P. that it is only just and fair to the S. L. P. that we should have a chance to deal with their objections to jolaing with us in what seems to be the correct facilies and methods-methods proved successful wherever adopted and which will be suc-cessful here, as elsewhere, because of the fact that NATURAL LAWS AIRE UNI-VERSAL and UNCHANGEABLE. Would it not be a good plan for each Section to see that all thouse in their dis-trict who bona fide call themselves Social-ists and Social Reformers, are made aware of "the reason for the faith that is in un." Coules of the pamphlet "Reform or Revolu-tion" and the Kautaky pamphlets would. I think, be most useful for such purposes. Since jolaing the party. I have done all I could with copies of THE FEOPLE, per-sonal talks and correspondence to help those now groping towards the light and submit to the Sections that such effort will produce good results if done in a splitt of the constitute the done in a splitt of manility, while fighting to the dest their ancientific theories and propositions. There will be a meeting of Socialists here manily, while fighting to compare the submit to the section the section the section for the submit to the dest their and the fighting to be dest their and the submit to the dest their and the fighting to the dest their and the submit of the submit to the dest their and the submit of the submit of the submit to the dest their and the submit of the submit to the dest their and the submit of the submit of the submit to the dest their and the submit of the submit of the dest their and the submit of the submit of the submit to the submit to the submit to the dest their and the submit of the submit of the submit to the submit to the submit of the submit to the submit of the submit to the submit of the submit of the submit of the submit of the submit to the submit of the submit to the submit of the

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Evolution of S. McClure: Socialism

Win. Watkins:
W. S. McClure:
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Eugene Sue:
The Sliver Cross
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W. D. Howells:
A Traveler from Altruria
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Edward Bellamy:
Looking Backward
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Equality
Io
Daniel De Leon:
Report of the International Socialist
Congress, held at London in 1896.
Troceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.
held at New York in 1896.
H. M. Hyndman:
Socialism and Slavery
Commercial Crises of the 19th Century
Information in Surgers.
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Information in Surgers.
Jon Hobson:
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Wealth against Commonwealth .... 1.00 rid A. Wells: Recent Da

E. G. C., ROGERVILLE, IA. -The matter can not be published in THE PEOFLE. The walls of Jericho may have dropped down before the trumpet blasts of the Jews, but the walls of Capitalism won't, however many Biblical quotations you toot against them.

W. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- We won't know the S. L. P. vote cast in the firth Election District of the Eleventh Brooklyn Ward until the Official Record of the city is printed. Shall let you know when that comes out.

comes out. "JERE," JERSEY CITY, N. J.-Macsulay is elegant English to read, but he is more superficial than the meal on a butterfly. His attempts to make out the English peo-ple a particularly moral people, whom morality impelled at every step, is con-stantly joiting against the facts he quotes himself and which go to show the material interests at bottom of all acts.-and he does not even seem to be aware of his contra-diction.

A. L. G., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.-Mr. Gompers was born in England. He is a

Jew. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.-Tour letters on the "As to Methods" editorial of Dec. 4 are not published because they are all in favor; so far only one hostile critician has been received, it was published to gether with about four in favor. It seems superfluous to publish more approvals; should any other adverse ones come in, yours will be issued.

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has deter-mined the National Executive Commit-tee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Com-pany, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Fingle copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, 32.50.

# THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, JAN. 1. 1898.



# [By Julian Pierce, Washington, D. C., in "Typographical Journal."]

In the "Journal" for October 15 there appeared an essay by C. L. Emens, of Cincinnati, Ohio, entitled "A Middle Road-Extereme Positions to Be Avoided." Mr. Emens is undoubtedly influenced by worthy motives and actuated by a sincere desire to benefit the working class; but, like so many writers in trades union press, he has evidently given the labor problem no more than a superficial examination, and consequently has fallen into conand consequently has fallen into con-fusion so great that one is almost at a loss where to begin the work of scientific clarification. Speaking of the late controversy over

proposition to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor, he as serts that the Federation is reactionary and needs reforming, and adds:

On the other hand, the advocates of S On the other hand, the advocates of So-claims would certainly render the cause of labor a better service if they would come down from the sky and advocate practical measures. Granted that we have at pres-ent entered upon a period of transition-from the competitive to the co-operative system-still the goal can only be reached by the process of evolution, and violent or radical measures are as ill-advised as none at all.

In the above paragraph there are two fundamental errors:

First-That the present is a period of transition from the competitive to the co-operative system. Second—That the Socialisis do not

advocate practical measures.

Scientific treatment of any question Scientific treatment of any question can not be accomplished with brevity, and an analysis of the fallacies con-tained in both of the above errors would require more space than the editor of the "Journal" has placed at my disposal; and, inasmuch as the classifying of a measure as practical or impractical depends upon a clear knowledge of the nature of the social wledge of the nature of the social evolution through which we are strug gling, I shall treat in this paper of the first fundamental error that Mr. Emens has made, namely, classifying the pres ent as a period of transition from the competitive to the co-operative or So-

cialist system of production. Rather than being a transition from the competitive to the co-operative or Socialist system of production, the present is a period of transition from the competitive system of production to the non-competitive or trust system of production; and whether the historian of the future shall be able to refer to it as a period of transition from the competitive to the co-operative or Socialist system depends entirely on the will of the people. Now the will of the people is made up of the individual wills of millions of men and women, but the will of the individual man or woman is determined by the ideas of that man or woman, and those ideas are shaped by the processes of educa-tion. Should the people determine that the trust system of production is good enough, the present would be nothing more than a period of transition from the competitive system to the trust sys-tem; but should the people, on the con-trary, determine that the Socialist sys-tem would be an improvement on the trust system, then it could be truly said

that the statement made by Mr. Emens is correct. . From the standpoint of Socialist science, however, the present is noth-ing more than a period of transition from the competitive system to the from the competitive system to the trust system. The truth of this propo-sition can be readily seen by an illus-tration-always the best definition. That there can be an utter absence of competition in every industry in the country, and at the same time an utter absence of co-operation, may be seen by an examination of one typical in-dustry. The Standard oil trust is an example of an industry in which the practice of competition has been done away with; but, using the word in the Socialist sense, there is no co-operation in the methods of the Standard oil trust. Socialist co-operation implies not alone associated or co-operative la-for in production and distribution, but demands, furthermore, co-operative sharing in the wealth produced by such associative production and distribution. There is today co-operative labor in the production and distribution of oil, but there is no co-operation in sharing the wealth that results from such pro-

the physical evolution of man, The evolution of a plant in the depths of the forest is governed by the slow pro-cesses of natural evolution; but it is a grave error to imply that the evolution of society is governed by similarly slow or society is governet by similarly also processes. A plant has not in it the power to hasten or retard its own evo-lution, while society, being made up of individuals, has this power. From having learned that evolution in plant and animal life is something snall-like and metal. We because has avidently and weird. Mr. Emens has evidently drawn the illogical conclusion that the evolution of society is identical in natevolution of society is identical in nat-ure. Evolution has been defined as the "act of unfolding," and in society this act of unfolding can be aided, by hu-man knowledge and human effort. Therefore, this "slow process of evolu-Therefore, this slow process of evolu-tion," if unaided by human knowledge and human effort, will become still slower, and the goal, which Mr. Emens admits is a desirable one, will be farther off than ever. A few paragraphs from Kautsky's" The Co-operative Commonwealth"

"The Co-operative Commonwealth" will be found instructive on this point of social evolution, as well as on the Socialist's position relative to the "practical" reforms that Mr. Emens and others think so much of. Kautsky SAVS:

says: For the inst hundred years thinkers and statesmen among the possessing classes have been trying to prevent the threatened downfall of the system of private property in the instruments of production. Social re-form is the name they give to their perpe-tual tinkerings with the industrial mechan-ism for the purpose of removing this or that ill effect of private property in the in-struments of production, or at least of soft-ening its edges, without, however, ever touching private property itself. During the last hundred years manifold "cures" have been huckstered and even tried; it is now hardly possible to imagine any new recipe in this line. All the so-called "new-est" panaceas of our social quacks, which are to heal the old social aliments quickly, without pain and without expense, arc, upon closer inspection, discovered to be but rehashes of oid nostrums, all of which have been tried before in other places and found worthless.

Just then some one cried out, as we often hear them crying out to-day: "So you fire opposed to reforms, are you?" To which question the author replies as follows:

as follows: Let not the position of the Socialists be misunderstood. He pronounces these social reforms inoperative in so far as they pre-tend to remove the growing contradictions, which the course of economic development brings out into ever stronger light, between the powers of production and the existing system of property, at the same time that they strive to uphold and to confirm the latter. But the Socialist does not thereby mean that the social revolution, i. e.,-the mobilition of private property in the instru-ments of production, will be accomplished of itself; nor that the irresistible, inevitable course of evolution will do the work with-out assistance from man; nor yet that all social reforms are worthless, and that noth-ing is left to those who suffer from the contradiction and the system of property but idly to cross their arms and patiently to wait for better days.

'And let me here insert, for the benefit of those who do not understand a good deal of Socialist agitation, that we know that as individuals we can hasten the evolution of society toward the cooperative commonwealth; that we know, further, that the working class acting as a unit could bring about the realization of such goal in less than a decade, and that by refusing to act as unit it can put it off for a century or longer; and the keynote to our appeal for solidarity on both the political and trades union fields may be clearly found in these further quotations from Kautsky:

found in these further quotations from Kautsky: When the Socialist speaks of the irresist-bleness and inevitableness of the social evolution, he of course starts from the be-lef that men are men, and not puppets; that they are beings endowed with certain necessities and impulses, with certain phy-sical and mental powers which they will seek to put to their best uses. Patlently to yield to what may seem unavoklable, is not to allow the social evolution to take its course, but to bring it to a standstill. When the Socialist declares the abolition of private property in the Instruments of production to be unavoklable, be does not mean that some fine moraing, without their helping themselves, the exploited classes ent social system to be unavoklable, be account will find the ravens feeding them. The So-cialist considers the breakdown of the pres-ent social system to be unavoklable, be cause he knows that the economic evolution inevitably brings on those conditions that will compel the exploited classes to rise and the system of private ownership that this system multiplies the number and the strength of the exploited, and dimin-ishes the number and the strength of the exploiting classes, both of whom are still adhering to it; and that it will finally lead to such unbearable coulditions for the masses of the population that they will have no alternative but either to g down in silence, or to overthrow that system of property. When a revolution may assume manifold forms according to the circumstances under which it is effected. It by no means must necessarily be accompanied with violenc-and bioodshed. There are instances in the history of mankind when the ruling classes were either so exceptionally clear, sighted, or so particularly weak and cowardly, that the social revolutions prepare themselves by years and decades of economic and political strangles; they are accompanied with violenc-and bioodshed. There are instances how the case. Revolutions prepare themselves by years and decades of economic and politi

may be dulled, or it may be sharpened; only one thing is impossible to stop its course, much less to turn it back. Ex-perience teaches that all attempts in this direction are not only profitess, but in-crease the very sufferings which they were intended to remove.

Attention should here be emphatic-ally called to the fact that the evolution of society from capitalism to Socialism can be hastened, and, as well, that it can be retarded. The Socialist desires to hasten this evolution, and for this reason you never hear him railing against the concentration of industry. the development of the department store, the elimination of the small farmer, or the trustification of rail-roads and other industries. He real-izes that these developments cause a great deal of suffering to the working class, but he also knows that a new society is gradually being born, and that, being a part of that society, he must share the pangs of the birth. And when he pleads for Socialism, he pleads for it because he knows that degrada tion, misery, and starvation are the ac-companiments of the evolution and birth of the new social order only so long as the capitalist class directs that evolution and that birth. In the hands of Socialism such evolution and such birth would be accompanied with none of the horrors of the present capitalist regime.

In closing, I would like to emphasize this point: The evolution of society from capitalism to Socialism may be slow or rapid: It will be slow so long as the working class does not under-stand the meaning of capitalism and the meaning of Socialism. It will be rapid when the working class does un-derstand the meaning of capitalism and the meaning of Socialism. And every "radical" and "violent" action advo-cated by the Socialist Labor party is on attempt to hasten the social evolution by spreading among the working class a clear knowledge of those two widely-distant poles of social organiza-tion, capitalism and Socialism.

# 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, Moutreal.

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

this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m. **National Executive Committee.** Meeting of December 27, with P. Murphy in the chair. Absent: Kinneally, Wherry; Stahi; the latter excused. The dnancial re-port for the week ending December 24 showed receipts 863.06; expenditures, 85.01. A letter was received from Squire E. Put-iney, of Section Somerville, Mass., lauding Carey, of Haverhill, and advisitg amalga-mation with the S. D. P. The tone and contents of the letter being such as to make advisable a public reply, the sceretary was instructed to draft the same and submit it at the next session for approval. Copies of the Putney letter to be sent to the Mas-sachusetts State Committee and to his Section. Merceived that the function of the sceretary on condition that it be placed that the Italian comrades of Pitisburg and vicinity, who are in possession of a printing outfit, had voted to turn the same over to the party on condition that it be placed at the disposal of whatever recognized party paper that was asked that the N. E. C. bear the cost of an indished in the Italian language. It was asked that the N. E. C. bear the cost of an indished in the Italian language. It was empowered to take such action as the situation demands. The secretary was further instructed to lisaye a, call for nominations for seven mem.

situation demands. The secretary was further instructed to issue a call for nominations for seven mem-bers of the National Executive Committee and for the National Secretary. A charter was granted for a new Section of Lows Station

at Lenz Station, III. L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

#### A Call.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. in Greater, New York. The above Sections are hereby called upon to make nominations as follows: For seven members of the National Secretary. The nominations made should be sent to be understand to be then Saturday.

The nominations made should be sent to the undersigned not later than Saturday. February 4, 1800, on which day the nomi-nations close. Branches of Section Greater New York must send their nominations to the organ-izer of said Section: L. Abelson, 64 East Fourth street, New York, who in turn will forward the same to the N. E. C. All other sections must send them directly to the undersigned. By order of the National Exactly forms

undersigned. By order of the National Executive Com-mittee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, Sceretary.

Massachusetts.

ferent languages, each carrying on its pro-paganda work in the language best under-stood by them. More Branches are form-ing of the same nature there, and an inter-est which is commendable has sprung up in Saginaw which at this time is encouraging. Fort progress and interest in the work. Aid in the way of public meetings in their locality should be rendered by the State Committee and the Secretary is trying to arrange for such at an early date. We wish to call the attention of persons who have been members of the party, or enough comrades to form a Section, that they should at once place themselves upon the list members at large, by sending their nuttee, thus coming in close touch with every movement of the party in the State, as well as to keep posted on what the party, expects of them. This will also give the State Committee valued eastiance in informing them where they have those that can be depended upon to do all in their power to assist in the party. Such systematic work must be resorted to

party. Such systematic work must be resorted to by us, who have not the means of going and coming at-will. But having communi-cation by Postal service at all times would furnish us with information songht, so that we would have a grasp of the whole situa-tion within our jurisdiction and be able to proceed, not blindly, but intelligently in our work.

tion within our initiality, but intelligently ... proceed. 'not blindly, but intelligently ... Therefore, awake! Every Sympathizer as well as cområde in Michigan let us have an organization with such a system we can present a front to capitalism that there will be no resisting it, or flanking. Let each comrade take notice of every. thing of interest in his locality and at once communicate the same to the State Central Committee, such as political meetings, union meetings, resolutions adopted by any and all organizations of a public nature, or meetings to be held, for what purpose, etc., etc.

and an organizations of a puble nature, or meetings to be held, for what purpose, etc., etc. This would put the Committee in touch with every move for or against the party in the State, and they could take such action as was possible under the circum-stances to do, such as sending literature either of Socialistic nature already pub-lished, or get out some upon the subject, to be distributed by the local comrade or sympathizer.

to be distributed by the local comrade or sympathizer. We have, so far as we have been able, held meetings for proparand work for the party in and near Detroit, as the means at our disposal were so limited that it was impossible to do more, and the lack of cor-respondence in other parts of the State hindered us to a great extent in doing more work than we did in the distribution of literature.

Work that no be service to the service of the service of the small amounts of litera-ture at his disposal, and has been diligent in trying to accumulate addresses for this

ture at his disposal, and has been diligent in trying to accumulate addresses for this purpose. That a more thorough organization is nec-essary to safely guard our vote is conclu-sively shown by the returns in this city, which shows many precincts as "no Social-ist vote," when we are absolutely sure that there were votes cast for the party, because we cast them ourselves. In conclusio we would say that the State Committee work is now in better condition for every way, together with a better under-standing of its duties, we believe, than it has ever been before, as we have got our records in shape so in future they can be referred to for necessary information of party work, a thing that this Committee upon entering upon its duties could not do. Acain asking that members and sym-pathizers throughout the State will at once file their names with the Secretary and that Organizers will be prompt in sending in proper reports as required by the con-stitution, we respectfully sign our selves. Respectfully and fraternally, STANLEY KLEMIDENT, HENRY ULBRICHT, Jr., AUGUST BURMIESTER, JOSEPH DYKE, A. MONSBACH, H. RICHTER, GEO. A. EASTMAN, Members Michigan State Central Commit-tee, 188. By order of Committee. GEO. A. EASTMAN Secretary

Members Micingan tee, 1898 By order of Committee, GEO, A. EASTMAN, Secretary, 138 Orchard St., or 20 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

#### New York.

BROOKLYN.—American Branch 1 holds Sunday evening lectures at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street. This evening, H. Simpson will speak on "Colonial Expan-sion." After the lecture, a business meet-ing of the Branch will be held, during which the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. The public is invited to at tend the lectures. Members are urgently requested to be present at the business meeting. requeste meeting.

meeting. BUFFALO.-New Year's Eve Entertain-ment. This saturday, Dec. 31, at 8 p. m., the Buffalo Socialists will hold in Labor-Lyceum, 676 Genesse street, a New Year's entertainment, consisting of slucing, danc-ing, comical recitations, etc. Admission free to all. Those, however, who wish to take part in the main feature of the programme -the supper-are requested to buy the nec-essary coupons at the Labor Lyceum. / Price for adults. 25 cents; children, between 3 and 14 years, 15 cents. . Sunday, January 1, at 8 p. m., the Ameri-can Branch will hold in Labor Lyceum a discussion meeting where discussion will be continued on the subject of municipal own-ership. Everybody welcome.

Ohio. SECTION CANTON, ATTENTION:-All members of Section Canton, Obio, are urgently requested to attend the meeting on Sunday, Jan. 1, 1889, at 2 p. m. sharp. Elec-tion of officers and other business of im-portance to be transacted. All members holding money for the agitation fund are expected to make an, account of same. OltGANIZER.

Pennsylvania.

Collection on lists in Philadelphia for S.



= GRAND ANNUAL == MASQUERADE & CIVIC BALL WORKINGMAN'S PUBLISHING ASS'N ("Arbeiter-Zeitung" Publishing Association) ON SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14th, 1891 Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave., 43d & 44th 5 TICKETS, - - - Admit One, - - - 25 CENTS.

12 Valuable Prizes will be awarded to the Best, most Original and Comic Costume

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 Struggie" ("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



Cor. Pearl St., Frs ki Square E. R. R. Station Orders will be tan at 116 E. Sth strest, betw Avenue A and First Ave., New York City. 141

87 Frankfort Street 87

# Every

Trades' and Societies' Cale

Standing advertisements of Trades U and other Societies (not 'exceeding lines) will be inserted under this be hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annu Organizations should not less such ar portunity of advertising their place mortines. Organiz portunity meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRAD GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRAD and LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Dea street, Room 96, New York City? Ge-eral Secretary: William L. Brower, Financial Secretary Murphy, General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Sec-nary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 10 Hope street, Philadeiphia, Pa.

CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION NEW YORK. Meets at 2:30 every and day afternoon at 64 E. 4th street, York City. All bonn-fide trade and an Unions should be represented. Com-incations are to be sent to the Com-ponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 4th street, New York City. SECTION ESSEN COUNTY S. 1 SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.

County Committee representing the tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m. the hall of Essex County Socialist C 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. 1 bet Witter

21st WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P., Br lyn, Lactures on political; economic social questions at the Club Hous; Myrtle avenue, every Sunday even Regular meetings every first and the Monday.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIAS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday a a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New Y Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: In

CIGARMÁKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT NATIONAL UNION No. 9). Office Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th ste -District 1 (Bohemian). 331 East street, every Saturday at 8 p. m-D trict 14 (German), at 10 Stanton ste meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.-D at 11 meets at the Clubhouse, 200 East street, every Saturday at 7:30 f. -District IV meets at 342 West street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-Board of Supervisors meets every To day at Fuchaber's Hail, 1551 2nd aver at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINIS) meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday ing at the Labor Lycenn, 64 Ear street. Secretary: PETER STAPL

GERMAN WAITERS' UNION OF N YORK, Office: 385 Bowery, Union ha Ist floor. Meetings every Friday at p. m. Board of Supervisors meets ere Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same Telephone Call: 1751 Spring street.

USICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE 1028, D. A. 40, S. T. & L. A., quarters 79 East 4th street. Me every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Hartmann, Pres; Aug. Lants, Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street.

METAL SPINNERS' INION OF XI YORK AND VICINITY meets even ond and last Friday in the month at a o'clock at 231-233 E. 33rd street. In the fee after January 1, 1899, will be a

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 34 and 149th street. Open every events Regular business meeting every Frie

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. Meets second and fourth Sunday every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 avenue, New York City. Subscripton, ders taken for the Scaud. Socialist We ly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTER & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of 2 & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East street, Labor Lyccum. Regular messi-every Thursday evening at 8 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CIETY OF YIRKVILLE meets Monday evening at 206 E Soth at Society alms to educate its members a thorough knowledge of Socialism means of discussions and debates. Con and join and join.

Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Ken fuer die Ver. Staaten von America. WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund the United States of America-

the United States of America. The above society was founded is in year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist the posed of 155 local branches with more that among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement workingmen between 18 and 45 years i age may be admitted to melserable in the of the branches upon payment of a device of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 the second class. Members belonging the first class are entitled to a sick best fit of \$9.0 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 months and the second class. Members belonging the second class receive under the second state the second class of the second state with interruption. Members belonging the second class receive under the second state of a device of the second state of the second state second class of the second state of the second class receive under the second state second class receive under the second state second class receive under the second state second class of the second state of the second class receive under the second state second class receive and states the second class receive the second states of the state second class the second states of the state second second states of the secon

duction and distribution.

This peculiar kind of co-operation may be called "capitalist co-operation." may be called "capitalist co-operation, for under its workings co-operation is nothing more than a machine by which the capitalists get more wealth out of the working class. A thousand men working together under a system of highly-organized division of labor will busines much more wealth in a given reduce much more wealth in a given time than would the same thousand men working on the old individual plan. The capitalist class has dis-govered this, and it makes use of the increased productivity of co-operative increased productivity of co-operative labor over individual labor just the same as it makes use of the increased productivity of machine labor over hand labor. Summing up the whole hand labor. Summing up the whole thing in a few words, we have to-day to many industries capitalist co-opera-fion, which is a system of production HOL, which is a system of production under which the productivity of the working class is largely increased by geouping it in hundreds and in thou-shuds (co-operative labor), while the ompitalist class alone enjoys the in-creased wealth that results from this means that the working class are co-operation-the working class co-operates for the benefit of the capitalist

The Socialist discerns these facts. He also discovers that great benefit would result to society at large, and to the working class in particular, if the or working chass in particular, if the or-ganization of society were so changed that every member of it should share in the results of both machinery and co-operative labor. He observes, fur-ther, that the majority of the working class has grasped neither the nature of the present system of production nor class has grasped neither the nature of the present system of production nor the possibilities of life under the So-claist system, and therefore he con-siders it a partiotic duty to present these truths to his fellow-craftsmen. It is true that in this development of industrial society from the competitive to the trust, the Socialist sees the evolu-tion of society, but he realizes also that the evolution of society is entirely diff.

The they interrupted by long prints of the action. Nevertheless, however manifold the forms may be which a revolution may assume, never yet was any revolution accomplished without rigorous action on the part of those who suffered most under the existing con-

without rigorous action on the part of those who suffered most under the existing con-ditions. When, furthermore, the Socialist declares those social reforms that stop short of the overthrow of the present system of prop-erty to be unable to abolish the contradic-tions which the present economic develop-ment has produced, he by no means implies that all struggles on the part of the ex-ploited against their present sufferings are useless within the framework of the exist-ing social order; or that they should pa-tiently accommodate themselves to all ill-reatments and forms of exploitation, which the capitalist system may decree to them; or that, so long as they are at all exploited, it matters fittle how. What he does usen is, that the exploited classes should not immine that through them the existing conditions can be rendered satis-factory to them. The exploited classes should not immine that proposed social reforms that are offered to them.

And if Kautsky had had before him history of American Populism, American anti-trust legislation, and Ameri-can anti-department store movements. he could not have penned a more ac-curate congelation of fact than is con-tained in these two short paragraphs:

tained in these two short paragraphs: Nine-tenths of the proposed reforms are not only useless but positively injurious to the exploited classes. Most dangerous of all are those schemes, which, alming at the solvation of the threatened social order, shut their eyes to the economic develop-ment of the last century. The working-men, the exploited classes generally, who take the field in favor of such schemes waste their euergies in a semicless endeavor to revive the dead past. Many are the ways is which the economic development may be affected; its may be instemed and it may be retarded; its endeavor

Massachusetts. The Massachusetts State Committee finds that the party, having polled at the last State election at least 3 per cent. of the total voie for Governor, it is entitled to recognition as a political party, and in or-der to retain our party name and maintain our standing as an official political party we must organize according to the Acts of 1898, Chayter 548. Therefore, the Mass. State Committee recommends that the Sec-tions promptly secure the Election Acts of 1898 and begin to organize into Ward. Town and City Committees to be complete not later than the first day of June. 1899. The voie on promosition of paying the Mass. State Committee Secretary a salary of \$10 per month, which closed Saturday. Dec. 24. 6 p. m., was as follows: 195 for and 25 against. Two Section returns received too late to be recorded. L, D. USHER, Secretary.

L., D. USHER, Secretary,

#### Michigan.

micrigan. Headquarters Michigan State Central Com-mittee, S. L. P. Detroit, Mich., Dec. 25, 1898. Comrades of Michigan. "Your Committee in whose hands you entrusted the work of the State campaign of 1898 beg leave to render the following report: Organized Jan. 19, 1898; reorganized Aug. 7, 1898. The reorganized Committee

render the following report:
 Oranized Jan. 19, 1898; reorganized Aug.
 7, 1898.
 The crorganized Committee wishes, in justice to itself, to explain that while some of them were members of the Committee when first organized. that circumstances prevented them from taking an active part in the Committee to any extent until its reorganization. Aug. 7, since which time we all have diligently endeavored to do all within our power with the means provided to forward the interests of the S. L. P. in Michigan, and render just and accurate account of funds entrusted to our keeping, and a useful expenditure of that which has been disbursed by us.
 The our organization it is a fact which is been disbursed by us.
 Ton our organization it is a fact which is been disbursed by us.
 Who is to blame for this we do not wish for improvement.
 Who is to blame for this we do not wish of us are partially to blame, every member in the party is to blame, some from ignorance of what to do and others possibly of neglect of duties, as members of the party.
 Be that as it may, it is now are opportune.
 The tat as it now the take of one work that has been due this gear, and follow it up with renewed vigor and increased energy hat will in 1900 about the value of organization within the year; practically in the further setting and the state of the work that has been done this year.

L. P. State campaign:	1.0
Barnes, J	
Parker, H. C 15.00	
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Long. F 5.00	1
Anton, G. G 4.00	
Clark, Samuel 4.30	
Fish, L 6.03	
Froehlich, J	
Greenwold, F 26.45.	
Haukozy, J # 25	
Leshenkohl, E 16.60	
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Marshand, F	· · · ·
On Wittemberg list, Ackerman, R.	
on stritemberg list. Ackerman, R.,	
\$5; Wanner, J. O., \$5; Eppler, J., \$3;	
Barcus, O. L., \$2: Clark & Baler, \$5;	
Wittenberg, L., \$5; total 25.00	
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J. MAHLON BARNES	All th
J. MAHLUN BARNES.	

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C. The first meeting of the Twentleth Cen-tury Labor League will be held at Lahor Bureau Hall. C street. N. W. between 6th and 7th. on Sunday evening. Jan. 1, at 7:30 p. m. Julian Pierce will deliver a Jecture on "Capital. Capitalists," and the Capitalist System of Production." The first chapter of Knutsky's "The Capitalist Class" will be used as collateral reading. All members of the Section are urged to come, and each one is requested to bring at least one person unfamiliar with the principles of Socialism. SECREARY.

### British Columbia.

TO ALL SECTIONS HAVING BY-LAWS. -Section Vancouver, B. C., S. L. P. of Canada was organized with 23 members. Will all Sections having by-laws kindly send the undersigned a copy of same so that we may be alded by the collective wisdom of our Canadian and American comrades. W. J. RAWLINGS. 217 Harris street, Vancouver, B., C.

The English translation of Karl Marr Eighteenth Brumaire," that re-cently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volnow to be had bound in an elegant vol-nme of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as troatispiece. 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. 44is street, N. Y. City. Price 25 cents.

## HE TOCSIN

#### The Northwestern Advocate of the

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he News of the Labor Movement from All the World.

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of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible Hous-Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. L



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DR. C. L. FURMAN

DENTIST, 121 Schermerhorn Str., Breeklyn,