
Only duly elected and ap-

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NEW YORK JANUARY, 8, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS

count of the Recent Historic Incidents There.

Capitalist City Officials Working Hand in Hand With Fakirs Against S.L.P.

WATCH THE REVULSION!

ial Reports of Comrade Martha ore Avery from the Marlboro d to the Massachusetts State tral Committee of the Socialet Labor Party, that Commis-sioned Her to Enlighten the Shoeworkers on Strike on the less Struggle-Effects of the sechings of the Skeffington-lurray-Tobin Labor Misleaders the Unhappy Workers.

Mariboro, Dec. 28, 1898.
5:30 o'clock.
to the State Central Committee, L. D.

Usher, Secretary:

As your letter suggested, I decided to ere the night before my lectures The public meeting would give cue to what was in the minds the cue to what was in the minds the strikers and also I wanted to see r. Inskip; no one of the party, so far I could learn, had called upon him, bund Comrade Cashman in the hotel tee on my arrival at Mariboro, at E. He went with me to call upon Inskip. I wrote on my card "repreir Inskip. I wrote on my card "repre-In Inskip. I wrote on my card "repre-mative of the S.L.P." Someone from little crowd of men standing by the desk said to the clerk: "Mr. Inskip has just gone to the hall." I said, glancing at the clock, it is but 20 minutes past 1-too early. I think, for Mr. Inskip to go to the hall, you will please take my earl to his room. The card was re-I with the samewhat stumbling "that he was out, at least his ply "that he was out." d said he was out." I then wrote the same card that "I will call at time convenient to you to-mor," also, writing "Preston House." ald see that Mr. Inskip was being

tend see that Mr. Inskip was being cared for by the "labor leaders."

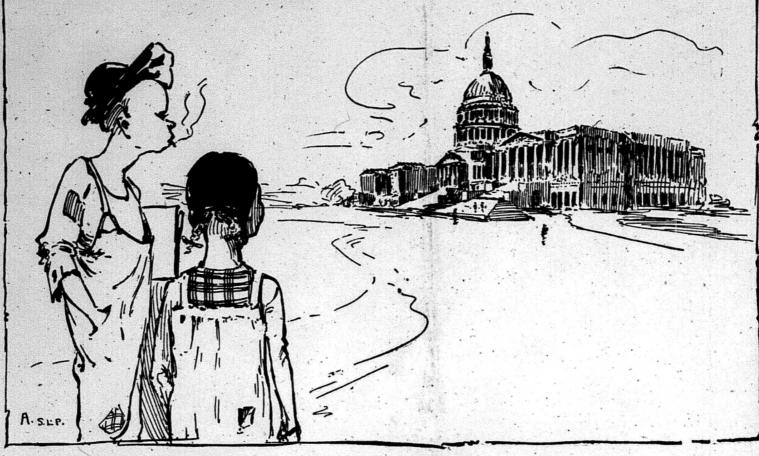
We then went to the office of "The Esterpies." My purpose was to ask the editor if he would publish, daily, an abstract of my lectures. "Man proposes but the Powers that be disposes." The editor was not in. At the tele-phone stood the reporter whom I had seen on my former visits. I thought it was he who had sent out the vicious Associated Press reports in regard to the affair of the turning out of the lights making it appear that I stealthily entered the hall and otherwise did not obey the ceremony and courtesy of the occasion. I said to him: "I remember your asking me what I thought of the Associated Press and that my reply was that it is a great avenue for distri-being news. When I read the report that I had surreptitiously entered the ball and more of like vicious misrepre-entation I recalled what I had said wyou, and I ask am I right in think-the that it was you who sent out that aport?" Mr. Murphy, for that is his ame, manfully faced the matter, said when manfully faced the matter, said he "had not meant to do injustice, if had, he was willing to do what he ould to make amends." There was no ulstaking the man's sincerity, the hore so as there were several bystand-ts. I said: "No doubt, you will have her an opportunity to set up the same machinery for distributing news and the I shall be able to know how deep mated this apology is." I spoke much letter than I knew as to the opporthan I knew as to the oppor

we went from there to the theatre.

The hall was already crowded, and the chall was already. We asked the sting in progress. We asked the serior seats in the gallery. No seats to the house. Well, then staywhere in the house. Well, then sanding room. We were conducted to the side aisle down, passed the line that reached to within about 15 or 20. Let of the box adjoining the stage. The meeting progressed as such meeting to the conducted of the box adjoining the stage. The meeting progressed as such meeting do. Allowing the speakers to be seen like Rip Van Winkle, they must be necessary for 20 years. Still we been asleep for 20 years. Still scrating as the only weapons the case, boycott and the label.

de Cashman and I made not Eghtest move that could have at attention, save when at the of the meeting Murray, the head front of the strike leaders, said since the 13th of August 75 girls stood out against a reduction of a without the slightest break, at joint I applauded. The meeting ared. We deliberated as to ther Mr. Inskip would pass down the Mr. Inskip would pass down the control of the stage. We waited, the stage was towards the stage and I asked if there were a

from the box to the stage. the hissing became distinct from the of the hall; we wondered what cause, and it must have been alnutes before I learned that the stration was for me. It was set as pitiful, to see the bout me draw away their skirts sey should not touch my gar-Just at this time an officer broard and in much excitement the form the half of skird. me from the hall. I asked: the this for?" He said: "You are a disturbance." "But I am aba disturbance." "But I am ab-quiet." He insisted that I was and that I was making all the and that I was making all the sance, then took hold of me in manner and tried to forcefully se from the hall. I braced and "You will take your hands off, be put out of a hall in this manner as reason whatever." Then



The Innocent:-"What's it called the Capitol for?"

The Wise One:-"' 'Cause it's run for Capitalists, of course."

(N. B.—This is no Joke.)

came the young man usher, who claimed to have full charge of the ball; he wanted me put out. "Very well, he wanted me put out. "Very well, take charge of the hall and do your duty in protecting the rights of your guests from such assaults." Before the second one came at least six or seven attempts were made to push me from the hall, then both together they laid the hall, then both together they laid hands on me. At one time Comrade Cashman was carried very nearly out of the doors. While we were seperated, Mr. Murphy's (the reporter) voice said to me: "Mrs. Avery, I am with said to me: "Mrs. Avery, I am with you now." "I am glad you are here," I replied.

We waited until the hall was nearly cleared, and just as the lights were being put out we walked slowly towards the door. Hissing, hooting, jeering and all other demonstrations of a mob were present. Not an officer in view—1,200 to 1,500 people, blinded with emotion, with the sense of injustice and of their with the sense of injustice and of their helplessness, centering for the time being their desire for redress and revenge upon me. We were immediately surrounded, the crowd surging to and fro, for 3 or 4 minutes we could make no progress. At this point one officer broke through to our assistance. I was obliged during the slow progress of the next 200 feet to turn and face the mob that besides striking me, was throwing next 200 feet to turn and face the mon that, besides striking me, was throwing mud and snow and spitting upon me, and I said: "I will take these blows in my face not in my back"; but as they would close in behind me on the other side, I would soon be obliged to turn again. Comrade Cashman continually exorted the officer to use his club, his whistle, to draw his revolver. I added to this by saying, such a tame attempt at protection would be reported. Feel-ing all the time, as I did, that the strikers were looking upon me as an enemy who was trying to corral them into the not help taking their part sympathetically, and it was a curious sensation; but I could not take the mob seriously. notwithstanding I was being tripped and kicked, together with all the other indignities that they could think of. I was not afraid, nor was my temper ruffled. I would not forget to tell you that Mr. Murphy, by his generous courage, saved us from many physical blows during the line of march home. Comrade Cashman proved himself cool and courageous from first to last, savage stand was made at the h The ONE only officer, careful all the while not to injure the crowd, made a determined move to pass us into the hotel. The door was ripped from its hinges. I don't know what prompted me, but at the door I turned and bade

me, but at the door I turned and bade the mob good night as though I had, in honor, been escorted home.
You saw, of course, the Associated Press reports; below is a clipping from the local daily "The Enterprise":
A reporter of the "Enterprise" saw Mrs. Avery and Mr. Cashman in the hotel parlors after this incident was closed. Both were cool and collected and showed little evidence of the ordeal they had undergone. Mrs. Avery received the newspaper man graciously and seemed perfectly willing to speak.

graciously and seemed perfectly willing to speak.

In regard to the impression that has gone around that she was here to break up the strike, she said she would regard it as a crime to help defeat the strikers. All her efforts would be directed to aid the strikers to win. The people had evidently misunderstood her. The demonstration under the excitement of mob rule was natural. She came here, she said, to deliver a course of lectures and was sept by the State Committee of the Socialist Labor party.

It may be stated in this connection that Mrs. Avery and Mr. Cashman came to the theatre before the meeting and were contained to the Dince they occupied by an unher and beyond applicating same of the sentiments uttered by the speakers remained quite the entire evening.

We visited the police headquarters on the morning of the 28th with a double purpose.

Parpose.
First, I presented this letter:

To the Chief of Police of Maribo Then | Dec. Z, at the Mariboro Theatre, I was

The Marshal, who is a good-natured fellow-much too handsome in his own opinion to be of service to the State— thought he would be safe if he said nothing, at least I succeeded in making an appointment later the same day to investigate the conduct of the officers who were on the scene of action during

cers would be stationed at our meeting that night. No, he thought, I must pay for protection if I wanted it. I represented that he was responsible for safeguarding the peace of the city and for the proper protection, that this is a time of much public excitement, that, in a word, the city is in the state of a siege. Mr. Marshal told me that I was a disturber and intimated that the best thing that could be done was for me

to shake Marlboro dust from my feet. We then went to the Mayor, found the Marshal already there before us. I said to the Mayor that I desired a private conference. Mr. Marshal was thus

tection that we must pay for it. He did not understand why, if I was in sympathy with the strikers, that I was such an unwelcome guest in Marlboro. I satisfied him quickly on that point by saying: "You are sufficiently a polisaying: Tot are sumcertly a pointician to know the manipulation of the labor vote. If the Socialist Labor party once get a chance to educate the shoeworkers of this city the power of the labor fakir is at an end."

Arguing the matter pro and con, the Mayor said: "If I find a point of irritation within the city it is my duty to remove it if I can, and if I can't to modify it as best I can." I smiled and replied: "As I am the point of irritation and you can't remove me (being a citizen of the Commonwealth, I am on my own stamping ground here in Marlboro), it is precisely what I ask that you do modify the irritation at the meeting by sending officers in full view of the audience that they may know that or-

which was very interesting and cour-teous all through (personally the Mayor is a man of elegance of speech and of manner). I said: "Your decision com-pels me to the conclusion that both the Mayor and the Marshal of Marlboro are incompetent to correctly estimate the measures necessary to keep the peace. I shall be obliged to so represent the situation to the Governor of the Commonwealth." A flush passed quickly over his face. He then desired to call the Marshal, but to no purpose, the Marshal did not see his way clear to retrace his steps from the stubborn sition taken:

gramme:

To his Excellency, Gov. Wolcott:

We desire to represent that in our judgment the decision of Mayor and Chief of Mariboro against stationing officers at Socialist meeting to night betrays incompetency to properly safe-guard the peace of the city and protection of citizens of the commonwealth. We ask State protection, Please see "Herald."

MARTHA MOORE AVERY, of Boston, THOMAS J. CASHMAN, of Lynn.

tried to eject me from the hall. had done, he avered, his duty as he knew it. This was no doubt true, for excitement must have prevented him from getting a clear conception of official duty.
I said: "I want to tall you before

without the slightest provocation unwar-rantably assaulted by officers of your city. I desire an explanation of and a public apology for such treatment.

he mob rule. Second, I desired assumance that offi-

sent home.

He, too, thought if we wanted pro-

der is desired. At the conclusion of the interview.

We then sent the following tele-

To his Excellency, Gov. Welcott:

The appointment at the Chief's office was kept to inquire into the conduct of the officers. First, I had the Sargeant, to whom the report of last night's work had been given. He positively could not hear, so agitated was his mental state. Nothing was learned, save that no written report had been made.

Then came the first officer, who had

your superior officer that if you are in and if your assault upon me was be cause you thought I play the traitor part to the workers, your official con-duct is reprehensible, to me personally

duct is reprehensible, to me personally it is somewhat excusable."

On examining the next officer brought before us. Comrade Cashman and I first learned that the officer who began the line of march gave us over to the charge of another officer when we were lift way home. Human ingenuity is past finding out! I said to this officer also that "I am glad if you this officer also that "I am glad if you are in sympathy with the strikers," and thanked him for his escort; from the top of the hill he had really done good

Leaving the letter before referred to This ends the work of last night and to-day, including the several reporters that have called for the news.

Oh! the Marshal told me that he had

been informed by those in authority that we are to be refused the hall, for which we have a written contract. It is evident that much pressure is being brought to bear upon Mr. Ryan, the owner of the hall to refuse us the use of it. In the evening edition of the "Globe." which circulates freely in this city, there is what purports to be an in-terview with Mr. Ryan as follows:

terview with Mr. Ryan as follows:

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY DENIED
USE OF PUBLIC HALL.
Several days ago a young man hired
Ryan's Hall for a course of lectures. This
morning the city was flooded with flyers,
which announced that, commencing this
evening, there would be a series of six lectures given at the hall under the auspices,
of the Socialist Labor party, find that one
of the speakers would be Mrs. Martha
Moore Avery.

The presence of that lady last evening
at the strikers mass meeting occasioned
so much disturbance and so excited the ire
of the strikers, that Mr. Ryan stated this
noon to "The Globe" that he should not
allow his hall to be opened for the purpose
for which it was hired, fearing that it
would result in rioutous scenes.

He stated that he, felt justified, in view
of the intense feeling existing among the
strikers against representatives of the parity whose cause Mrs. Avery espouses, in declining to have meetings held, there under
the auspices of Mrs. Avery and her coadjutors.

We shall see what we shall see.

We shall see what we shall see. Fraternally.
MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

When we arrived at the hall last

when we arrived at the half has hight, the stairways were crowded; the owner appeared and, as the reporter put it in the "Spy" the next day, "no money, no hall." For a moment we thought he wanted the \$25 which the contract called for. I wondered if we were blessed with so much money, but with a part do?" "Yes, a part "Will a part do?" will do." We were inside.

It was hard to determine at first the state of mind the crowd was in.

Comrade Cashman called the meeting to order. I began and you will learn the result of the meeting and also the attempt to discredit it in the following letter which explains itself:

ONLY TWO INTERRUPTIONS. Mrs. Martha Moore Avery Writes in Justice to Marlboro Strikers.

to Mariboro Strikers.

To the Editor of "The Globe":
Please permit me to make a correction of the report of the first one of a series of six lectures I am to give in Mariboro under the auspices of the Socialist Labor party.
In your issue of 5 o'clock edition Dec. 29, the report rends as follows: "Despite the fact that Mrs. Martha Moore Avery had much difficulty, since the inauguration of the strike in obtaining a hall, she at list accomplished her purpose, and last evening made an address at Ryan's Hall. There was a large crowd present, composed chiefly of young men, who continually hooted and jeered her. She finally ceased, being completely broken down, and, was escorted to her hotel by two politomen, followed by a number of people.

This statement is incorrect almost in its entirety. During the lecture there were but two interruptions of slight importance, not sufficient to break my address. I am not and have not been broken in the slightest degree.

My heart was touched with gratitude last night at the close of the meeting at the complete change in the attitude of the strikers faward me, which was still further demonstrated at the lecture to-night by the absolute quiet of the entire audience during my address of one hour.

Not one person followed me one step of the way home from the hall last night. Three persons accompanied me home a part of the way and one only to my hotel.

I make this correction in justice to the strikers, who have been falsely informed, as well as to myself. Yours truly.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

voice was sincere and anxious: "Mrs Avery, I should like to know if you are here in the interest of the manufac-turers or in the interest of the strik-ers." There followed applause, then a ers." There followed applause, then a moment of intense emotion, an instinctive coming nearer and bending forward, suppressed to absolute stillness awaiting my answer. The reaction had set in in earnest. "I have worked ten years in the labor movement; have been estranged from my family for so doing; I should regard it as criminal to work in any manner against the suc-cess of the strike. More, I challenge anyone here and now, or hereafter, to prove that I have at any point worked against the interest of wage-workers in any conflict between them and the capitalist class. If you do not know row in whose interest I am working,

time will prove which side I take."
Fraternally.
MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

Last night our meeting was not so large, but the closest attention was Again the officers were in at-ce. I have no doubt that our tendance.

telegram to the Governor was the convincing argument.

We questioned Mr. Ryan as to the "Globe" report. He admitted making somewhat such statement. Mr. Ryan is a staunch friend of the strikers. said to me: "Miss Avery you have been greatly misrepresented and ill-treated

in this city. We learn from several quarters that the fakirs did all they could to close the door of Liberty Hall against us as they succeeded in doing several others.

Fraternally, MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

The meeting last night was the larg-The meeting ast hight was the mig-est of the three, and as still as a mouse. The literature has been eagerly taken. If I may be pardoned, the men are trying by gentle courtesy to make amends. I am glad not to know the

face of one single man or woman who took part in the fray on Tuesday night. Fraternally.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

A favorite method of avoiding action is to expand its sphere beyond the point that can be covered. We are all fami-liar with the method of those parlia-mentarians, who, wishing to avoid the investigation of a Government Department in which they are interested move to amend that the investigation extend to fifty more departments. That usually frees the first dreaded looking-into. the first one from the

Upon this principle seems to procee the Haverhill "Socialist" Mayor. H must allay the fear of the capitalist concerns that elected him; his wear-ing the name of "Socialist" territies them; he must let them know that it is them; he must let them know that it is only a lion's skin, and that below the skin is a very sorry, silly, harmless quadruped. This he does in his inauguration address by declaring that the real question or Socialism can not be undertaken by a municipality, not even the State or Nation, that it is an international affair.—Shoved off away beyond the municipality's reach. Socialism will not frighten the capitalists and corruptionists who boomed this "Socialist" into the Haverhill Mayorality.

THE VOTE.

The Latest Returns Make 82,000 Sure.

NEW YORK.

The official count for the State of

IN TOLK BIVES THE TOHOWILL	g totals;
inford, Governor	23,840
instroug. Lientenant-Governor	24.601
ckson, Secretary of State	25,095
inth, State Treasurer	24.875
rregan, Attorney-General	25,346

Elsewhere in this issue the vote will be found tabulated by counties; the increase over last year is 3,006.

The party's strength in the country may now be given with sufficient approximateness as follows:

abama	344
lifornia	7.780
lorado	
nnecticut	2,866
inous	4,50
diana	
wa	
insas	
entucky	
aryland	509
assachusetts	
chigan	
anesota	
ssouri	
braskawww.Jersey	5.45
w Hamsphire	40
w York	
ıl e	
msylvania	
ode Island	
XAS	
rginia	
ashington	1,32
isconsin	1,47
ISCOURIN	-17
Totale \	99 184

Of the above figures, the vote of Alabama was cast in the spring for members of the Legislature: the figures for Maryland and Virginia represent last year's poli: Virginia had no State elec-tion this year, and in Maryland, where there was no State election either, er-rors in the filing of nomination papers cors in the filing of nomination papers crippled the opportunity to ascertain the party's growth; the figures for Colorado, Michigan, New Hamsphire and Texas are incomplete, and probably will be higher as given above. All they draw the control of the film of the late of

Of all the requirements that await Socialists at the present time the demand for an intelligent discharge of duty stands pre-eminent. Day by day. the discontent, the misery and want created by capitalism and its understrappers increases, and every day more and more people-forced to it by their stomachs if by nothing else- are looking into these things. Of course much of the talk is chaotic, and there is pitiful groping in the dark. Some thing more than a common bond of suffering is needed to enable the sufferers to see the root of the evil. That something is Socialist enlightenment as to the cause of the sufferings, and not until they are thus enlightened will the sufferers thunder forth the decree that will overthrow capitalism.

Hence the first duty of every Socialist is the doing of everything in his power to propagate the principles and advance the cause of Socialism. This is best accomplished by t of Socialist literature and by extending the circulation of our officially recognized party press. During the heat of a campaign is not the best time for affective propaganda work, yet some of our comrades only become active at that time. The season for sowing of Socialist seed is a continuous onecampaign time is the brief period of harvest.

While organization is the only proper means of maintaining our movement political and economic, yet the value of individual effort in propagands should not be underestimated. While supporting and working with the organization everything need not be left to the organized body, as some comrades are too prone to do. Each individual has his field in which to work and which cannot be more effectually reached than by himself.

I know of one comrade whose bour of labor make it impossible for him to attend meetings and thus keep in close touch with his Section, who, nevertheless, during the past year secured six yearly and six half yearly subscribers to THE PEOPLE, sold two Almane three "Carpenter of Nasareth," besides disposing of a quantity of other literature. Persistent individual effort on the part of every Socialist is sure to result in accelerated speed to the great whole. The opening of the New Year is a fitting time in which to renew our zeal and devotion to the great cause which we champion by striving with might and main to andvance it .- J. H.

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

THE PEOPLE.

at 184 Willem Street, New York

- EVERY SUNDAY. -TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

. Invariably in advance:

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



SOCIALIST FOTE IN THE UNITED

21.157 dential)..... 36,864 Im 1897......55,678

The difference is great between desire and determination: desire floats carefully among the clouds, determination runs on foot among nes. One leaves eyerything to chance, the other expects nothing but from itself. Determination goes straight to its point over hedges and ditches, ravines and mountains, while desire remains motionless and cries in its swee-

"Steeple, steeple, come or I shall die!" EDMOND ABOUT.

SMASHING THE FAMILY-WRECKING THE RACE.

In New Jersey a discussion is raging on the subject of the employment of women in the Worthington Pump Company as core makers. A workingman wrote to object; thereupon one capitalist paper after another took up the subject, and, without exception, approved of the innovation. The liberty to look for work is the ground they take.

It is of little use to raise one's eyes "higher," look beyond our frontiers, and ask whether the class that is thus degrading the people by forcing woman into machine shops is the class to be trusted to civilize the Filipions, Cubans and Porto Ricans. The thing to do is to contemplate that class fixedly, fixedly contemplate its principles, and thus get a clear idea of its character. That being done, the situation will be best understood.

The capitalist class claims to base its existence upon "Freedom." It tires not of speaking of "freedom of contract," "freedom to look for and secure work," etc. And yet for a slaver class it has no equal, for a hypocrite it is unexcelled.

A free field and no favor sounds well; but that implies certain conditions. It implies not only a field as available to one runner as another, but that both are placed at a par. If, however, one runner is so loaded down with weights that he can hardly move, and another is left free and easy, then, however free the path may be, there is no equality, and consequently no freedom.

This being thus, the lack of equality and freedom becomes all the more shocking if positive facilities for the race are given one runner, while the other is left without any. It is scored against squirarchy that in its duels with the mechanichs, the knight was allowed full armor, defensive and offensive. while the plebeian was compelled to fight unprotected and without any weapon except the tool of his trade. There was no freedom there.

In view of this, what shall be said of that "freedom" that consists in creating famine around the majority of the people; and thes having become ravenous, allow them freedom to so compete with one anther, ave, to so compete with their own lives, as to drive them to the point of sacrificing almost all for the privilege of keeping out of the grave!

That is what capitalist "freedom' amounts to. The working class, being deprived of every opportunity to earn a living, it is now insisted on shall enjoy full freedom to-compete with itself: the men with the women, the women with the children, the children with one another, in other words, to smash the family, to wreck the race in

order that the idle capitalist live! There is, however, a higher law and a higher freedom that the working class will assuredly appeal to and avail themselves of: the Freedom to throw off their backs the Capitalist Class that

now oppresses them. Speed the day!

FUDGE!

A certain tobacco company is deluging the land with circulars against "he combine." A perusal of the same is amusing. It tells how the tobacco trust will have it in its power to tyrannise the people, and it warns the public, that such a concern might become "stronger than the Courts," "stronger than the general government itself." As a paladin against such un-Americanism it sets itself up before the public and demands its patronage.

Is this paladin really against tyranny? On close observation it will be discovered that it is only against the tyranny of the more powerful, in other words, against the tyranny exercised over it, but is no-way against tyranny itself. It, powerful though it be and is, stands towards the tobacco trust in the

same attitude as the middle class stands towards the upper capitalists. holding also the same wild, bourgeoisradical language. Understanding the middle class one will understand this tobacco paladin.

tinsel armor. Then it appeals to all

the glories of the past and the possible

glories of the future, it threatens (al-

ways like a coward), and, when least

expected collapses, being bought out

bodily. Such is the middle class; such

is its conduct; and by the light thereof

our tobacco paladin's horoscope may

be taken. This ranter against the po-

tential tyranny of the tobacco trust is

only trying to make itself important

to the trust; and, if it succeeds in bamboozling the people with its cant, and

thereby becomes too importunate to

the trust, it will be offered a round

price and will sell out, and take out

stock in the "tyrannous" affair, and

enjoy the fruits of tyranny like any

It may be interesting to the workers

to watch this concern: they will there

discover the epitome of the middle

class, and they may thus take warn-

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

In our issues of last Dec. 25 and Jan.

1 instant, we took occasion to criticise

the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" for

two successive articles in which, con-

trary to the constitution of the Asso-

ciation that issues it, it undertook to

utter opinions against the tactics of the

Socialist Labor party,-opinions, that,

as we showed with unquestionable

facts, were baseless and, above all, mis-

chievous. The method it adopted to

"answer" is one we are quite familiar

with. Since THE PEOPLE exists,

with very few exceptions, the adver-

saries of the party's tactics, whenever

taken hold of and confuted, have

dropped argument wholly, dodged the

question, run away from it and become

indecorously personal. Such was the

nature of the "answer" that proceeded

from the "Volkszeitung"; in sight of

all of which, its Editor was adminis-

tered the following rebuke by the

Board of Directors, that has that paper

in charge, at its regular session on

Dec. 28, and authorized publication

We find that the articles in the "Volkazeltung" of De. 14 and 19 are at variance with the tactics of the 8. L. P.; and we censure the Editor of the "Volkszeltung" for his unbecoming answer, in the issue of Dec. 24, to the justified criticism by the party organ, THE PEOPLE.

The Dayton, O., "Daily News" repro

duces from a European expert on pedi-

grees some interesting information on

many of the titles borne by our heires-

ses, going to show that these titles are

bogus, many of them being borne by

"the descendants of servants of poble

families or by low-bred persons who

had purchased them." The expert is

quoted as enumerating the following

instances and saying:

instances and saying:

Miss Gould, of New York, married Count Castellane. There is no Count Castellane. There is no Count Castellane. There is no Count Castellane. There were two Castellane families, one from Provence and one from Toulouse. The former, which is now extinct, rightly bore the title. The Toulouse Castellanes, to whom belongs Miss Gould's husband, never had a least sound is more had a least sound in the count of the c

quietly assumed the title of count.

Clara Ward married an alleged Prince de

Chimay. There is no original Prince Chimay. A Chimay married a princess and
took the title of prince. Due de la Rochefoucauld, who married Mattle Mitchell, has
a right title, but it is too new to be valuable, for he is a descendant of a blacksmith.

and to be is a descendant of a blacksmith.

American women, when they cannot
marry even bogus French titles, sometimes
get them from the Pope. For instance,
Mrs. Mackin, of St. Louis, is the papal
Countess de Spothswood-Mackin. Mrs.
Wentworth, of New York, is the papal
Marquise de Wentworth. Even these begus
titles are dear. Miss Gould's cost \$15,000,
400. Miss Singer's \$2,000.000. Miss Condert,
of New York, paid \$250,000 for the nrivilege of being the Marquise Choiseul. These
statements can be verified by documents
in the National Library.

After quoting these interesting facts

After quoting these interesting facts

the "Daily News" proceeds to moral-

ize, but muffs the point. The real point

is that that is happening to our bour-

geois "nobility" that accentuates the

virtues by which it rose to distinction.

source in acts of daring implying at

least physical courage; by such "vir-

tues" it rose to "distinction"; birds of

a feather flock together; the descend

ants of distinguished bandits coupled:

the son of a red-handed brigand at-

tracted and was attracted by the

daughter of another red-handed bri-

gand. But the virtues that raise the

bourgeois to "distinction" are not those

of physical, much less of moral, cour-

age; their deeds are not performed in

the open field of struggle; the deeds by

which they reach pre-eminence are the

putting of water into molasses, the

sanding of sugar, the putting of shoddy

into clothing, the watering of stocks

fraudulent failures and fires, etc., etc.,

-in short, by SWINDLE. As in the

case of the feudal "nobility," so now

in the case of the bourgeois or capitalist "nobility." Birds of a feather con-

tinue to flock together: the son of a

The old-time nobility had its root and

thereof in THE PEOPLE:

other well brought up capitalist sponge

The middle class would sooner be There is nothing out of the way in the swindle perpetrated on our helresses; consumed in flames than give up the and to understand that this is so is to means by which it tyrannizes the work understand history. ing class; but let the logic of its premises bring upon itself tyranny from de veloped capitalism and it rises up, in

in capitalist circles.

swindling capitalist attracts and is at-

tracted by the daughter of another

swindling ditto. As physical brigand-

It seems that the reputation and the "writings" of Professor Green Goods, sometimes called George Gunton, have reached New Orleans. At least we know not to what else to attribute the following masterly pen-sketch by the New Orleans "Times Democrat":

following masterly pen-sketch by the New Orleans 'Times Democrat'':

"Nothing like fake statistics for giving a fellow a reputation for scholarsing directeap," chuckled an astute citizen. "Statistics are the most impressive things in the world, and the beauty about 'em is that noleody dares to contradict you. I've been working, the scheme for several months, and my stock has advanced about a thousand points a day. How do I do it? Well, to illustrate the thing, I was standing in a crowd on Canni street recently watching the big piledriver hammering down the walls for the drainage canal. Whole lot of power, there, remarked a gentleman at my elbow, as the weight came down, biff. 'Immense,' I replied, and, by the way, I was just making an interesting calculation in regard to it. Do you know, Sir, that blow, is exactly squal to 9.562 carpenters driving tenpenny nalls into two-lach oak planks with fourpound steel hammers? The man looked startied. 'You don't say so, professor?' he replied, respectfully, and presently I saw him whispering to the others, who sized me up with awe. The other day when it was raining, I joined a group under an awning. 'Bad day,' said somebody. 'Yes,' I returned.' I was amusing myself a few minutes ago in figuring up the quantity of water that has failen in the city limits between 6 a. mand noon.' At that the other fellows goi interested. 'How much was it, doctor' asked one of em. 'Foured into a row of ordinary half-pint tumblers,' I said, im pressively, 'it would make a line once and two-fifths around the globe: it would fill a thirteen-inch gun barrel reaching from here to a point about nine miles east of Copenhagen; it would make a line once and two-fifths around the globe: twould fill a thirteen-inch gun barrel reaching from here to a point about nine miles east of Copenhagen; it would quench the matulinal thirst of 9.483:941 Kentucky Colonels the day affer Christmas: it would barely go into a tank 4.562 kilometers long and 2.411 millimeters wide.' By Jove! You ought to have seen those f

Who could have posed for this picture and statue if not Green Goods, a prominent Roosevelt candidate for Commissioner of Labor, whose "statistical pranks to impose upon the ignorant have, though in opposite senses been long the delight of both Socialists and Capitalists?

Commenting upon the debate on the political resolutions introduced by the Social Democracy" at the A. F. of L. convention, the "Social Democratic" St. Louis, Mo., "Brauer-Zeitung" makes this damaging admission on its "English" page:

Not one word of all the arguments against Socialist political tactics is ap-plicable in view of our own parts, the So-cial Democratic party of America.

It is not often that the "Brauer-Zeitung" rises above the alcoholic fumes that befuddle its brains as it does in this case; or is this, perhaps, an instance of "in beero veritas," of truth leaping out of the drunken man's mouth?-Yes, Indeed, nobody at the "convention" or elsewhere, the "Social Democrats of America" not excepted. takes the "Social Democratic party" serious. If the topic is Socialism, only the S. L. P. is considered, all else is known to be humbug.

The parallel, drawn below, by the Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin" between two pulpiteers of different "drums ecclesiastic" is good:

Cardinal 'Gibbons has discovered the remedy for the state of chronic warfare in the South. It is very simple. He says:

"I am persuaded that a restriction of suffrage by property 'qualification would be a wise measure. It would be an incentive to industry, and as men are instinctively disposed to protect their own property, they will naturally vote for those rulers and public officers who, in their judgement, are most cualified to protect their own property from unjust and, exorbitant taxniton and to promote the material prosperity of the commonwealth."

Verily, the cardinal is a wise man. But how if the workingmen, black and white, object to being disfranchised?. What will you do then, Cardinal? Excommunicate them?

you do then, Cardinal? Excommunicate them?

Sam Jones, the sensational Protestant evangelist, heartly agrees with the Catholic Gibbons that the cure for race troubles in the South is to be found in an effectual disfranchisement of the negroes. He says the blacks are poor and uneducated, and that they have persisted in opposing the rule of the educated and wealthy classes, if they will keep at work and let politics alone there will be no trouble. Quite right, Mr. Jones—no trouble for the rich and educated rulers. And it is easy to see that they are the only people you care for. How beautiful and affecting is this unanimity of sentiment between Catholic Card nal and Protestant revivalist: Who says that the churches are not on the side of liberty and justice? Out with him: He's a wicked athelst.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle" makes this interesting contribution to the present capitalist howl about prosperity being here now:

During the last few years the waves of prosperity have struck a pretty little school teacher named Marths Donald and she has become one of the submerged teath. She is one of the educated proletariats and after bucking against the tiger of adversity for four long, weary years, living from hand to mouth, she at last inserted an advertisement in the "Want" column of the "Examiner" which reads as follows:

"A young woman wants three meals (s) for any work. (Is a graduate of Norm...)
Box 3333, "Examiner" office."

The numerous calls that have comin for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns some time ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint at in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this crty. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 36 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50.

WHAT IS CAPITAL?

age tied the knot in feudal society, so [From Lassalle; English Translation Published by International Library.] sneak-thief swindle now ties the knot

> Let us take the definition of capital which has hitherto passed muster; not, of course, that childish definition of Bastiat's that capital is "the saved portion of a man's income," for that is manifestly too absurd and ridiculous but the other definition that "capital is the instruments of labor"; or the one which is universally given by all econ-omists, that "capital is hoarded labor"; or, if you like, a third, that "capital consists of products which are continu-

ally applied to further production. Now look at this Red Indian in primeval forests of America, who is out hunting for his subsistence with his bow and arrow. Is this man a capi-talist? Is this bow and arrow capital? You' see all the three definitions are fulfilled. The bow and arrow are unquestionably an instrument of labor. Nobody, too, can deny that it is the resuit of expended labor. What is more, it is a product which is continually used for further production. Yet it would be fiving in the face of common sense to call that Red Indian a capital-You see, therefore, that somehow or other all these definitions must be

Or perhaps you will say-and the man who would say this would say anything-"Yes, the bow and arrow is capital, and the Indian is consequently a capitalist." Then I can easily show you that that bow and arrow is not a capitalist." is not capital, neither is the Red Indian a

To make this quite clear, imagine yourself for a moment out in the woods with just such a bow and arrow. The bow and arrow will serve to shoot game. It will—since it is an instru-ment of labor—also help you to carry on your work of providing for your own subsistence. But if, as I am on your work of providing for your own subsistence. But if, as I am afraid would be the case, you were to get tired in struggling through the forest with your mocassins on after the game, you will find no chance to lay out your bow and arrow at interest; and that, as all the world knows, is the distinguishing characteristic of capital. So you see that this bow and arrow, after all, is an instrument of labor, but

But assuming, under the impression that it was merely because your bow and arrow was hoarded labor in the form of bow and arrow that you could not make it do duty as capital—assum-ing, I say, that you wished to exchange it, and went, for this purpose, to barter with our original Indian. Very likely with our original Indian. this Indian, if your bow and arrow suits him, will do a bargain with you. He will give you in exchange, say a deer he has killed, or some furs, or, if in a gold-bearing region, he may even band you—just think of it!—a great nugget of gold. But you have no pos-sibility whatever of making profit out of these articles where you are. In In order to make these goods productive— interest or profit bearing—you must just betake yourself to other countries where matters stand on a very differ ent, in short, on a European footing. But mark you this: in the assumed historical conditions in which you are placed you cannot possibly do any such thing. Not only so, but now, with the things for which you have bartered away your bow and arrow—your game, your furs, your fine nugget of goldyou are a deal worse off than you wer you are a deal worse off than you were with the bow and arrow, which would at least enable you to keep yourself— if you shot straight. You can grasp now—and I advise you to hold fast to it—that there are historical conditions in which there are instruments of la-bor, in which you may even barter or exchange, but in which, nevertheless

there is no capital.

Following, then, upon these explanations which all readers of Socialist economy know well, we can say that. although we have here instruments of labor, there is yet no capital because there is no division of labor, since the instruments of labor—the means of production on a very small scale—are in the hands of the laborer bimself or at his command, or, in the other words labor alone is itself productive. Here then, aptly comes the statement that the independent productivity of capital, its breeding, as Shylock says, its profit-making apart from labor, is possible only under a system of division of la-bor, and is the consequence of that division of labor.

The Capitalist Press, or Why a Daily "People"?

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

Great advertising handbooks For big stores, combines and deals; Of schemes corrupt, promoters, And partakers of big steals.

Ye puffers and news padders. That rich robbers own, control: Blackmailing's Past Grand Masters, Garble, cozen and cajole.

Ye plagues of gall, gush, bunco, Your "issues" are not our's: Ye all exploit the toilers With your prostituted powers

Praise imitation "statesmen," 'Patriotic' blatherskites Make thoughtless people crazy With "we," "us" and "our rights."

Befriend the vampire "leaders" Who will sell the workmen out. Back up false labor movements, Seek the straight, to kill or rout. Then prate about "religion." Ay, "console" the men who slave With tales of "rest and gladness" "After death,"—"beyond the grave

When inquiry is rampant.
Still ignore it, bluff and fake;
"The people are so easy,"
And you think they'll never wake.

The people tire of masters Whose exactions never cease:
'Tis war and played-out humbug
Is no substitute for peace.

The millions that are lule, And who starve, despite your rof, Will one day claim your millions; You must yield, deny them not.

Your worn-out social system Totters blindly to its fall. Ye rascals must obey us: Honest Workers, Shall Have All!

A FAKIR ARGUMENT.

[From the N. Y. "Vorwärts," German Organ of the S. L. P.]

The debate on Socialism in the Amer-The debate on Socialism in the Amer-ican Federation of Labor brought out nothing new. It merely furnished an opportunity to the mouth-pieces of "Trades Unionism Pure and Simple" to authenticate their solidarity with the capitalists. Their thoughts are capitalist, their methods of argument are capitalist, they emulate the capitalists in combating Socialism: aye, they even over-trump the capitalists with lies and

A favorite fraudulent argument with the capitalists towards discontented workers is well known to be the point-ing out of alleged worse conditions for the workers in Europe. The Gomperites over-trump the capitalists in the manner in which they use this argument. They lyingly tell the American workingmen that the condition of the European workingman becomes ever that the European workmen are Toolish to busy themselves with the building up of a strong political organi zation. The American workingmen however," thus the lie is rounded up have not suffered any such decline but, on the contrary, have enjoyed a steady improvement in their condition.

The impudent falseness of this argument has repeatedly been nailed in the Socialist press. The fakirs who peddle such fraudulent goods, are well aware of the fraud they are committing. The extensive wage conflicts, that have re cently raged, have brought to light, in a manner not to be overlooked, the decline in the condition of the American workingmen. The organizations of the coal miners, of the textile workers, of the shoemakers, of the wood workers, all of whom participated in gles of this year, belong to the American Federation of Labor. The Gom-perites can, accordingly, not fail to be aware of the misery that has pressed harder and harder upon these labor groups from year to year and driven them to outbreaks of desperation.

One of the most remarkable conflicts of this year was conducted by the International Wood Workers' Union in Oshkosh, Wis. The President of this Union, Thomas I. Kidd, who represented the organization at the re-cent convention of the American Federation of Labor, published, in the August number of "The International Worker," an account of the Wood Worker." The account contains the follow ing passages:

"Between 70 or 80 per cent. of the strikers receive \$1 a day or less while at-work.

every working day in the year. The mills are closed in December and usually do not open again for two months.

"This is no common strike. The men are struggling against conditions which do not prevail in any other civilized country on the globe."

"Year after year they work, each re-curring twelve months or less bringing them a reduction of wages." The downward trend of American

wages has recently also been brought to public notice by a statistician, whom the trades union leaders acknowledge as authority. Carroll D. Wright has published the results of an investigation that, evidently, was undertaken for the purpose of finding material for the fraudulent argument that the capiwith their pure ple trades unlon understrappers, so fond of using. The investigasimple tion refers to the movement of wages in certain industries of this country. that are above the average of wages and the like industries in three European countries. Instead, however, of bringing out a result favorable to the United States, the material gathered goes to show that in France and Belgium wages have been steadily rising, in America, on the contrary, have been generally declining. The figures show that (since 1881, the

year when the trades organization was established that, since 1886, has called itself the American Federation of Labor.) most trades have suffered a reduction of wages. For instance: the wages of the boilermakers a reduction of from \$2.66 to \$2.5612; the wages of the furniture makers declined from \$2.38% to \$2.29%; the wages of the joiners from \$2.55% to \$2.47; the wages of machinists from \$2.47% to \$2.41. Even in those trades where the wages in 1898 are higher than in 1881, there is by no means any evidence of a steady rise; in most of these cases the rate of wages for this year is lower than the wages of the years so because the state of wages for this year is lower than the wages of the years so because the state of the wages of the years are the years and the years are the years are the years and the years are the yea than the wages of ten years ago. For instance: the wages of the carpenters are \$2.52 for 1898; this is an increase of 31/2 cents over 1881, but it is 4 cents

Quite otherwise is the movement of wages in Paris, the very center of the Socialist movement in France. There, according to the claim of the Gompe according to the claim of the Gomper-ites, a steady decline should be found in the condition of the workingmen. But Carroll D. Wright, who gladly would have confirmed the Gompers lie; is constrained to record a steady rise in wages for most trades.

In the trades that we have cited, as

evidences of the movement of wage in America, the wages in Paris were as follows during the years 1881, 1888 and 1896:

	1880.	1888	1896.
Tailors	.\$1.304	\$1.414	\$1.714
Boilermakers	. 1.484.	1.484	1.64
Furnituremakers	. 1.444	1.49	1.654
Carpenters		1.554	1.554
Joiners		1.35	1.35
Machinists	. 1.34	1.341	1.38

Wright reports likewise a steady rise of wages for Belgium, one of the European countries in which the workingmen are most active in building up their Socialist party.

The Socialist movement has placed the workingmen of the European con-tinent in a position to wrench concestinent in a position to wrench concessions from the capitalists—and to keep them. Pure and simple trades unionism, as practised in America under the negis of the American Federation since 1881, has not only not been able to keep such concessions as it occasionally gained, but has not even been able to protect the workingmen against a steady decline in their condition.

Such is the result that is furnished by a comparison, based upon facts, between America and Europe.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan-I have a great scheme in mind

Uncle Sam (with a twinkle in his eye)—One of your usual great schemest B. J.—Don't be intolerant as usual at least hear first what it is.

U. S.—Behold in me a man out-ng "Patience on a Monument,"

B. J.-Will you not admit that the Socialist Commonwealth can not be established for quite a while?

U. S.+I'll admit that.
B. J.-Will you not admit that, in the meantime, it were wise to mitigate

U. S.-Admitted.

B. J.—Admitted.

B. J.—Admitting all this you will in sympathy with my scheme. It is set up a co-operative store in which the workmen, affiliated with it, can be goods cheap. What say you?

I. S.—Admitted.

B. J.—Admitted.

I. S.—Chestnut.

L. S.—Chestnut.

U. S.—Chestnut!
B. J.—"Chestnut"?
U. S.—Yes. Probably not to you. But

U. S.—Yes. Probably not to you. But chestnut all the same.

B. J.—Isn't it a good thing?

U. S.—If it were, it would not be chestnut. But it is a bad thing in that it is of no effect; and, worse than the in that it plays into the hands of a bourgeois economics; and, still was in that, as a rule, there is a poly schemer at the bottom of it who plans to be the sure if not the sole beneaching to be the sure if not the sole beneficiary of the alleged good for all. There is a ample experience on this subject in this

country.

B. J.—You surprise me. What proofs have you got?

U. S.—See here. Sound or Section

economics prove that, under the capitalist system, the share of the sealth that labor receives depends upon the supply of and the demand for labor; this evil is a result of the private own of the machine. If labor receives us loaf's worth of wealth it is not because of the cheapness of the loaf, or because of any other reason but because the value of the loaf represents the value

value of the loaf represents the value of labor under supply and demand.

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—Now then, this principle implies the other that the cheapness of things does not determine the amount of wealth labor receives. The cheapethe loaf, the lower will be the wags. In other words the Labor Question is question of production, not consume. question of production, not con Your co-operative store takes to question from the consumer standpoint.

B. J.-But are not workingmen con sumers?

sumers?

U. S.—Surely. But their povery starts with them as producers and set as consumers. Seeing that their pererty arises from their being a merchadise, the price of which is determined by supply and demand, it is sensite to start relief at the consumers' end relief must be started at the producer and Enable them to keep all that ther relief must be started at the producer end. Enable them to keep all that her produce, and their consumption will take care of itself. On the other hand make goods as cheap as you like, and consumption will not be improved as long as the working class is held in

wage slavery.

B. J.—Hem—
U. S.—This puzzles you; does it not live to the live that the work beyond the work b

title page.

B. J.—Well, that may be; but in way would my co-operative store by into the hands of false economics

U. S.—In this way: The middle despericularly is howling about price. It may justly do so. If prices are in it will have so much more moses, if wages are one loaf of bread, and the price of the loaf group for the loaf group by the working class won't be in pocks the working class won't be in pocks the 50 per cent. saved, because its entire the working class won't be in pocks the working the work the 50 per cent. saved, because its out value will thereby have been reduced and, accordingly, its wages will aproportionally. But if the price of the loaf goes down by 50 per cent. It middle class and the capitalists recally will be so much in pocket, is cause their share, of wealth is not dermined like that of the working it is for this reason that the middle class folks are always after cheaps and it is a cry so delusive that usually takes in the workers, and the by draws their attention away from by draws their attention away in where the shoe pinches THEM. where the shoe pinches THEM. causes them to fight the economic bettles of their exploiters. To talk coperative stores" is to talk "cheeness"; to talk "cheeness"; to talk "cheeness" is to give the law of wages or darken it; to that is to play into the hands of the cause of the c

B. J.—And you say this sort of has been tried before?
U. S.—Yes. Often after disassesstrikes the broken-down skates of be

strikes the broken-down skates of bor leaders have set up these operative" affairs. We have seen operative" mines: "co-operative" land dries: "co-operative" shirt, cigard and other factories—and all have to smash, the schemer back at the tom of them, he alone profiting, the trepanned innocents remains plucked. Wash your hands of your great scheme." It is great only in a stupidity and its crookedness.

The English franslation of Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire," Marx' "Elgicenth Brumaire," is some time ago ran through THE PPLE, is now to be had bound in age gant volume of 78 pages, with Mary picture as frontispiece. No Social even though he be no student, and student, even though he be no Social even though the property of the property of the student of the property of the p can afford to be without it. Apply bor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. City. Price, 25 cents.

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

LOCKING HORNS.

in, Conn., Tackles the New Britain "Herald."

"Herald": In a lenghty er-priday's "Herald" you try to ialism a death blow. In this I bold to say you have miserably Your arguments are such that siled. Your arguments are such that one really does not know where your conclusives begin, and they all, that is your saments, seem to stand on their east. Besides, though your article as a pretense of being scientific, a see glance at it is enough to show an stelligent reader that you are utterly morant of the Socialist literature and scientific tenets, the cardinal prinscientific tenets, the cardinal prin-les and aims of Socialism, that is, of claim as understood by its scien-ic exponents and its millions of ad-

rents the world over.

To argue the subject with you in anyong like a broad and scientific maner is therefore out of the question.

We would have to start with first principles and this would take us beyond e limits of a newspaper communicaing a few cursory remarks in regard to the most salient points of your article, which, squeezed of its water, cleaned of its chaff and freed of its meaningless phases is reduced to the same old, worn out, thread-bare arguments. Let

see how much truth they contain.

You say that the co-existence of two soditions is not yet proof that one is he cause of the other and that only he unscientific and dissatisfied Socialthe unscientific and dissatisfied Socialists will claim that the opulence of the rich is the cause of the brutalizing, illipid toil of the poor. We think that if anyone is unscientific it is not the Socialists, but rather their critics. The wages of the worker and the profit of the capitalist come from the same source, the product of labor; and it is seen that the larger the profit, the cear that the larger the profit the smaller the wages and vice versa. If, any, a Danbury hatmaker produces five lasts a day; if the value of hats a day; if the value of one hat covers the cost of raw material and wear and tear of machinery and the wear and tear of machinery and the value of three hats is appropriated in the shape of profit, interest and rent, by the manufacturer, middle man, banker and landlord, it necessarily fol-lows that our hatmaker will get no more than the value of one hat per day, that is one-quarter of the increased You assert that few Socialists agree

Tou assert that few Socialists agree in their opinions, so vague is the whole philos phy. Did you come to this conclusion after reading the works of the Socialist master minds or the platforms. Socialist master minds or the platforms of the Socialist parties of the different countries, or the proceedings of the Socialist International Congresses, or is your assertion nothing more than the intention of a heated brain? We hope that the latter is the case. Otherwise your assertion would be a willful and intentional distortion of the truth.

Tou boldly state that one Socialist writer declaris "Property is robbery"

writer deciares "Property is robbery" and you ask whether Socialists, ship-wrecked on Robinson Crueso's island, wrecked on Robinson Crueso's island, would claim a right to share his belongings and appropriate his prepared food, and whether this would not be equivalent to cutting off his arm or his leg, as anything produced by the exertions of a human being is part of himself. Could you kindly name the Socialist writer you quote? And as regards the question you put to the Socialists we think that a man who undertakes to crticize Socialism ought to know that the kind of property Socialists are conserved with is not articles of use or simple tools operated by single individuals but the modern gigantic machinduals but the modern gigantic machin-ery and industries requiring the colleclive effort of thousands of men. individual owners of these machinery and industries have the power to appro-priate the product of the non-owners who operate them; and this is, accord-ing to your own opinion, equivalent to appropriating one's body. This means that there is actually no essential difthat there is actually no essential dif-ference between the chattel slavery of ference between the chattel slavery of our fathers and the wage slavery of our own time and your claim that "Rights of property in our Southern slaves was the most brutal kind of robbery, but rights of property in the products of labor is wholly different." falls to the ground. Read "rights of property in the product of somebody else's labor" and the difference disappears.

You say that competition is a law of mature, as it is natural for man to seek to gratify his desire with the least ex-

nature, as it is natural for man to seek to gratify his desire with the least exertion, and that to violate that law would mean to fly in the face of Providence. Will you kindly tell us, who obtains the most results with the same exertion—the co-operating letter carriers delivering mall according to a certain plan, or the competing milkmen having their customers scattered in all having their customers scattered in all directions; the great railroads trans-porting freight from the Atlantic to the Pacific by means of the co-properties. Pacific by means of the co-operative and disciplined labor of tens of thousands of men, or individuals who would insist on competing with each other in transporting freight across the continent by means of wheelbarrows; great trust using the best machinery a thousand small competing concerns? As regards flying in the face of Providence by abolishing competition, to think that this flying is already now Tried on on a very great scale by the trust, the sugar trust, the beef trust. tobacco trust, the copper trust and lot of other trusts, with very gratify-results to themselves, to the detrile. Is it not time that the people bould try to do this flying in the face Providence theniselves and them-elves get the benefit? Your confusion on the meaning of the

ond "capital" goes so far that you call Robinson Crusoe's implements and belongings capital. Wealth does not become capital until invested by its wher with a view of drawing profit, l.e. appropriating part of the product of labor of those who do not own that realth, but have to use it. A pie placed on the table for lunch is not capital; neither is a bed used for sleepand dollars locked up in a safe. But

milroad, a factory, a coal mine, money lent on interest and the like are apinal.

As you prate so much in your article the rights and legal status of property, it will not be amiss to quote the lowing: "Private property is a creat-

ure of society, and is subject to the calls of that society wherever its necessities will require it, even to its last farthing; its contributions, therefore, to the public exigencies are, the return of an obligation previously received, or the payment of a just debt."—Benjamin Franklin. "Inasmuch as great wealth is an instrument which is uniformly used to extort from others their

wealth is an instrument which is uniformly used to extort from others their property, it ought to be taken away from its possessors, on the same principle that a sword or a pistol may be wrested from a robber, who shall undertake to accomplish the same effect in a different manner."—Thomas Skidmore, New York, 1829.

In conclusion I would say that it is high time that all those who think that Socialism is important enough to write about should also not forget that it is of the greatest importance to first get informed what Socialism is. Otherwise, they will either waste time in fighting wind mills, like Don Quixote, or work mischief by misleading and confusing the public mind.

M. GOLDSMITH.

Member of Section New Britain, S. L. P.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines. factories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, creat-ed by the efforts of the laboring class ed by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor, party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties.

tles.
2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer. -Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
3.—Financial Secretary.

4.—Treasurer. 5.—Literary Agent. 6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

-Reading of minutes. -New members. -Correspondence.

4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organizer.
6.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.

8.—New Business.
4. There shall be no initiation fee 4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished

sary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month.

business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or

economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party

exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled

as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, HENRY KUHN,

184 William street, New York City.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

64 East Fourth Street, N. Y.

	١
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Karl Marx and Frederick Engels., The Communist Manifesto\$0.10	١
Karl Marx: Capital, bound Capital	ı
A Discourse on Free Trade 25	1
Revolution and Counter-Revolution, 1.0)	1
Napoleon	١
Frederick Engels:	١
The Development of Socialism from Utopla to Science. The same in cloth, with Introduc- tion and appendix The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844	١
The same in cloth, with Introduc-	1
The Condition of the Working Class	1
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Reform or Revolution	1
Report of the International Socialist	
Congress, held at London in 1896	•
tion of the Socialist Labor Party.	ŝ
Daniel De Leon: Reform or Revolution	
plicants.	

New York Official Returns.

County:	Hanford 1898.	Cuno 1897.	Mate.
Albany	. 285	279	
Allegheny	28	59 17	
Cattaraugus	. 57	45	
Cavaga	102	. 37	
Chantagua	. 65	49 50	
Chenango	56	29	
Clinton	. 21	18	
Cortland		9	
Delaware	. 18	18	
Delaware	. , 53	66	
Erle	. 1,493	808	
Essex Franklin	· 19	10	
Laiton	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	151	
Genessee	25	14	
Green	. 48	21	
Herkimer	. 61	- 38	
Jefferson	. 45	25	
Kings	. 4,145	3,964	3
Lewis Livingston	· 6 · 20	12	
Madison	. 70	- 53	
Monroe	. 970	520	
Montgomery Nassau	. 74	30	1
New York	10 091	10,564	10
Niagara	. 61	47	•
Onelda	, 280	243	
Onondaga Ontario	2,360	951	1 S
Orange	135	227	
Orleans	. 12	12	
Oswego		16 54	
Putnam	7	2	
Queens	. 953	1.045	
Queens Renselaer	. 212	170	
Richmond	216	165	
St. Lawrence	: 23	47	
St. Lawrence	. 62	24 78	de esta
Schenectady	· 213	6	
Schoharic Schuyler	7	7	
Seneca	. 13	12	
Steuben	114	40	
Suffolk	. 25	74	
Tioga	. 15	15	
Tompkins	. 20	14	
Warren		13	
Washington	. 27	7	
Wayne	. 16	10	
Westchester	637	558	
Wyoming Yates		22	
			-
Totals	.23,860	20,854	17

Kansas Official Returns.

Seventy-eight out of 105 counties give Lipscombe, the S. L. P. candidate for Governor, 646 votes. There was no vote polled in 27 counties. The counties polling a vote are the following: Allen 5

	Anderson
	Atchison
	Bourbon 63
	Butler 9
	Chase 2
	Chautauga
	Chevenne
	Clay 5
	Coffy
	Crawford
	Decatur 2
	Dickinson 9
	Domphau
	Edwards 2
	Ellsworth 2
	Finney 5
1	Ford 1
	Franklin 6
	Geary 5 Graham 3
	Greenwood 2
	Harper 2
	Jackson 1
180	Jefferson
	Johnson 18
	Leavenworth 17
100	Lincoln 2
	Linn
1	Lyon 8
	Marion
	Marshal 2 McPherson 2
	Mitchell
	Montagneg 7
	Neosho 3
	Ness
	Osage 14
	Osburn 1
	Ottawa
	Pottawatomie 7
	Rawlins 1
	Republic 3
	Rice 5
	Miley
	Rocks 2 Rush 8
	Russell 1
	Saline 10
	Segwick
	Shawnee
	Sherman 5
	Sherman
	Stafford
	Trego 1
	Wausee 1
	Washington
	Washington 15 Wichita 1 Wilson 10
	Wyandatt 48
	Total 640
1	Total646

Socialist Literature.

Price of the following Tracts and Party
Platforms, \$1.50 per thousand.

1.—"What shall we do to be saved?" A
Sermon to Workingmen, by Henry
Kuhn.

2.—"Socialism." by William Watkins.

3.—"Why American Workingmen should be
Socialists, by H. G. Wilshire.

4.—"Social Effects of Machinery," by
Frank W. Cotton.

5.—"Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England."

6.—"A Plain Statement of Facts," by
Hugo Vogt.

7.—"Middle Class Municipalization and
the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party.

8.—"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class
Irish of America."

9.—"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll
Themselves iz the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party."

1.—"The Class Struggle, by A. M. Simons.

11.—"The Class Struggle, by A. M. Simons.

12.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor
Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewlash).

3.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party."

man, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish.

13.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party
Towards Trade Unions."
"The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in
one act. (Adapted from the German.)
Price, I cent per copy: 1.000 copies, \$5.
"Women in the Past, Present and Future,"
by August Bebel, 25c.
"The Development of Socialism from Utopia
to Science." by Frederick Engels. 5c.
"The Proletariat." "The Class Struggie,"
"The Capitalist Class," "The Cooperative Commonwealth." by Carl Kautsky,
adapted by Daniel De Leon. Each Sc.
(Capital." by Carl Marx. 4 parts. Each
30c. Cloth. \$1.73.
The Eighteenth Brumsire," by Carl Marx.
25c.
"What, Means this Strike?" Address de-

"What. Means this Strike?" Address de-livered by Daniel De Leon in New Bed-ford, Mass. 5c. "Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon.

5 cents.

"Erin's Hope. The End and the Means," by James Connolly. 5c.
Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the S. L. P. 10c.

"Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Carl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10c.

"History of the Faris Commune," by Lissagaray. \$3.00.

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print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognised.]

A Boy in Blue Taking Observations in Porto Rico.

A Boy in Blue Taking Observations in Porto Rico.

To THE PEOPLE—A short account of the status of the class struggle in Porto Rico may be of interest. Having marched to and fro through different parts of the island with Uncle Sam's army of invasion, in the conquest and occupation of the island, I have had considerable opportunity to observe the conditions here social and economic. Not being conversant with the language of the people, however, it was sometime before I learned that there was any Socialist sentiment here. It was surprised to hear that there weekly, that are decidedly Socialistic. The trades here in San Juan seem to be well organized. The Federation of Trades, consisting of eleven unions, has a membership of 1.200. I have attended some of their meetings. They were very enthusiastic and seem inbued with the true spirit of solidarity. Fakirism does not seem to dominate them as in the old trade unions in the United States. They understand distinctly that they sudden their employers have no common interest. I hope to see them organized ere long under the banner of the S. L. P.

A strike among the printers is now in progress involving three offices. Meetings are held nightly, affording opportunity for propaganda by the Socialists.

The chief personage in the movement here is Santiago iglesias, a native of Barcelona, Spain, and cousin of Pablo Iglesias, the editor of the "Socialista" of Madrill, He spent several years in Cuba until his active propaganda by the Socialists.

The chief personage in the movement Porto Rico. Since here he has been twice imprisoned for his fearless utterances. He was released from his last confinement by order of Gen. Henry, successor of Gen. Brooke. He is an able speaker and writer, and thoroughly conversait and in harmony with international Socialism.

The condition of the laboring people here is deplorable. Space will not permit to go into details. The worst obstacle in the way of the propagandist is the illiteracy of the workers, less than 14 per cent. of the entire populat

The Chicago "Municipalization"

The Chicago "Municipalization"
Discussion.

To THE PEOPLE.—Somewhat of a literary anomaly has Just been witnessed in this city—a Socialist contribution admitted to the columns of a capitalist paper. The secret of it is that a written promise of publication was secured before the statement of our position on municipalization in general, and on the present inuncipalization in general for this State, in session at Springfield under the name of the "Legislature of Illinois," devoted a great portion of its time to the revision of the laws relating to street railway franchises in the interests of those whom they represented. A new law was passed permitting the giving of franchises for fifty years. Formerly the limit was twenty years in the giving the limit was twenty years. The way having thus been prepared, the three principal surface railway systems of this city combined forces as a measure of economy and recently made a joint demand on the Common Council for a fifty year extension of all their franchises, though none of them expire for several years. To save the Council any unnecessary mental exertion, the lawyers of the railways considerately drew up the ordinance, granting themselves the sum of sill things devoutly to be desired. Chicags and the fullness thereof for fifty years; and one of the Aldermen oblignily introduced it.

Of course, this was to some extent a biuff, demanding everything so as to get the numer possible. The Mayor, Mr. Har-

sim of all things devoutly to be dealred, Chicage and the fulluess thereof for fifty years; and one of the Aldermen oblighingly introduced it.

Of course, this was to some extent a biuff, demanding everything so as to get the atmost possible. The Mayor, Mr. Harrison, having political ambition sandsan eye to his re-election in the spring, "valiantly" announced that he would veto this measure, knowing perfectly well it would be modified before it ever came to him, or a milder one substituted. He also declared himself in favor of "municipal ownership: theoretically, at same time in the dim future, but intimated a williagness to accept a "practical" compromise measure for about twenty years.

Now, Mayor Harrison's ambitions were disquieting to the silver wing of the Democracy, by which he is distrusted. Suddenly the "Dispatch," the silver organ of the Democracy in this city, went the Mayor one better with a demand for municipalization at the expiration of the present franchises; and it followed this up with the announcement of the independent candidacy of ex-Governor Altgeld for the Mayorality next spring, on a platform of free silver and municipal ownership. Editorially this revealed itself as merely a clever move to capture the popular vote by a pretense of radicalism. To this end municipalization was magnified inas an almost universal cure all. It was to lower taxes, advance wages, and restore general prosperity through reduced fares, all at one and the same time.

At this juncture the Socialist Labor party was requested to lead a hand in the game of buncombe by the circulation of a petition. Our reply was a request for space in the "Dispatch" for a statement of our position. This proposition being excepted, the statement was drawn up: senting and the property was requested to lead a hand in the game of buncombe by the circulation of a petition. Our reply was a request for space in the "Dispatch" for a statement of our position. This proposition being excepted, the statement was drawn up: senting and the proper

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WHAT MUNICIPAL OWNER. SHIP WOULD DO.

The question is repeatedly asked what benefit would the people derive from absolute municipal ownership of the street railways of the city of Chi-cago. Here is the answer and a few facts:

rago. Here is the answer and a few facts:

It would give the people a 2j-cent fare. Glasgow, Scotland, does even better thau 2 cents.

It would give the people, under a 2j-cent fare. Si8,000,000 annually to buy necessaries and inxuries, as the gross receipts of all the traction companies are \$36,000,000 under a 5-cent fare. Just think of it: \$18,000,000 distributed in the department and smaller stores annually! In twenty years this would mean \$39,000,000 benefit which the people would get directly.

It would mean more work.

It would mean less poverty and misery; it would be justice.

It would give the street car employees higher wages, and would put hundreds more to work. Not a conductor or motorman would lose his job, and he would work shorter hours for higher pay.

It would decrease taxation at leagt

would decrease taxation at least

It would decrease taxation at reagable per cent.

The only people it would injure would be the few stockholders who already have been paid ten times over for all the money they invested.

Taxpayers, business men, department store proprietors, everybody—which will you have, a system which will benefit you to the extent of millious every year or a system that will benefit the millionaire stockholder who does not need more.

Something of this kind was to be expected, of course, but it only exposes their desperate straits when such petry trickery is reserted to.

As the article, however, serves to give point to our argument, its appearance in such close juxtaposition may be considered rather fortunate than otherwise. The same may be said of the filmay editorial reply appended, notable chiefly for its total evasion of the real noints at issue, and the characteristic middle class definition of revolution as "reform by violence."

As similar bogns municipalisation move-ments are liable to cross our path in all large cities, the stand taken by Section Chicago may be of sufficient interest to the comrades eisewhere. W. S. McCLURE.

W. S. McCLURE. Chicago, Dec. 31.

The Doster-Clemens Kansas Soclalists.

The Doster-Clemens Kansas Socialists.

To THE PEOPLE — THE PEOPLE has truly pictured the methods of the old trades union movement. The Gomperses. Debses, and their cian, have about run their course. It takes THE PEOPLE's method to make their plans miss long. We find this class of people in all parts of the country. They are as surely capitalistic in methods as the Rockefeliers, the Goulds, and that lot. We have the Clemens and Dosters in Kansas, you know they were International Socialists until the Pops elected them to trusty positions, then they joined the Leedy gang of "get all you can."

Doster says: "My judgment is that success can only be realized through the Socialist movement, but that movement is a growth and can not be accelerated by artificial means. Educative effort by the individual citizen, and not political organization is the correct plan." Refore Frank Doster was elected, he believed in politics, now he believes in individual effort. (Frank, consistency is a jewel.)

K is these political fakes that retard progress; they are the tools in the hands of the capitalist class. He that cannot see beyond his individual surroundings is small potatoes.

We expect to put up a local ticket here for the spring campaign. We shall be in the field only so as to agitate and spread our principles as widely as possible. We realize the breakers ahead and propose to be ready to stear our craft through the capitalist storm with clear view and steady nerve; and we expect to anchor in, a Socialist harbor in time to answer role call with our older comrades who have mapped the charts so clearly. Kansas has the material and the will, all it, needs is a clear chart.

This was one of the principal battle-grounds in freeing, the land shaves. Do you think we will be longing in the wage slave struggle? We are awakening to our class interests, and as awakened proletarians we shall close up the line of plekets and shall answer any challenge of any foes.

"As to Methods".

To THE PEOPLE.—The discussion which has been started in THE PEOPLE by the editorial of Dec. 4. "As to Methods." in itself perhaps excuses the differences of conception as to its meaning; those who express themselves in accord, doing so from opposite points of view.

The first letter that appeared on the subject by Comrade Barne's "Splendid Trades Union Record." What has that to do with The Socialist movement cannot be made subordinary Socialism? We are past that. The Socialist movement cannot be made subordinate to the power of the personal attraction of any comrade in any locality; the basis of the movement being the CLASS STRUGGLE, and personal votes are no evidence of the acceptance of THAT principle.

In THE PEOPLE, Dec. 25, from views on.

subordinate to the power of the personal attraction of any commande in any locality; the basis of the movement being the CLASS STRUGGLE, and personal votes are no evidence of the acceptance of THAT principle.

In THE PEOPLE, Dec. 25, from views on the subject appeared: Comrade Wanhope seems to have taken a view, different perhaps from that intended by the Editor, and Comrade Eckstein seems to agree that Comrade Wanhope's conception is correct, though with opposite conclusions. From Boston come two letters, both claiming to agree with the Editor in a rather peculiar manner. Comrade Badger agrees that we ought to put our 'best men' in nomination for legislative offices, and closes with the sasertion that the 'best' man ought to be put at the head of the ticket, while Comrade Heffernan's amazing letter unnipstailow, in view of these contradicting conceptions, I will give MY views on the article.

The editorial in question states, 'It is at least doubtful that France, Germany and Belgium would be credited with it, besides voting for members of parliament, they had the opportunity to vote for offices of wide-spread constituencies such as Governors and Presidents.' Now is it not a fact that the comrades in Europe vote for the working class whenever opportunity offers, regardless of the possibility of success.' Does not the party in France and in Germany put up candidates in districts where a property or income qualification exists, notwithstanding that such conditions preclude the possibility of success. The main object being to emphasize the class character of the worement?

The editor's protest against the comparison is not due to the character of the vote but to the nature of the institutions in the different countries. Here the entire machinery of Görernment is at stake in every general election, which is not the case in European countries; the capitalist factions being therefore compelied to fight for every office, compels us to face them to the utmost limits of our organization. Our CANDIDATES for EVERY office

I do not say that everybody is a "Carey," but an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure; and we are going to stick to that line; and yet bope to elect some Socialists in the near future. Let us give full notice to the world that we watch our honest men, and rogues will take the hint. Is not the entire propagand of the revolutionary Socialist an effort to tear the workers away from those psychological impulses (such as the worship of success), he thoroughly understanding that the yielding to such impulses only tends to lengthen the period of bondage of the working class?

Are the psychological impulses that induce a worker to eelect a legislative candidate of the S. L. P. ticket, a capitalist judge to issue injunctions, a capitalist judge to issue injunctions, a capitalist of the call out the milita, borr of want and an expanding intellect, or a fleeting fancy? Which? Can a candidate elected by such psychological votes claim to represent the class-consciousness of the workers?

What is the meaning to a Socialist of placing our "best" forces at the head of the ticket? Does not the whole ticket stand for the principle, and no single asme represent unything but its own indivisit to the stand for the principle, and no single asme represent unything but its own indivisit its true that the Socialist vote, will

duality; valueless when separate from rest?

It is true that the Socialist vote will grow from below upwards, but that below is not located in any particular individual or locality, but in the ever expanding class-consciousness of the workers: 22,000 in '26; 36,000 in '96; 80,000 in '88. Steady, boys! Have patience! We WILL get there! Have the result of the workers of the workers of the workers of the workers. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29.

II.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the last issue there appeared a correspondence by Joshua Wanhope, criticising the editorial that appeared in THE PEOPLE of Dec. 4, under the heading "As to Methods.

J. Wanhope seems to be greatly alarmed about the editorial in question, and several passages occur in his letter which lead me to believe that he is under the impression that that editorial recommends a general departure from present tactics. Here are those passages.

"After a careful perusal."

departure from present tactics. Here are those passages:
"After a careful perusal I must say that it (the editorial) produced in my mind a state of comparative confusion, the tenor of the article seeming to antagonise the teachings hitherto expressed in the paper during the two years or so that I have been a reader of it, and I can only hope that its purpose was to awaken a healthy discussion amongst the comrades at large, and thereby more firmly establish and corrologies the methods and tactics at present followed by the party, and which have been so successful in the pust."

"The strength of Socialism rests on the recognition of the class struggle, and the historical deduction therefrom, that the future belongs to the working class."

It will be seen that the editorial under discussion produced in J. Wanhope's mind "after a careful perusul" a "state of comparative confusion." And, indeed, the letter impresses me with the feeling that he was still under the pressure of that "comparative confusion" while writing it.

What is the characteristic feature of the party's present tactics? It is not necessary to indulge in generalities and commonplaces, it can be summed up in two words: AGGRESSIVENESS and NON-COMPROMISE.

Now. I venture to say, that there is not one pasage in that editorial from which one could infer a recommendation of a general' departure from present tactics. Not is there any sentence which questions the truth of that aphorism that "the strength of Socialism rests on the recognition of the class struggle," etc., etc., And not only is there onlying in that editorial that questions the validity of those fundamental features of the tactics OF THE PARTY AS A WHOLE, but the very first few sentences of its second paragraph plainly warn against any possible misapprehension. It says there:

"There can be no question as to the party's tractics. The vote, everywhere, without exception, amply attests to the soundness of the party's stand. The party may leave adverse criticism upon that head to its enemies, to the bilaking owis, whom the party's progress incommodes, discontents and justly alayms."

The editorial, if I understand it, simply suggests some changes in commodes, discontents and justly alayms."

The editorial, if I understand it, simply suggests some changes in commodes, discontents and justly alayms."

The editorial, if I understand it, simply suggests some changes in too head of the party stand. The party may leave adverse criticism upon that head to cast a straight vote for our party, because, he ithinks, it means throwing away his vote tand every party speaker knows that thousands of workmen refuse to vote our ticket on that ground only, yet this very same man Will vote for any particular office "theoretically reachable." And t

· III.

To THE PEOPLE.—Your editorial article "As to Methods" has aroused a great deal of comment both for and against. There are those who condemn it as a radical departure from the policy hitherto followed by the party, and there are others who hall it with joy as a daring expression of what they have all along wished for in the innermost recesses of their hearts, but lacked the courage to arow opeuly. Both sides fall to understand the situation of which the article mentioned is the expression.

lacked the courage to avow openly. Both sides fall to understand the situation of which the article mentioned is the expression.

It is perfectly true that our vote is not of the same quality as the European vote. Those who think that every vote cast for Socialist candidates in France or in Germany stands for a convinced Socialist, are greatly in error. The vote for municipal candidates in France is largely ahead of the vote for candidates to the Chamber. Why? Because many workingmen prefer to vote for a Socialist when he stands a chance of election, but prefer to vote for a Radical when the Socialist stunds no chance: they refuse to cast "platonic" votes. The smaller vote for Deputies to the Chamber represents Socialists of the firmer sort, while the excess over the vote for municipal candidates represents the number of those who are not yet thoroughly assimilated by the movement. Is it not, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the vote, for President of the French Republic or for Prefects of Departments would be even smaller? And it is but natural that it should be so. Socialism is not a petrified principle drawing its strength from tradition. It is a growing movement constantly gaining raw recruits and assimilating fresh materials. Moreover, intellectual unripeness is not the only expinantion of this; there is a powerful economic factor working in the same direction. With the extension of machinery and the cartralisation of capital, fresh masses are hurled into the organised battations of the projecarist, and these retard the movement of the army as a whole. That which most powerfully contributes to the lucressing strength of the projects and the capital contributes to the lucressing strength of the projects and the search and is a drag on its development.

A vote for a candidate who stands a chance of election has, therefore, this two-fold meaning: on the one hand, it departs

tis numbers—at the same time impels it in its march and is a drag on its development.

A vote for a caudidate who stands a chance of election has, therefore, this two-fold meaning; on the one hand, it denotes the growth of the party; ond the other hand, the unripeness of the voter. The recommendation "at to Methods" cannot therefore be taken in an absolute sense. The party has thus far laid special stress on the straight vote, the vote for an abstraction, the principle. And it has done so rightly. In the comparatively backward state of the movement here, the most important work is the building up of a nucleus of an army THAT NETEL SUR RENDERS. This has been the main work of the party hitherto, and taking the country as a whole this must be its main work in the near future. But the army must be taught to conquer and to retain its conquests, to capture the public powers and to use them effectively for the overthrow of capitalism. This should be done wherever there is the above-meationed in vincible nucleus. WHEREVER TREES ARE TRIED COMRADES IN SUFFICIENT NUMBERS, wherever an outpost of capital can be captured and retained. There are not now many such places. New York is not like Washington. But their number will increase from year to year and no opportunity should be lost.

The article in THE PEOPLE came nelther too late nor too soon. It is the expression of the growing strength of the party's policy which will show similar "departure," for it is the unfolding of the party's policy which will show similar "departures" at every stage of its progress, it should not shock the "narrow bigota, nor is there cause for excessive joy to thoke who regard themselves as broad" and "tolerant." Through all its various phases it is the same policy of proletarian, revolutionary Socialism.

New York, Dec. 24.

New York, Dec. 24.

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.]

8. M. C., NEW YORK.—The story may be good enough for a literary magazine; not for THE PEOPLE.—It is simply "clever" without intrinsic merit, and is even harmful in that it implies a wholly wrong foundation for strikes.

E. O. C.. WICHITA, KANS.—The party's agitator; always pay their way as they go with the funds furnished by the party candidate to travel on passes. He can not do so without putting himself under obligations to a corporation, and that would be decidedly entangling.

A. P., NEW YORK.—The Ruskin Colony can not be a "Socialist Colony." There is no such thing as a Socialist Colony. All such things are, in fact, denials of Socialism, which demands integral co-operation as the only means to solve the Social Problem. There are some good people is the place but they are deceived; and many others were duped down-right.

others were duped down-right.

G. A. E., DETHOIT, MICH.—In view of the many complaints that formerly used to come in against the publishing in THE PEOPLE of State Committees' and others' financial reports, the N. E. C. ordered these to be discontinued as taking up too much space, and that the reports be sent direct to the Sections concerned. This order was at the time duly published in these columns.

umns.

R. B., COLUMBUS. O.—The only "union wreckers" we know of see the corrupt and ignorant Labor Fakirs. They have wrecked the trades union movement in the land, made it contemptible and impotent.

F. J., DENVER. COLO.—Shall answer in

C. E. W. WORCESTER, MASS.—The quotation "Segui II tuo corso, e lascia dir la gente" means: "Pursue your undeterred career, regardiess of what people may say." The question was answered once before in these columns.

Shall answer the second question later.

General Agitation Fund.

WAITERS, COOKS, ETC.,

Their Present Condition and Out-look, and Their Duty to Their Class.

There is a very large body of wage workers composed of women and men, young and old, white and black, repre-senting all nations and creeds, also the various social grades of existence that

various social grades of existence that are made necessary by the present capitalist system of society.

This large body is often designated by different names, for example, cooks, waiters, stewards, butlers, fortmen, bartenders, and other persons whose avocations, in public and private service, brings them into closer relations with human society than any other body or bodies of wage workers in society to-dax. clety to-day.

Representatives of this body will be

Representatives of this body will be found serving all other representatives of human activity, in the peaceful camp of the explorer, on the battlened, in the stately mansions of the wealthy, in the sick chamber, in the public banquet halls, in the slums, in the public and private hospitals, in the palatial lic and private hospitals, in the palatial hotels and restaurants, in the workingman's restaurants, in the workingman's bearding houses, on the small sailing craft and on the ocean palace steamers, in fact everywhere on land and sea, on lake and river, and in the National and State halls of legislature will be found representatives of this very important body of male and female workers. I am one of these, I desire to have ers. I am one of these, I desire to have it known that this large body of workdestined to play an important

part in the coming Social Revolution.

To-day we are disunited, large mem bers of its are only employed at inter vans or certain seasons of the year, at very low wages, very excessive hours of work, requiring a docility, a pa-tience, and a general intelligence, and an understanding of human fancies and proclivities, that is hardly requisite in any other service. vals or certain seasons of the year, at

We are disunited, we are discontented. we shall remain so until we become class-conscious, when we learn that we are an indispsable arm of the classcious workingman's movement we will be united in it and with it.
We will then be contented in the

We will then be competed in the sense that no matter how dense the underbrush and briars be that capitalist society has placed across the path to a higher plane of existence, we will feel the encouragement that a class-conscious workingman feels when he stands shoulder to shoulder with his fellow-workingman and with the class-conscious ballot of the Socialist Labor party, determined to trample down the brush and briars of capitalist criminal ity, stupidity, and ignorance, and march on the highest state of existence ever fought for—the Socialist Common wealth. Many of us are extremely many of us with wives and familin order to eke out a precarious exis ence. Some of us are, the present awful condition of the working class considered, in comparatively easy circum stances, all of us know that our condi-tion as a class is growing worse and cannot be otherwise under capitalist

We certainly know that the introducwe certainly know that the introduction of labor-saving machinery into every industry and trade calls for fewer workers and requires a simple knowledge to work it, thus throwing an ever increasing number into the very large army of unemployed, who under this capitalist system will always be a constant menace of a further reduction in wage for all wage slaves. "The Masters of the Bread" cannot, if they would, change this, condition be cause we support it, we desire better conditions but we do not vote for

No other body of workers have so good an opportunity to learn the rea-sons why want and the fear of want remains like a nightmare over us, this too in an era that is able to produce the greatest of plenty of the good things of life in the shortest time ever known. We know that thousands of our fellow workers have to work underground in kitchens, etc., where little or no effort is made to supply cool, refreshing air and other conditions to make their hours of labor less irksome, we know hat individual complaints or suggestions made to remedy defects often lead to the discharge from employment of those courageous enough to suggest improvement. Now there is only one way to better our condition, and this ay is not a visionary scheme of try ing to regulate the wage and the work-ing day while the means of employ-ment are controlled by this whose inment are controlled by this whose inserests are diametrically opposed to
ours, we must recognize that the one
who has only labor power to sell must
always submit to those to whom he
must sell his labor power or starve, under this system you can find no other
alternative, those of us who are fortunate in having steady employment
cannot be insensible to the pressure
about us of those seeking employment,
Those seeking employment at \$50 per
month will displace those getting \$75;
those offering their services for \$25 per mout us of those seeking employment at \$50 per month will displace those getting \$75; those offering their services for \$25 per month will displace those getting \$75; those offering their services for \$25 per month will displace those getting \$50. Many waiters are hired for only the meal hours, morning, noon, and evening, receiving their meals and perhapis \$2.50 per week; these will be succeeded by those who will be glad to do the work for their meals alone; these, in turn, will be succeeded in initerant jobs by those who will live on one meal per day; this is actually done now by men and women who find it impossible at times to do otherwise. This competition for a bare existence can only be wiped out by first wiping out the capitalist system by the united effort of all wage workers, through the means of the Socialist Labor party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Not many years ago an American delegate to the International Socialist Congress visited Brussells, in Belgium, and while there he witnessed the formation of a waiters' and hotel help "Socialist Union." the numbers were small and financial resources almost null, he again visited them a few years ago, at the depot a few of the original members met him, they escorted him to a magnificent four-story building, in the lower stories were halls, banquet room, etc., all elegantly furnished; it was owned, used, and controlled by employed and unemployed members of their calling (resisters, etc.), all belonging to the Socialist Union.

Thus they have improved their candition and set an emmple for others.

While they have done this they still continue to work zealously, for the So-cialist movement, their final aim is to bring about the Social Revolution that will finally emancipate them from wage slavery and the evils that follow in its train.

in its train.

Now we know that even under this capitalist administration hundreds of millions of dollars are appropriated to erect armorles and buildings for political contents. cal uses, i. e., capitalist legislation halls; under a Socialist administration it would be easy to erect public restau-rants, hotels, etc., furnished with all modern improvements, wherein the hours of daily labor for our craft would not exceed five hours per day and would eventually be reduced to half that time; the workers in these establishments would elect their monitors, if they so desired, and all would receive the same remuneration, and every member of the Commonwealth fre quenting these places would be bette served and they would get purer and better food and drink than can be generally obtained under this present

planless system.

The writer of this has had to work The writer of this has had to work on an average fifteen hours per day for more than twenty years, and was so prevented from obtaining the time nec-essary to obtain a full education; still, this is not a detriment to a clear under-standing of this social question; in fact, since I learned the principles of Sosince J learned the principles of So-cialism and became class-conscious, I feel more satisfied with this knowledge than if I possessed only the capitalistic

than if I possessed only the educated fools whom I meet in capitalist society. For many years past we have witnessed labor struggles conducted by the Knights of Labor and the American can Federation of Labor, many of these were of gigantic proportions, our avo-cations were hardly considered by the strikers or their leaders, because are not organized, though numerically we are a very important body of workers. It would be suicidal for us to or-ganize under either of the above heads, we know that the politicians in the capitalist parties laugh in their sleeves at the stupid efforts of labor leaders who try to have labor legislation enforced. There has never been a labor platform in the political field until the Socialist Labor party nailed theirs to the mast-head of their gallant ship in

The labor leaders in old trades unionreligion cannot be trusted, because they rely upon the capitalist class for justice, the latter cannot give justice to the working class unless it votes against its own life; this the capitalist class will never do, besides it has trouble enough of its own, therefore the working class must support its own political party and organize on class conscious lines in harmony with the

Socialists Labor party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Ten cents per month from the wait-ers' bartenders and kindred occupa-tions in Boston and adjacent cities would soon create a fund sufficient to purchase and furnish a house suitable for headquarters, employment bureau, etc., for members of a union that might be styled "Public and Private Service Loping this may stir our fellow work-

I remain, "HOTEL HELP."

Boston, January 1.

OFFICIAL.

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

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

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

National Executive Committee.

Mational Executive Committee.

Session of Jan. 3, with H. Stahi in the chair. The financial report for the week ending Dec.31 showed receipts in the amount of \$58.55: expenditures, \$90.93.

A committee was present from Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, presenting a commitmentation for immediate publication in THE PEOPLE. Resolved, to turn the matter over to a committee. Carried. Brown and Maikiel were elected. Maikiel reported that a store had been secured for the Labor News Company in E. 23rd street, near Tabird avenue, a very favorable location, on a one year's fease. Approved. Resolved, to elect an Advisory Board for the supervision of the business of the Labor News Company, the Board to consist of Brown, Maikiel and Simpson.

The answer to the Putney letter was read and approved, the same to be inserted in the minutes:

New York, Jan. 3, 1809.

Mr. Squire E. Putney, Somerville, Mass.

Sir:-We have your letter of the 19th ultimo, advising that "our" National Eexecutive Committee enter into a conference with the National Council of the Social Democracy, for the purpose of bringing about a union of what you are pleased to call "the two Socialist parties."

By "Social Democracy" you mean no doubt, as is to be inferred from the context of your letter, the so-called Social Democratic party, the offspring of the defunct Social Democracy and the dumping ground for expelled members of the S. P. New York, Jan. 3, 1899.

giance to the party at large and, that, if he but succeeds in poisoning the minds of and wheedling into line with his schemes the local organization that nominated him and conducted his campaign, he may betray the local organization that nominated him and conducted his campaign, he may betray the local organization that nominated him and conducted his campaign, he may betray the local organization to your line of reasoning. If rensoning it be, a man with treason in his heart, may have himself elected by the S. L. P.; as soon as elected he may, by a snap meeting, notifying only his pais and not notifying those likely to oppose him, as was done by Carey, pull a portion of the Section out of the party into another political organization, and, forever after, "stand before the country as an honest (2) and able exponent of Socialism."

But, Mr. Putney, you cap the climax when, in relation to Carey's vote for a new armory, you say: "And pray, what does that amount to? As long as the capitalist system lasts, we shall need soldlers and policemen, and are those who approve of the Socialist contention that there exists in modern society an irrepressible class struggle between the class of the capitalists and the class of the workers? Did it ever dawn upon you, Mr. Putney, that this capitalist class, in possession of all economic power and in possession of all economic powers of State, in anticipation of the continuous uprising of the working class, exploited by it, seeks to fortify its position in such manner as to eventually be able to be a surface of the surface of a rins? Increased armies, inc

stantiate your winsperings, and you not ame to do so and were you not compelled to take back-water?

But if we do take your argument as it stands, you cannot truthfully show us a single person, of those you have in mind, who either left the party or was made to leave it, and whose defection did not leave the party better and purer to the extent of his leave-taking.

We do not care to here enter upon what you have to say upon the form of our organization. That, form of organization is the work of the party itself, not the work of this committee, and the party alone can make whatever changes may seem advisable in the light of experience; neither do we care to discuss with you the present polley of the party, partly because that too has been fixed by the party at large, and partly because your opinions on that subject, can scarcely be considered of value.

When a man holds, as you do, that "re-

white.

When a man holds, as you do, that "reform was the inception of labor union;sm," he shows conclusively that he has not the faintest conception of the foundation upon which economic movements of the workers rest and that he certainly is not competent to give advice upon this most important subject.

subject.

In conclusion we feel impelled to give utterance to our feeling of surprise that a man like you, who so palpably belongs to "our betters," should choose to remain with the S. L. P. Being flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone, his place is with them, "our with us." not with us.

For the National Executive Committee,

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

Section Newburgh, N. Y., reported the expulsion of Joseph Leeper for having run on the Democratic ticket at the last elec-

on the Democratic ticket at the last elec-tion.

Resolved to call upon all the S. L. P. State Committees to ald the National or-ganization in disposing of the Socialist Almanna. The last National Convention of charged the National Executive Committee with the publication of the Almanac and the party organization should see to it that the great financial burden placed thereby upon the N. E. C. be adequately distributed. State Committees, in all their communica-tions to their respective Sections should urge them to push the sale of the Almanac, ask for reports as to what is being done and send the gist of such reports to the National Executive Committee.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

National Board of Appeals, S. L. P. Mational Board of Appeals, S. L. P.
Section Detroit, Mich., is hereby notified
that Comrades P. Friesema. Jr., and M.
Meyer have appealed from the decision of
the Section, suspending them from membership. The Section is requested to submit its reasons for the action within four
weeks from date of this publication.
Section Buffalo is again requested to submit its reasons for suspension of Comrade
H. Sawitzka and others, who have appealed, within four weeks from date of
this publication.

ROBERT BANDLOW, Secretary.

Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN.—Comrade Moritz Ruther is to speak here on Jan. 8. in the afternoon, in Carpenter's Hall. 781 Chapel noon, in Carpenter's Hall, for Lunpe, street. These agitation meetings will con-tinue until elections in April every second and fourth Sunday.

Indiana.

MUNCIE.—On Sunday evening, Jan. S. 1800, our Section will hold a family entertainment in their hall. All members with families will be charged one (I' dollar, and single members 50 cents; outsiders as per tickets to be sold for the refreshments which will be served. The object is to raise money for our campaign fund so that speakers may be procured whenever and wherever desired.

Massachusetts.

INSTRUCTION FROM S. C. C.—Sections organized at the time the S. L. P. candidate for Governor received 3 per cent, of the total vote cast for Governor must organize into a city or town committee by electing a chairman, secretary, treasurer, and such other officers deemd necessary. This must be done in cities during the month of January 1800: in towns between the first day of January and the first day of March 1809. Cities and town committees must within ten days after organization send list of officers and members to the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. City or Town Clerk, and to the Secretary of Mass. State Committee of the S. L. P.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

Democratic party, the offspring of the defented Social Democracy and the dumping groud for expelled members of the S.

If your letter contained but this advice, we slight dismiss the matter without the tend of thought the statement that there are in this country "two Socialist parties," and to your ignorance on our party organization the proposition that "our" National Executive Committee confer with another political party. But there are in your letter, other political party. But there are in your letter, other political party. But there are in your letter, other political party. But there are in your letter, other political party. But there are in your letter, other political party. But there are in your letter, other political party. But there are in your letter, other political party. But there are in your letter, other political party, but there are in your letter, other political party, but there are in your letter, other political party, but the statesman, who is said to have loved treason, but despised the large again and alle exponent of Socialism', you say also that, 'when he (Carry) foined the Social the body which nominated conducted his can be considered the looky which nominated conducted his can be considered the looky which nominated conducted his can be considered to the looky which nominated conducted his can be considered to the looky which nominated conducted his can be considered to the looky which nominated conducted his can be considered to the looky which nominated conducted his can be seen as well as the captility of the looky which nominated conducted his can be considered to the looky which nominated conducted his can be seen as well as the looky which nominated conducted his can be also the looky which nominated conducted his can be seen as well as the looky which nominated conducted his can be also letter to the looky which nominated conducted his can be also letter to the looky which nominated conducted his can be also letter to the looky which nominated conducted his can be also l

BROOKLYN.-Lucian Sanial will lecture on "Territorial Expansion" at Wurzier's Hall, 315 Washington street, this Sunday

Dayton, O., Dec. 29, 1898. Dayton, O., Dec. 23, 1888.
Resolutions of respect to our late Comrade William Watkins of Dayton, Ohio:
RESOLVED, That in the death of William Watkins, our comrade and fellow worker in the science of Socialism,—the true science for the ninelioration of the present abnormal and bilthing conditions, the true science of Government.—the Socialists of Dayton, the State, the country and the world at large have lost one, of its stanchest advocates, most erudite scholars and moral supporters.

stancest autocates, most and moral supporters.
RESOLVED, That the family have our heartfest sympathy in their bereavement, and that their loss is ours as that of all neartest and their loss is ours as that of all lovers of innakind.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, THE PEOPLE, the "Vorwaerts," and the State Committee, S. L. P., of Cleveland, O. CONRAD J. SCHOEN, JOHN OCKELMAN, WM. E. NEIN.

H. F. ROBERT,

JOS. EHRHARD,

CHAS. F. LANTZ,

J. S. BRADLEY,

Committee on Resolutions.

Rhode Island.

A State Convention of the S. L. P. in Rhode Island will be held Friday, Jan. 27, 1849, at S. p. m., in Textile Hall, 1955 West minster street, Providence, R. L. to moni-nate a State theket for the election in April, take action on the personnel of the tite Committee, and to transact any other ry business.

By order of State Committee, 8,15,22 J. WITTUM.

A meeting of Providence Section, S. L. P., will be held in Textile Half, 1955 West-minster street, Providence R. L. on Friday, Jan. 27, 1899, 'inmediately on the adjournment of the State Convention, to nonlinear a General Assembly ticket for the election in April and to transact any Section business.

L. SILVERBERG.

Secretary City Committee Providence Sections, S. L. P. 8,15,22

Ceneral Executive Board, S. T. &L. A

Ceneral Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, Dec. 29 at the headquarters, 25 buane street, Members present: Murphy, Vogt, Luck, Boudin and Brower.

The minutes of last session read and approved. Committee from L. A. 81, Pressmen and Feeders, requested the Board to take action upon the resolution passed at the Buffalo Convention as they understood from the, report of the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. that the matter had been referred back to the Board. Conrade Murphy, who was deputized by the Board to represent it before the N. E. C. stated that owing to conflicting statements the matter was referred back to this Board to make a thorough investigate. It was decided to appoint a special Committee of two to investigate. The complaint of L. A. SI, against Steindler was also referred to the same committee to investigate.

Communications: From Fred Bennetts, of Yonkers, in relation to L. A. 43; from Lousdaie, of New Bedford, Mass., in relation to the consolidation of the three English speaking Locals which was indorsed by the Communications were also received from H. Wehner, Secretary D. A. 8, Boston,

old Board.

Communications were also received from
H. Wehner, Secretary D. A. S. Boston,
Mass.; Julian Pierce, Washington, D. C.
Matthew Maguire, Paterson, N. J.; A. H.
Spencer, Vancouver, B. C.; Alex, McCuiitthew Magnire, Paterson, A. Alex, McCulreh, Manchester, Va.; Comrade Ashplant,
adon, Ont.; Comrade Flell, Columbus, O.;
anrade Shultz, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Koer, Woodville, Pa., and Comrade Dillon,
Marion, Ind., asking general information
of forwarding dues, etc.
The secretary stated that the Locals and
istricts of Greater New York which he
di visited during the past two weeks all
wored the issuing of an appeal for voltary contributions for a special organiz's fund; the secretary to draw up the
ppeal.

untary contributions for a special organizer's fund; the secretary to draw up the
appeal.

The question of Comrade Keep's trip to
Rhode Island on behalf of the Textile
Workers' District Council was then considered and the secretary was instructed
to write to D. A. 3, of New Bedford, Lawrence, Holyoke, and Fall River in relation
to Comrade Keep's-trip.

The secretary was instructed to have the
amendments of the Buffulo Convention
printed. It was decided that Sec. 2, paragraphs, of Article 4, shall be construed to
mean that any member in good standing of
a Local Allance attached to a District shall
be entitled to nomination for delegate to
the convention of the S. T. & L. A.

The Board instructed the secretary to
notify all Locals that after Jan. I the per
callin tax must be paid mouthly.

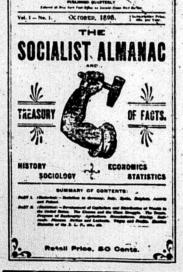
It was also decided to request the Districts to appoint a District Auditor, whose
duties shall be to examine the financial
hooks of all Locals and to instruct the
secretaries in compiling the monthly reports.

L. A. 150, Bohemian Mixed Alliance, re-

A. 150, Bohemian Mixed Alliance, re-sted the label for the Bohemian paper "Pravda."
W. L. BROWER, Gen. Secretary.

ARTHUR KEEPS TOUR IN RHODE ISLAND.—Sunday, Jan. 8.—Music. Hall, Pascoug. 2:30 p. m.; Sunday, Jan. 8. Textile Hall, Providence, 8 p. m.; Monday, Jan. 9. Mule Spinners Hall, Pawtucket, 8 p. m.; Tuesday, Jan. 10. Granite Cutters Hall, Westerly, 8 p. m.; Wednesday, Jan. 11. 'tallors' meeting, Liederkranz Hall, North Main street, Providence, 8 p. m.; Thursday, Jan. 12, mixed trades meeting, Textile Hall, Providence, 8 p. m.

THE PEOPLE LIBRARY,



TO KNOW SOME THING ABOUT

SOCIALISM AND THE CO-OPERATIVE

COMMONWEALTH Therefore I will send for and get a FREE sample copy of that UP TO DATE Socialist saper

THE CLASS-STRUGGLE Published weekly at 117 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal. Price per year 50 Cts., a months 25 Cts., 3 months 15 Cts.

THE PEOPLE'S

New-Years Greeting

1899.

is oul. It is simple in design but very striking and full of

Against a background, dirty

from the thick smoke from the many long factory chinneys, 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

The colors are very well applied and it presents altogether a very impressive epsemble.

PRICE 10 CENTS, sent to any

Dally PEOPLE Minor Fund.

address.

Workm. Sick & Death Benefit-Fund Br. 17, East N. Y.

General meeting, Wednesday, January 11th, at 8 p. m., at headquerters. Order of Business: Election of Officers nad other important matters. Non-appearance, 25 cents, 380 THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Socialist Mass Meeting At Carpenter Hall. Sunday, Jan. 8th. 1899, at 3.00 P.M Speaker: MR. MORITZ RUTHER, So cialist aldern.an of H lyoke, Mass.

N. B.—The Socialist Labor party of New Haven will hold open discussion meetings in the above hall, every 2nd and 4th Sun-day in each month. A different speaker will address each meeting, after which the discussion of the question will be open to all. 378

THE-Progressive Workingmen's Societies of North New York

Will hold their Annual Spring Festival at Ebling's Casino, St. Anns avenue and 156th street, Saturday evening, April 22, 1869. All progressive organizations and S. L. P. Branches are earnestly requested not to arrange any affair on this date.

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JOHN OEHLER'S Steam



Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Units and other Societies (not exceeding silnes) will be inserted under this heads hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an extratile of advantages.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE
AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duna
street, Room 26, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower.
Financial Secretary Murphy. General
Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and
5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keiler, Rus
-Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF NEW YORK. Meets at 2:30 every Suday afternoon at 64 E. 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labe Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the Corneposition of the Corneposition

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., is the hall of Essex County Socialist Club. 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 18

21st WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P., Brooklyn. Lectures on political, economic associal questions at the Club House, 8 Myrtle avenue, every Sunday evening. ular meetings every first and thin

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyccum. Business Secretary; Fret.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTE-NATIONAL UNION No. 91. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street, —District I (Bohemian), 33 East Ilst street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Dis-trict II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 200 East son street, every Saturday at 7:39 p. m.—District IV meets at 42 West 42 Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tos-day at Faulhaber's Hail, 1551 2nd avenu-at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS, meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday eve-ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 40 street. Secretary: PETER STAPLY

GERMAN WAITERS' UNION OF NE YORK, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hallst floor, Meetings every Friday at p. m. Board of Supervisors meets ever Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall Telephone Call: 1761 Spring street.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head-quarters 79 East 4th street. Meeting every Friday at 12 o'clock noon, Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lanta, Consecy, 79 E. 4th street. Sec'y, 70 E. 4th street.

METAL SPINNERS' UNION OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY meets evers see and and last Friday in the month at 325 o'clock at 231-223 E. 33rd street. Initiation fee after January 1, 1899, will be

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. 34th 55th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ar and 149th street. Open every evenling Regular business meeting every Friday,

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Meets second and fourth Sunday of every mouth at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 M avenue, New York City, Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Wesley, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of \$ 7, & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East eth street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 303 THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO-CIETY OF YIRKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 206 E 86th st. The Society nims to educate its members in a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Com-and join.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District, Business meet-ing every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th streat-English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open ev-ery evening. Visitors welcome.

Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S

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

the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present considered in the proposed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 maie members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to mehership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.0 for 40 weeks and of \$4.05 for another 4) weeks, whether continuous of with interruption. Members belonging is the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$4.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every members and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of as may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every member and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of as may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly tages are levtled according to expenditure. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by \$2.00 to the second continuous of the payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly tages are levtled according to expenditure. In cities and towns where no branch esists, a new branch can be formed by 5 workingmen in good health and men abering to the above principles are lavies to do so.

Address all communications to HENER STAHL, Financial Secretary 25-27 34 avenue, Room 53, New York Cits.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of Americ The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Piace, N. Y. City, N. Y.

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