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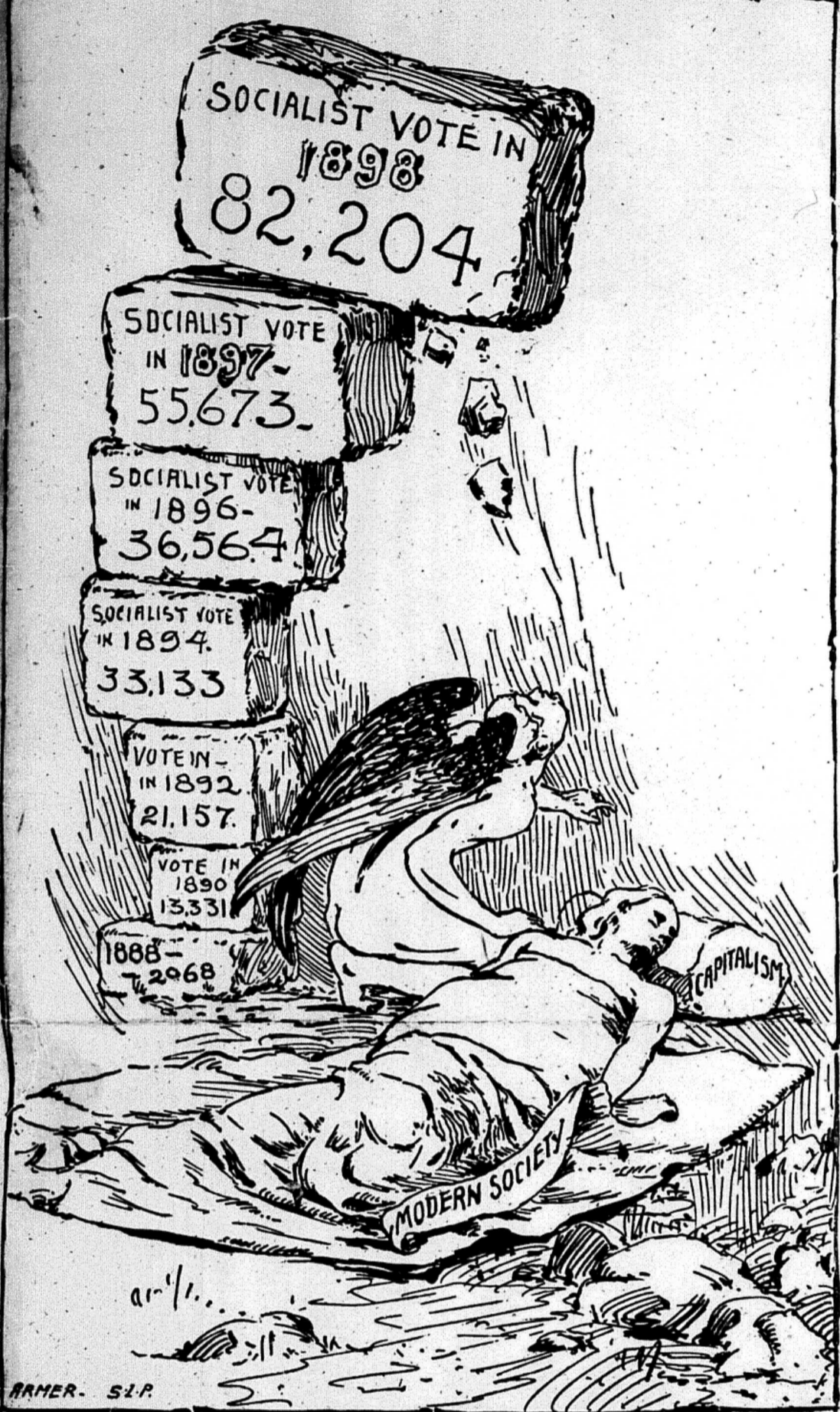
The People.

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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 12, 1899.

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Wake up! Something is going to drop!

The Socialist Vow.

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

We have taken a vow, we repeat it now!
While the red blood flows in our veins,
We will work and fight both day and night
Until the wage slave breaks his chains.
By our comrades slain at the Cour d'Alene—
By the Buffalo strikers' sure—
By the men shot dead at the Scot's Home—
By the murdered three and a score
Who were shot in the back by the capitalist pack.
Because they knew not that we
As a class must not talk, must not think,
Must not walk
On the roads, in this "Land of the Free."

We'll observe no truce; we'll face all abuse,
We will bring our Hammer down
On the capitalist plan and on every man,
Be he Fakir, or Robber, or Clown,
Who tries to prevent our recorded intent:
To weld our class into ONE,
That will vote, say, and fight—if need be—
For the right.
To enjoy what its labor has won,
"Proletarians unite," with your votes win
the fight.
"You have nothing to lose but your chains."
Take the Socialist vow, smash the robber
class now,
And the prize—"You've the world to gain."

THE VOTE OF 1898.

IMPOTENT RAGE.

IRISH SOCIALISTS' START.

Alabama	344
California	7,780
Colorado	1,796
Connecticut	2,866
Illinois	4,327
Indiana	1,795
Iowa	1,081
Kansas	646
Michigan	394
Minnesota	508
Mississippi	10,063
Montana	1,101
Nebraska	1,687
Nevada	1,063
New Jersey	248
New Hampshire	5,458
New York	407
Ohio	23,860
Oklahoma	5,793
Pennsylvania	4,318
Rhode Island	2,579
Texas	562
Virginia	1,323
Washington	1,528
Wisconsin	1,477
Totals	82,204

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 4.—Stuart Read, National Organizer of the International Association of Machinists, came to grief on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 29, at the S. L. P. headquarters, when he attempted to pit the Labor Fakirs and their old style of Pure and Simple Labor Union methods against the progressive S. T. & L. A. Point after point was scored against him; he was routed in every argument which he advanced and with the courage of despair he at last desisted from his efforts, and in a loud voice proclaimed his "victory over all he surveyed," including those narrow minded and intolerant and abusive Socialists and all strangers present, who were so persistently color-blind that they thought the Socialists had amply demonstrated that the Pure and Simple had reached the end of their rope.
Again, later he showed that he possessed the usual 2x4 style of mentality and manhood of the ordinary labor fakir by trampling under foot the red button of the S. L. P. of which he had possessed himself in some unexplainable way. It is to be hoped that his idiotic action against an inoffensive emblem had the desired result of allaying his feeling of rage.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Jan. 18.—The Ward upon which we bestowed our attention is known as the North Dock Ward. In this Ward the sitting members under the old régime were: Alderman McCabe, Timothy Harrington, M. P., D. Bergin (Publican), Holohan (Shipping Agent), all supporters of what is known here as the Independent party (Parnellites).
When we had entered the field with Comrade Stewart as our candidate, there was another candidate named Fleming put forward by an organization styling itself the "Labor Electoral Association" (non-political!!!). It was from the latter that we encountered the greatest amount of opposition (all under-hand, for they were afraid to meet us in the open). Fleming had the popular prejudice on his side. He came forward as "a workingman," and had the support of the Trades' Council here. This militated severely against us. However, notwithstanding all obstacles, there was a phenomenal poll in favor of Stewart which promises well for the cause of Socialism in Ireland, Stewart receiving 448 votes out of the 1,368 votes polled, one voter out of every three favored Stewart.
W. J. BRADSHAW.

CROWS OF A NEST.

Wretched Condition of Mill-Hands in Birmingham, Ala.

The New Mills, Barely Established, in that "Silver" State, have an Old Style Condition of Destitute, "Gold Standard"—Exploited and Subject Wage Slaves—Oppression, Cut-Downs, Intimidation, Starvation, Just as in any other Place that Capitalism, Whether of the Gold or Silver Variety, Blaats.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 1.—It is scarcely a year ago when the cotton mill of this place—The Avondale Mercantile Company—was started with loud praises all over the State. The mill and "cottages" are still crisp new, and yet the condition of the people, outliving Massachusetts mill towns, has already become so shocking that the matter was forced into publicity by a report of which the following are the leading passages:

A pale, hollow-eyed woman, emaciated from hunger and disease, lying on a filthy bed, slowly dying from want of medical attention and other necessities, is an instance not very pleasant for the well dressed men and women at breakfast in a luxurious Birmingham home.
Nearly every day the people of Birmingham read of the deplorable conditions existing among the working classes in great cities. But few are aware that here under their noses may be found these unfortunate creatures, their gaunt faces peering from squalid surroundings and crying out for the bread put off for every living being.
In home No. 74, situated in the cotton of cotton mill operatives at Avondale is Mrs. Peacock. She has been ill for two weeks. Pale, emaciated, half starved, she was in sore need of proper food and medical attention.
"Oh," she wailed, "I had rather die than suffer this hell on earth."
Her daughter supports the family of three on 60 cents per day, the amount of her wages in the cotton mill nearby. One can imagine how much of the needful remedies and supplies can be purchased with this pittance of \$3.00 per week. Her house rent and fuel must come out of this.
This is only one case of several to be found among the cotton mill operatives. Low wages, and the consequent regulations coupled with the cold weather have brought about a distressing state of affairs.

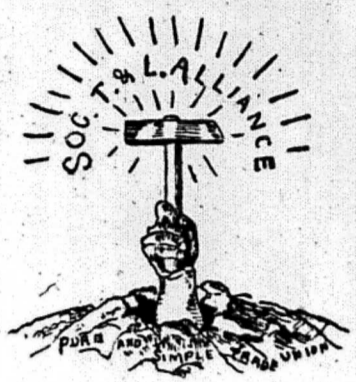
HAD RATHER DIE.
"I'll tell you," said one poor woman, an employe of the mills, "we don't live—merely exist, and after listening to a recital of her husband's and the children's meagerly furnished room the inward meaning of this assertion could be readily appreciated.
The furniture of the room consisted of a cheap pine table, a broken down chair and a bed. On the bed was a mattress, evidently packed with corn shuckings, and covered with a badly torn sheet, and a quilt which had seen long service. One picture adorned the room—a likeness of her husband, a fine looking fellow apparently on the sunny side of thirty.
"The wages taken years ago," she said, referring to it, "before my husband died, and I went to work in a cotton factory for 60 cents a day.
She herself was a sturdy-tall and thin, greatly emaciated from the effects of over-work and insufficient food, she retained but little of the beauty that, it appeared, had formerly been hers.
Dressed in a thin, soiled calico dress, her lips quivering with suppressed emotion, as she related her pitiful experience, she was indeed a fit object for pity.
"We occupy this house," she continued after a moment's hesitation, "and are compelled to be on our feet almost all the time. I make 60 cents a day. My little girl, who also works at the factory, makes \$1 per week when she works steadily. We have only thirty minutes for dinner and must be back to the factory on time to the minute. We occupy but two rooms, two rooms, for which we pay 50 cents a week rent. This money the company takes out of our wages and the company makes us buy its own coal, and the price we pay for it is not too low, either. Sometimes we get a fairly good quality of coal, but oftener it is nothing more than coal dust.
"In the next house resides Mrs. Peacock, lying on a cheap bed and suffering greatly she had but little to say, her daughter telling the pitiful story.

ILL FOR THREE WEEKS.
"Yes," said she, "my mother has been in that condition for three weeks. We don't know what to do. I only make 60 cents a day and is not near enough with one sick, and is not near enough with one sick. We need a physician badly, but haven't the money to pay one, and the company won't do anything for us. My mother is almost dying, partially through lack of medicine, but mainly from want of proper food. We have scarcely any food, enough to eat, much less those luxuries which people in her condition should have. The company have been notified of her condition—in fact have seen it, as one of them was here a day or two ago—but have taken no steps to relieve her suffering."

CRYING FROM HUNGER.
In another house a child was crying from actual hunger. It was given an apple, which was voraciously devoured. A second one being given it, was as greedily partaken of as its predecessor.
Two other gaunt-looking children were atired in pants made of a croker sack.
"The company don't want it known what starvation wages are being paid its employes," said a pitiful looking man, "if I am known to tell about it I will be 'ared' before I will have time to realize what has happened."
"I owe a grocery bill of \$10.00," said the head of a family in one house, "and they won't sell me anything else on credit until I pay that, which I am unable to do. I don't know how in the world I'm going to hold out much longer."

TERRORIZING EMPLOYEES INTO DEPENDENCE.
"When I first came here and went to work for the company I ran a little store of my own and had quite a nice little trade from the cotton factory employes. One of the officers came to me and begged me to close up my store, saying that the Avondale Mercantile Co. was enough—that they sold their goods cheap enough, etc. Afraid of losing my job if I didn't do as he said, I did so. Since Christmas my daughter has been making one-third less than she did before. The Lord knows the wages were low enough before the cut."
These alleged "gold standard conditions" are found in this State that silver for "free silver," showing that the silver exploiter of labor need not be ashamed of his gold opponent: they are both crows of one nest.

S. Berlin will lecture on "Morality," next Tuesday evening at 65 Columbia street (12th A. D.), this city.
James Allan lectures on the 10th instant on "Religious and Sentimental Socialism" at 98 Second avenue (16th A. D.), this city.



[From Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin," February 4.]

On Sunday, Jan. 22, a meeting was held at the Boston Block, called by Organizers Swift and Field, of the A. F. of L., for the purpose of starting a Machinists' Union in Minneapolis. For several years there has been no organization of the trade here, and may machinists think the time ripe for starting a new union. The meeting came to order, listened to addresses on the advantages of organization, discussed the matter, and adjourned after calling a second meeting at the same place for the following Sunday.

At the appointed time, the second meeting was held. The question was further discussed, it was resolved that a union should be established, and a temporary organization was formed, with Peter Hall as President and William Nordholm as Secretary. It was then decided, by an almost unanimous vote, to affiliate with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, the working machinists present believing that to be the body best fitted to advance the interests of labor.

So far, all was well. The discussion was, it is said, very lively and very much in earnest, and every step taken was decided by a majority vote of the working machinists who wished to organize.
But the capitalist papers seem to have been very much alarmed on receiving the news. The "Times" came out the next day with a garbled account of the meeting, headed with startling lines—such as "The Socialists Break In." Wicked people, it seems, are these Socialists. But if it was not desired to have the Socialist machinists in the union, why did not the "Times" see to it that the doors should be securely bolted. Really, the "Times" seems to be trying to dictate to the machinists of this city what course they should pursue in organizing their own union.

The "Times" is especially troubled at the fact that, as it says, these workingmen made remarks "not calculated to bring harmony between capital and labor. One member believed in fighting the bosses at every turn." In the opinion of the "Times," apparently, the union ought to be formed for the purpose of helping the bosses at every turn. Well, unfortunately for the "Times" and the people it caters to, the machinists have had enough experience to know that the bosses need no help from them and to resolve that the only purpose of a union is to fight the bosses in the interest of the men who are bossed.

A STRING OF FISH

From the Muddy Waters of Pennsylvania's Class Struggle.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.—"During the past week Harrisburg was swarming with commercial agents brought here by the machine professional jury fixers, councilmanic lobbyists and ward leaders from the large cities are here in herds. Cheap detectives have had their thugs upon the scene. Democrats once with influence in their party have been here to emphasize their allegiance to Quay, with whom in the past they have dealt and divided, etc."
"Mrs. Booth-Tucker told of the many who were workless in this country. She claimed they numbered 3,000,000. Ninety-five per cent. of the idle, she said, would work if given an opportunity. The army had within the past year secured employment for 10,000 people."

TUESDAY.—"The Bar Association has a bill introduced prohibiting anyone to represent himself a lawyer unless admitted by court."
"The Pennsylvania State Labor League and the Executive Committee of the State Legislation Board of Railroad Employes each appointed a Committee to confer with the other. Both are at Harrisburg."
"Six workmen vercome by gas at Johnstown, all near death."
"The Ohio miners ejected some trouble into the Wage Scale Committee by demanding that the wage scale for the day workers be made so explicit that there could be no chance for the operators to violate it, as it is claimed they did last year."

WEDNESDAY.—"Pennsylvania Labor League heard Gompers, Garland, McGuire, Ed. Moore and Rev. Dr. Mutchler speak, and resolutely commending the House for having elected Jno. R. Farr, of Lackawanna, their speaker."
"1,917 persons received charitable aid from one society in Pittsburg in two weeks."
"Queen City Tannery, Titusville, cut its 250 men's wages from \$1.25 to \$1.10 and \$1.00 a day."
"Soldiers and Sailors Relief Association having rendered much assistance to families of volunteers who were in want, winds up by issuing a call for work for the returning Erie companies, giving a list of their occupations."
"The fire tug engineers organized at Erie and affiliated with the C. L. U."

"BLEEDIN" KANSAS

Progressively Groping its Way out of the Woods.

Her Successive Moves to Escape the Fighting Capitalist Noose—Fundamental Errors that had to be Discovered by Experience—Up-Cropping of the Corrupt "Reform" Politician—Ae Organizing the "Social Democratic Party" for Bryan and Free Silver—The Fim S. L. P. Phalanx; that is not to be Swerved.

CONCORDIA, Kans., Feb. 6.—I am aware that a great many people "down East" think that we Kansians are an odd set and full of frivolous notions. They also assume that our State cannot be ripe for Socialism, assuming that, what we term the middle class, are in the majority. The capitalist papers would have them think that we are rolling in wealth, especially farmers.

I will say that Kansas has been blessed by nature with a good soil that produces abundant crops, also with rich mines and a splendid healthful climate, but she has been cursed with capitalism as bad as any other State. Our people are a grand people and love liberty, but they are outwitted, hence in their effort to throw off the chains that capitalism has thrown around them they have struck blindly in many cases. But this must be said to their everlasting credit—THEY STRUCK, showing that the spirit of old Patrick Henry is not dead.

It is true they did not know how to meet the emergency. Some 20 years ago, when they began to feel the pangs, they organized the grange and started grange stores. These failed. Next was the Farmers' Alliance, which was purely a farmers' move. This move taught the farmers some truths but it, of course, failed to enlist the wage workers, hence caused a feeling that drove these two elements apart. Up to the time of the Farmers' Alliance, the farmers hoped sometime to become em; loyers of labor and exploit it as well as the town capitalists. But since then they have lost their farms by the thousands; only here and there will one find a farmer who employs as much as one "hired hand"; thousands have moved to the towns.

The next was the "People's party" which was also a farmers' move. Of course, all these moves had to fail one after the other, notwithstanding many a workingman joined them. It is just as Marx puts it in "The Eighteenth Brumaire":
"Bourgeois revolutions, like those of the eighteenth century, rush onward rapidly from success to success, their stage effects outbid one another, men and things seem to be set in flaming brilliants, ecstasy is the prevailing spirit; but they are short-lived, then society relapses into a long fit of nervous reaction before it learns how to appropriate the fruits of its period of feverish excitement. Proletarian revolutions, on the contrary, such as those of the nineteenth century, criticize themselves constantly; constantly interrupt themselves in their own course; come back to what seems to have been accomplished, in order to start over anew; scorn with cruel thoroughness the half-measures, weaknesses and meannesses of their first attempts; seem to throw down their adversary only in order to enable him to draw fresh strength from the earth, and again to rise up against them in more gigantic stature; constantly recoil in fear before the undefined monster magnitude of their own objects—until finally that situation is created which renders all retreat impossible, and the conditions themselves cry out:

"Hic Rhodus, hic salta!
"Here is the rose, now dance!"
Thus, every wrong move having broken down, and the economic development going on building up the class of the proletariat, we are now building up correctly. Nevertheless, at the present time we have a peculiar state of affairs.

The alliance between the Democrats, Silver Republicans, and People's party brought out a big crop of politicians—and I will say that they are fully aroused to their own interests. But with all the shrewdness of these worthies, they are at sea to know how to again get back to the "pie counter." At the last election our State failed to poll a full vote—there were about 60,000 "stay-at-homes." Socialist sentiment has grown so strong among the wage workers and renting or tenant farmers, that the "reform" politician High Priests must in some way catch this vote or go hungry. They have given up all hope of using the S. L. P. as a cat's-paw for any faction of capitalism. However, they did not fail to try to hoodwink us in many ways. When, however, they found that they could not handle us, then the word was sent out that we are too "narrow," that we are against "organized labor" and that we had some awful "bosses." I am now in possession of proof that to me is sufficient, that these worthies will begin at once to organize the "Social Democratic party," and as one put it: "Unite the reform forces and carry Kansas for Bryan and free silver in 1900." I don't doubt but this (confusion of forces will carry with it many good honest men who would desire to vote for Socialism. But from day to day people are learning that this is purely a class move and that no kind of legislation will do any good that does not have for its purpose a transferring of private capital to the public.
C. LIPSCOMB.

(Continued on page 4.)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Year (1888-1898) and Vote count (2,068 to 82,204)

There is a saying of the ancient sages:

No noble human thought, However buried in the dust of ages, Can ever come to naught.

With kindred faith, that knows no base dejection, Beyond the sages' scope I see, afar, the final resurrection Of every glorious hope.

I see, as parcel of a new creation, The beatific hour When every bud of lofty aspiration Shall blossom into flower.

SAXE.

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, the Socialist organization of New York City lost one of its oldest members by the death of JOHN SCHAEFER.

AN INCAUTIOUS FRIAR.

Worcester, Mass., papers contain reports of an address delivered by a certain Fr. Burke against Socialism.

He is quoted as saying that one of the weaknesses of Socialism is that "it takes away all responsibility."

THE VOTE OF '98.

With this issue the final announcement is made of the Socialist Labor party vote in the country, and the increase is registered at the head of this column.

The party has grown and spread; despite all the election frauds practised against it, its roots prove to have sunk deeper since last year, and its area to have extended;

But it is not the figures only that are cause for joy. The composition of the vote should not be lost sight of.

Here is a child, born in a garret, from sweat-shopped parents; it grows up in ignorance and in filth.

Taller, broader, purer, consequently stronger and all the fitter for its mission, the Socialist Labor party of the land stands to-day the unquestioned and unquestionable champion of the Social Revolution.

RAMRODDING FREEDOM.

Last week's battle of Manila is said to have cost the lives of over 5,000 Filipinos. These men had a notion that the country of their birth is their own.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

The Salem, Mass., "News" is borrowing useless trouble, building a golden bridge to carry its troubles over.

It has been computed that should the National Government decide to buy all the electric railroads of the country, it would take all the \$225,000,000 of gold, the \$120,000,000 of silver, the \$400,000,000 of certificates, the \$225,000,000 of national bank notes and \$250,000,000 of United States treasury notes in circulation to pay for the purchase.

And it proceeds to argue from these premises that Socialism is an illusion—whence could all the money be gotten to buy all these plants, to say nothing of other utilities?

A flunkey of King George, computing the capitalized value of the original thirteen colonies, not to say anything of the other things connected therewith; concluding that the Revolutionary Fathers could not possibly find, let alone collect, such a huge amount of money to buy out the Crown;

One can easily imagine that such calculations in 1776 would not for a moment bother or defer the Revolutionary Fathers; no more will they or do they bother or deter the Revolutionary Grandsons.

Even if our people did not have the Philippine experience, now being brought home to them; they would not be in the dark as to what to do, or the reasons therefor.

The Salem, Mass., "News" will be funny reading when that day comes.

Writing on the recent election in Dublin, reported elsewhere in this issue, the Dublin, Ireland, "Daily Nation" gives this account of the excitement touching the labor and Socialist candidacy:

After sunset the scene in Gardiner street became a very animated one. Transparently invited voters to vote for Fleming were thrown; and a burly worker paraded the streets bearing a huge lantern, on the front of which was the legend, "GIVE US THE SUFFRAGE."

Hear ye; hear ye; hear ye! The San Antonio, Tex., "Social Economist," private property of one W. E. Farrar, is of the opinion that the Socialist Labor party is N. G.; it, he, says:

I am sure that the Socialist Labor party can never become a great political factor in this State with its existing tactics. In the meantime, it has organized a new "Socialist" party, and he, it talks about "kicking people out of the country" and indulging in some more foul-mouthed rantings—blissfully forgetful of the double truth that, though the new party be called the "Socialist party," the deception will deceive none worth not deceiving and will leave the fraud, together with its perpetrator, stranded like a clam at low tide;

The San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle" contributes this all-around valuable bit of information:

Several hundred miles down the coast two enterprising young men started a flouring mill. They bought wheat from the farmers direct, at the same price paid by big buyers. Their water power cost them but 45 cents per year. They did most of the work themselves.

One of the young men was in this city recently. He says: "I saw a crowd on the street corner. I joined it and heard a Socialist making a speech. Now those Socialists may be fools and dangerous, but that speaker described my case to a dot, and I am going to study up Socialism."

ENGLISH REMINISCENCES.

Arthur Keep, New York.

During the course of an interview with William Thorne, one of the "fraternal" delegates from England to the recent pow-wow of the fakirs at Kansas City, Mr. Thorne said to me: "The Gas Workers' and General Laborers' Union, of which I am secretary, has a clause in its constitution which reads that any candidate for public office, before receiving the endorsement of the society, must attest his readiness to vote for the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange."

Knowing something of conditions in England, I asked Mr. Thorne: "At what age can a man vote in England?" "At 16 if he is a householder."

"How many of the working class are entitled to a vote?" "Oh, I don't know."

"Two-thirds?" "Oh, no."

"One-half?" "Oh, no."

"One-third?" "Well, let's see; there are eight million men in England old enough to vote, but there are not over two million voters. Eight million is only an estimate, a low one."

"Why don't you people in England then organize a movement for suffrage, why don't you get a movement up for that purpose similar to the Belgian of some years ago?" "Well, yes, that wouldn't be a bad idea."

I thought of H. M. Hyndman. In 1896, when I asked him the same question how he had sneered at the idea by saying: "Why, that is a Liberal dodge"; if Thorne was willing to admit that it "wouldn't be a bad idea" I thought our English friends must have moved in two years.

With this interview with Thorne, put the following story of an experience of mine in London and it will be readily seen that not alone do the Socialists of England not reach the standard of Socialist action regarding trades unions, but also fall below in regard to tactics and conduct, and that therefore we in the United States can learn from their fate—the things to be avoided.

One night during the week of the meeting of the International Congress, strolling along Tottenham-court Road, I met a costermonger, or what we would call here a huckster. I struck up a conversation with him and we adjourned to a public house to have a chat.

"What are you, anyway?" "I am a Socialist," said I.

"Oh, no, yer not," said he, "I know them; they's the blokes wot calls yer noimes."

"Why," said I, "did you ever hear a Socialist speak?" "Yes, I did," he answered.

"Then there was another talked in a hall; he said that anyone who eat meat was a animal of some sort; then another got up and said that a man who didn't eat meat wasn't able to be a man; he was right too; d—n the man who went eat meat when he can get it. You're not like the Socialists here, they're a run lot. What do they want, anyhow?"

When it is understood that in England the "movement" is a political one depending on votes for the achievement of its victory and that it therefore can appeal to but 2,000,000 who have votes, and as that 2,000,000 include the aristocracy, middle class and the "better class of artisans" it will readily be seen that a "movement" which refuses to take any steps to increase the number of possible adherents, must stagnate because those to whom they can appeal make up a necessarily stagnant body, composed as it is of men who are idealists, pure and simple of the Morris type, political adventurers of the Tom Mann type, freaks of the Burroughs vegetarian pro-woman type, Mountebanks of the Bernard Shaw type, municipal reformers of the Webb type, "educated" and pedantic talkers together with a host of "Brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God" gentlemen headed by Keir Hardie, and the rear brought up by the President of the Bimetallic League—Robert Blatchford, all of whom sing their little solo, making the air resound with the discord, and filling the proletariat, for whom they want to do so much, with contempt and disgust.

In Belgium, the proletariat being without a vote, therefore being of no account, all things were dropped for the one purpose of securing the right of suffrage, because the Socialists of Belgium, being dominated by many intelligence, knew they could not even count noses until the vote was gotten, and that until the vote was gotten for the proletariat the movement must look ridiculous and, in a sense, in the air. So all energies were used to secure that end.

In Austria, the Socialists bent all their energies towards the same end. In Sweden, and other countries, the main fight of the Socialists is for suffrage. In Russia, the Socialists are working night and day, doing what? Discussing vegetarianism, vaccination, Siberia, or Egypt? N on your life. They are bending all energies to securing a constitutional form of Government so that the vote can be got, and thereby allow expression to be given the thoughts of the worker in a sensible way.

In England, on the contrary, a country with a history of workers' struggles to refer to; a country where capitalism, next to the United States, is

most highly developed; a country where more Socialist agitation has been made than in any other; a country where a Socialist body was called and held under its auspices a meeting of over 400,000 men; a country that is peculiarly ripe for a Socialist movement, we find the Socialists "accomplishing the Social Revolution" by capturing under false pretenses certain petty municipal offices, and by the aid of those offices securing two ounces of butter twice a week for the inmates of poor houses, whereas before the paupers got butter. The same officials going round whinnying about how you can do nothing with the present generation, you must educate the children and therefore starting "Socialist" Sunday schools, where several tots of both sexes can be gotten together each Sunday and forced to listen to discourses on the benefits of a "scientific management of industry"; then the poor kids go home and stay stupid until Tuesday.

The papers of the movement are filled with high faluting, semi-"Bohemian," artistic-literary, and literary-artistic articles, mostly written by people who are attempting to ape the style of the various writers of the capitalist Philistine-Bohemian class, which are as much above the comprehension of the average proletarian as would be Greek. All during 1898, "Justice," for instance, had articles on this subject: "The Liberal party has refused to leave the field open for us in some constituencies, and have run candidates in opposition to our candidates, therefore, we will in those districts where the Liberals are weakest vote for the Tories and thus defeat the Liberals."

The whole posture of the English movement is a reflex of those who make up its membership. It is a freak—this term may be strong, but I know no other for the case—and it can be nothing else because it is representative of that portion of humanity that stands between the living proletariat and the dying capitalist class, and appeals to but that class. The proletariat of England can not fathom the Socialist movement because the movement there don't understand itself. To make a strong, virile and united movement possible anywhere it is absolutely necessary to get that class interested, who as a class are strong and virile; to secure the adherence of that class which has but a single hope, i. e., the working class, whose only hope lies in the overthrow of capitalism.

To get that class interested Socialism must show them how they can help themselves. The English Socialists are not doing that when they fail to point out the lack of a vote and how, the vote being lacking, all other things are lacking, that before the proletariat can express themselves they must have the power to express, that there are but two ways of expressing themselves, either resort to dumb brute force or to the ballot.

Dumb brute force has failed in the past because it was dumb and because it was brute, and therefore did not know its own strength; but with the aid of the ballot the proletariat can gauge its power and thereby use its force not dumbly or as a brute but wisely as becomes a man. Thus the Socialist movement in England is necessarily a "many sided" and "broad" one; and because of such "many sidedness" and "broadness" an undignified and foolish one. Hence it will grow in disfavor with a class, the proletariat—which admires dignity and sense and will give its adherence to those qualities not for a day but for all time.

The present wailing of the Socialists of England proves that the day is near at hand when the proletariat will walk into its temple, whip in hand, and clear out the visionaires and fame seeking crowd who now belittle and make ridiculous their own cause.

The Socialist movement is a class movement and the great bulk of its members must come from the class that the movement represents—the working class. They have not the "education" sufficient to make them fitly and visionarily; they anchor the movement to solid ground.

That this is beginning to be understood in England, many signs show from the quarter of those members of the English movement who are slowly and painfully making for the light.

Arthur Keep will lecture this evening on "Old and New Trade Unionism" at headquarters of 34 th and 35 th Assembly Districts, 149th street and Third avenue, this city.

L. Slobodin will lecture on "The Unwritten Constitution" next Friday evening at 209 East Broadway (4th A. D.), this city.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

- BUFFALO, N. Y.: Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.: Geo. F. Whaley, 115 Amy street.
UTICA, N. Y.: K. F. A. Nitzsche, 88 Columbia street.
LYNN, MASS.: John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Foelling, 2140 College avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: G. Bempier, 1233 Madison street.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.: J. Rammel, 310 18th street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Clinton H. Pierce, 49 Whitrop street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.: J. S. Bergmann, 1224 Ann street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.
PAWBUCKET, R. I.: Austin Beaudreau, 40 Lucas street.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan (jeeringly)—Socialism is simply ridiculous. Uncle Sam—Well, well! B. J.—It is worse than ridiculous; it is wrong!

U. S.—Better and better! B. J.—It would make ninies out of men.

U. S.—You are becoming interesting. B. J.—What makes man strong in trials and hardships; remove trials and hardships from the path of man and he will become a jelly fish. Look at our galaxy of self-made men. But for them the country would not be what it is; but for the hardships and trials which they had to undergo, they would not have been what they are. Look at me. I now can draw my check for a million. I am a self-made man. I know how good it is to "rough it" in early life; to sleep on straw and learn what it is to have temptations in your path. (Striking his chest proudly.) That's what makes the man I speak from experience. Socialism would be no better than a plague—a plague upon it, and long live our glorious institutions!

U. S. (shaking his head pensively and a smile peeping at the corner of his mouth)—"Hardships and temptations in early life" are part of the institutions you claim as ours? B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And you cheer them? B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—And you want them to last forever? B. J.—Assuredly.

U. S.—Without them the nation would cease to have men? B. J.—Yes, sir.

U. S. (after a pause)—By the way, Jonathan, turning to something else, are you getting into litigations or trouble of that sort? B. J.—No; why?

U. S.—I saw you going up into Lawyer Seth Cheatem's office yesterday morning. B. J.—Yes, I did. But it was on no law suit. (Confidentially approaching Uncle Sam.) You see, I am getting old. I may at any time be taken off. The rheumatism is gaining upon me, and the doctor tells me my heart is affected. I wish to settle my affairs. My five boys and the two daughters should be provided for. I don't want to leave things so that any crook might come around and leave these children penniless and unprotected.

U. S. (with mock solemnity grabs Brother Jonathan by the collar with both hands and shakes him)—Traitor! B. J.—W-h-a-t? U. S. (still shaking B. J.)—Traitor! I say.

B. J.—I am a traitor? U. S.—Yes! Traitor to your country; foe to our "glorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life"; base demoralizer of our young folks by seeking to make them like jelly fishes! Weaker of our American manhood! (Giving B. J. a final shake.) Traitor, who should be indicted, hanged and quartered, make your peace with heaven; I am going to inform upon you and see to it that you get the deserts of your traitorous plan.

B. J. (fetching his breath)—Are you gone crazy? U. S. (with increased mock solemnity)—No, sir; I am a patriot, I am. And when I see a man deliberately trying to undermine our "glorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life," my berlood boils, and I cry, "Berlood, Jargo, berlood!"

B. J. (amazed)—You MUST be gone crazy. U. S.—Did you not a minute ago say that you owe your great success, your manliness, etc., to the hardships, privations and temptations that you had to go through in early life?

B. J.—Yes. U. S.—And did you not say that such early trials it is that build up the man? B. J. (beginning to smell a rat)—Well—yes.

U. S.—And did you not say that without such trials-trying men, the country could go to the dogs? B. J.—Hem— U. S.—Out with it; no dodging! B. J.—Yes, I—I did.

U. S.—And all that notwithstanding, you go about it deliberately to deprive your children of a chance to become trials-trying men and women by leaving over a million to them, so that they may not be "unprotected," and thus you are about to make "jelly fishes" out of them? Don't you see that you are a traitor to the country, and by right ought to be hanged forthwith? B. J. (with a loud-under-a-harrow look)—You are the darnedest fellow I trip one up!

U. S.—And you feel tripped? B. J.—I must confess I do. U. S.—Then, Jonathan, let us join in laughter at these objectors to Socialism, none of whom ever opens his mouth without straightway putting his foot into it, as you have just done.

B. J.—That is just what I did. U. S.—If these self-made men, who believe in early hardships and temptations, were sincere, they should either throw their wealth into the sea just before dying, or bequeath it to the children of their worst enemy.

B. J.—Ha! ha! That's just it. U. S.—Instead of that, they are careful to keep it for their dearest ones. They blow hot and cold. What is one to think of such a crew? Are they consummate hypocrites, or are they superlative donkeys? B. J. (whispering in U. S.'s ear)—Little of both.

U. S.—Well, an honest confession good for the soul.

ALSO REJECTED, OF COURSE.

The "New York Commercial" has of late published several editorials and communica-

THE COMBINATION ERA.

Your reply to "An American Citizen" is in reference to "The Combination Era"

And here is what one of your readers in the slow city of "Brotherly Love"

Advanced thinkers everywhere earnestly consider the present state of affairs.

A momentous social, political and economic change will unavoidably take place in the near future.

The most important question that confronts us is the labor problem in connection with "continuance of our productive and industrial interests."

There is something very good in your advice when you say: "Study the schedules of steadily employed workmen"

As consolidation of capital or trustification progresses, and as machinery and the industrial army of the unemployed increases,

What is it that now "costs thousands upon thousands of American workmen's lives from starvation?"

It is NOT the "indulging in the little dance" of tariff or free trade, gold or silver, etc., agitation, but SOLELY our planless system of production.

Having advocated these views long before the panic of 1873, and having conducted my studies and observations in that direction, I am to-day so much more convinced of their correctness.

The great "panic of 1873, the hard times and low prices, with the country filled with more tramps than ever before or since, with strikes, riots and bankruptcy on every hand,"

was caused by the contraction of the volume of legal tender money, as your correspondent E. P. M. states, but, as always, by the causes I explained here

above, and in this identical case to the OVERBUILDING of railroads in our country incidentally.

The present revolution in East Asia is the signal for the wholesale bankruptcy of our capitalist society with its senseless mode of production and planless form of exchange.

Not much of the world is left unoccupied or unclaimed that could be stolen or annexed by some "civilized" nation to do something with is useful for the imperialist and other capitalist classes.

Many feel that their death knell is sounded and are most earnestly advising a re-arrangement of the old political parties into one genuine capitalist party.

The tendency of centralization of capital held by unscrupulous men is everywhere apparent.

Your advice: to fight and try to "crush out" gigantic corporations, is useless. An opposition to the electric power, carbon, railway, steam ship, iron, oil, coal, bread stuffs, provisions, etc.,

Capitalists will continue to combine under the present system of Government, and will control and raise the prices of anything they please in a shameless manner.

They will not have it to "equalize" classes by peaceable means—and that much less now as they have behind them an enlarged militia and military force.

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construction in any department of the Government possible as long as such private ownership of monopolies exists.

You say "consolidation is a natural evolution in productive and distributive processes." Correct; and, therefore, the monopolies, neither the railroads nor the mines, nor the greater manufacturing industries of the country can go back to the basis of individual ownership.

THE ABOLITION OF WAGE SLAVERY by the working class through an independent political, moral and intellectual development to an INTERDEPENDENT, true and hopeful manhood.

REMEDY'S ALBUS. Philadelphia, 122 years and 204 days after the Declaration of Independence.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 23rd Street, N. Y.

Table listing various books and their prices, including 'The Factory System', 'The History of Landholding in England', 'The Occidental Moneyed Classes', etc.

BOSTON, MASS.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following places: Geo. G. Leavitt, 187 Harrison Avenue, Cohens, 635 Washington Street, John Braithwaite, 84 West Canton Street.

Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor songs: 1. "The Workingmen's Marseillaise," arranged by H. Mohr.

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

THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC. THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC. TREASURY OF FACTS. HISTORY OF ECONOMICS. SOCIETY OF STATISTICS.

Texas Official Returns.

Table showing the vote of Texas for the head of the ticket (G. H. Royal, Governor) is 562. This is the first Socialist vote in the State.

Connecticut Official Returns.

Table showing the vote of Connecticut for the head of the ticket (G. H. Royal, Governor) is 562.

DUBOIS, PA., CAMPAIGN.

A Local Picture that is Local Everywhere in the Land. DUBOIS, Pa., Feb. 5.—It is a desire of the Dubois Socialists to let our comrades of Clearfield County and vicinity, as well as all others, know the status of the S. L. P. in this place and some of the obstacles we have to contend against.

There is a large Swedish club here known as an Independent Political Club, and they have made it a practice to have the candidates of the different parties present their political views before them for approval or otherwise.

LOUIS DWORSHACK. Duluth, Minn., Feb. 2. [There is no such danger, and safety lies in the very economic laws obedient to which the Hannas act. If they were to give real good wages to their employees then these could be turned into a body guard for the capitalist. But they don't, and what is more, they can't; big toad in the puddle though Hanna is, there are bigger ones, and above the bigger ones, is the "high finance" sub-class of capitalists.]

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Agitation in Hudson County, N. Y. To THE PEOPLE.—For the sake of comrades it is necessary to give an account of ourselves. Without bragging, we feel that we are going to knock out every county in New Jersey, unless those counties seeing their determine to strain every nerve to beat us.

Good Signs in Worcester, Mass. To THE PEOPLE.—If being attacked by our opponents is a sign that we are making progress, then we are getting along in great shape. This morning (Sunday) there was a savage attack on Socialism in the Worcester Telegram.

On to the Fray Against the Fakirs! To THE PEOPLE.—After reading Comrade Hickey's magnificent article on the condition of the miners, and his call to organize the S. T. & L. A., etc., the thought occurred to me, and the more I consider it the harder it seems for abolition of the wage system.

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John there is a small host who want to be heard. But just a word or two more. Gods help those who help themselves. That is common sense. The class-conscious S. L. P. is born of the extremities of the industrial and political condition of the time. It is a natural evolution. It has been forced into being by absolute self-interest, i. e., self-preservation. It is a fighting and a sword of righteousness with which it is to smite the host who are "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." It is just and does not fear anything. It is unselfish, too, in that it has only a bare hope in fact, a daring hope that its suffering and toil now and hereafter is for the emancipation of the race. The very nature of the struggle compels it to be merciless but most merciful to the line that the man in the rear may not stumble in the track of the vanguard. Simplification being the most efficient method of education, "You lie, you villain; you lie!" and "thou art the man!" cannot be misunderstood by enemies without or within, and the blood-red banner will be held high by the hosts under its folds by night to the hosts under its folds as it leads the way to the domain of liberty. Wake up, Mr. Boul; the enemy is at the door; put on your armor of righteousness and take your place in the army of deliverance. JOHN W. BADGER. Boston, Feb. 5.

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.]

W. O. G. YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y.—Your criticism is the sublimation of unfairness. When you say that "if he (Casson) prefers colonial Socialism and propaganda work, why not let each man do as he pleases?" mean nothing else than that the lashing given him in THE PEOPLE of last Jan. 25, and to which you refer, was grounded on a quote from THE PEOPLE that he had done "colonial Socialism and propaganda" as the reason for the lashing he got, or if THE PEOPLE had given no reason whatever, but that the case was closed. You lie, you villain; you lie!" and "thou art the man!" cannot be misunderstood by enemies without or within, and the blood-red banner will be held high by the hosts under its folds by night to the hosts under its folds as it leads the way to the domain of liberty. Wake up, Mr. Boul; the enemy is at the door; put on your armor of righteousness and take your place in the army of deliverance. JOHN W. BADGER. Boston, Feb. 5.

C. E. W. WORCESTER, MASS.—In the passage of "Marx" every useful thing, iron, paper, etc., may be looked up from the two points of view of quality and quantity. The word "quality" refers to the use value of the thing, and the word "quantity" refers to the use value of the thing. The words do not refer to the labor contained in it.

H. T. D. BOSTON, MASS.—It is difficult, if at all possible, to establish a hard and fast principle by which to determine whether questions sent to this office should be answered or not. The very general principle is followed of admitting all questions asking information that, some way or another, may help to keep THE PEOPLE in the forefront of a movement that embraces so many points as this movement does. But somewhere the line must be drawn. The line is drawn at the point where the line of attack is drawn. We draw it on a request for the names and dates of birth of all the members of the cabinet.

MOTHER WIN, Yonkers, N. Y.—You need not grieve at seeing that "after the S. L. P. has been out of the power, the 'challenger' fake movements should rise and seemingly 'get all the credit.' This credit that they get can not last; they are sure to land in the gutter. The 'challenger' fake that put on the lion's skin and, for a time, terrorized the neighborhood. As the donkey was finally soundly beaten by the people, so the 'challenger' fake movements should be soundly drubbed by their dupes just as soon as they discover the deception that was practiced upon them. In the meantime, the workers of the world must be these are so only from impatience; they will grow wiser with experience.

J. R. D. CANTON, O.—It won't do to denounce the book and the act of putting it into the schools without first seeing it. Send on a copy.

L. E. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY 16th A. D. N. E.—The "Volkszeitung" and the "Abendblatt" are daily papers, and, therefore, dispose of more space than THE PEOPLE. To compare the two is to compare apples with oranges. THE PEOPLE could not, at this stage, injure the Conference; while to put in the announcements meant to leave out party news from outside sources that have no other channel to make their announcements except THE PEOPLE. One or the other had to be left out; for the reasons given, the preference was given to the papers and outside of New York party news.

G. B. L. ERIE, PA.—We take no interest whatever in the municipal "Public Ownership Party," except in so far as to note the accumulating evidences of the bourgeois tendency to wrap itself in the external trappings of proletarian interest as to carry proletarian votes for essentially bourgeois schemes. That "public ownership" that does not provide for the independence of the employees by keeping them in the power to meet their own superior officers, etc.—such "public ownership" is a fraud, being but in reality but an intensified private ownership.

J. A. L. PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Neither "Looking Backward" nor "Equality" is a presentation of scientific Socialism, and the parallel of the water tank is especially unsound. They are both books that can do only the work of disarming opposition, and that is in itself a very good thing. The "Advent" is a fine, 1150 Jackson Avenue, this city for information on the other matters.

H. W. R. NEWARK, N. J.—What is the N. C. Co.? Have not the remotest idea what the initials may stand for.

E. O. C. WICHITA, KANS.—No, he is not a Mason. Mr. Webster, who, during the anti-masonic agitation observed: "There is nothing more ridiculous than free masonry, unless it be anti-free masonry."

A STRING OF FISH.

(Continued from page 1.) "Brakeman John Morrow killed at Pittsburg." "Ford, of Allegheny, introduced a bill to give water companies right of eminent domain." "Brewers of Pittsburg combine with a \$13,000,000 capital." "Grocery clerk or driver advertises for work at \$1 a month and board."

Committee, was received and filed. The question had been decided at a former meeting of the Board. A communication from San Francisco, asking an opinion of the N. E. on a clause in the proposed constitution, was answered by the secretary. Amendments to the constitution offered by Section Providence, and Comrade T. C. Brophy, were referred over to the special committee, with orders to report at next meeting.

reason why we should not have a strong Section in Cambridge as it is a great factory town. At the same meeting was elected J. Leyin as Literary Agent. New York. NEW YORK CITY.—The Students League will hold an entertainment on Monday, Feb. 13, at the rooms of the Young Men's Socialist Educational Club, 98 Avenue C, at which Mr. Lucien Sanial will deliver an address.

now: 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 production and agencies of distribution, created 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.

Comrades, make use of this offer: THE PEOPLE, one year (50 Cents) and THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC (50 Cents) both together for \$5 cts. cash. No commission to agents on this offer. WHO WILL NOT WANT TO GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY? H. B. SALISBURY, Counselor at Law. DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. Jacob Herrlich & Bro., Undertakers & Embalmers.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar. Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding 50 lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. ORGANIZATIONS should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings. GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 90, New York City.

Friday.—Senator Wentz, of Montgomery, presented a bill to give assistance to trolley companies. "The State thanks Helen Gould." "The fight between the Lake Erie and the West Side Belt Line over a change in grade throws 400 miners out of work at Banksville, Pittsburg."

Friday.—The 24th Ward Branch of the S. L. P. has opened a reading and lecture room at 173 Wells street. The reading room is open daily from 12 o'clock, noon, until 8 p. m. We have 50 books, including Marx's "Capital," Bax's Essays (French Revolution, Ethics of Socialism, Religion of Socialism, Modern Capitalism, and many of the other books of the most scientific sort.)

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OFFICIAL. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee: Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.—147 East 22d street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.) NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m. National Executive Committee. Meeting of Feb. 7, with P. Murphy in the chair. Present: Kinnely, Wren, Brown. Financial report for the week ending Feb. 4 showed receipts, \$277.96; expenditures, \$305.09. In order to meet a cash shortage the Almanac loan of \$200 was raised which loan is included in this week's receipts. Section Elizabeth requests publication of the party constitution in technical English. The Board decided there being other nationalities more numerous whom we have been unable to supply. The Board of Appeals reported several cases as follows: 1) Appeal of L. Eckstein against action of Section New York, demanding that he retract statements made by him regarding Comrade I. Weisberger. After careful consideration of the matter, as submitted by Comrade Eckstein and Organizer Abelson of Section New York, the Board decided not to sustain the appeal. 2) Appeal of Comrades David Goldstein, Martha Moore Avery and others, against Section Worcester, for neglect to proceed with charges against Comrade Harry A. Hardy. The Board came to the conclusion that this matter does not come within its jurisdiction and that the secretary notify the comrades to this effect. 3) Appeal of L. Eckstein against action of Section Pittsburg, expelling him for joining another party organization. The appellant admits having joined a club, but states his intention of advancing our party propaganda. The Board decided not to sustain the appeal. 4) Appeal from Comrades F. Leib and G. Dressel against action of 34th and 35th Assembly District, New York, censuring them for their attitude in matters foreign to our party propaganda. The appellants claim that the Board of Appeals has no jurisdiction over the part of the Assembly Districts and requests that the vote be rescinded. After considering the question as submitted by Comrade Eckstein, the Board concluded that the matter does not come within its jurisdiction, as the members were not deprived of any right in the party organization. Communication from Comrade W. J. Eberle, submitting resolutions adopted by Section Pittsburg against action of State

Illinois. CHICAGO.—The 24th Ward Branch of the S. L. P. has opened a reading and lecture room at 173 Wells street. The reading room is open daily from 12 o'clock, noon, until 8 p. m. We have 50 books, including Marx's "Capital," Bax's Essays (French Revolution, Ethics of Socialism, Religion of Socialism, Modern Capitalism, and many of the other books of the most scientific sort.) We hold two public meetings per week with party lectures. Generally with audiences of from 60 to 100. All comrades and strangers are asked to call. THE 24th WARD, S. L. P. Massachusetts. The articles submitted by Medford, Haverhill and Stoneham for a referendum vote concern a matter of the most importance in general. The S. C. C. has also put into operation a plan to raise money for the same purpose—that of placing an organizer permanently in the field. It is no need to give arguments in favor of such a move, its necessity has been apparent for some time. The plan of the S. C. C. is as in the case with most hurriedly conceived plans. The plan now being voted upon is the outcome of a careful consideration of the difficulties to be overcome, the sum of money necessary to carry out the plan, the number of men who are willing to give this money. It will be a long hard effort, and will tax the best energies of the State for a while. As the work becomes productive, whatever wages may be made will more than be restored. The one cent stamp idea, while showing is most undoubtedly weak, we cannot depend upon chance pennies to carry on such important work. We must know whether the money is sure or not. We cannot know from these stamp books. With the other plan in operation, we can at least estimate the results somewhat correctly. We can without doubt obtain with less work two hundred men who will contribute cents a week, than we can sell 500 stamps. The work of the agitator plan is not small, and the only question to decide is which will give us the larger returns. It is not very good reasoning to believe that more money can be obtained haphazardly than by a plan that has been organized for the purpose of contributing. If we can receive one stamp, it is sheer foolishness to give ten, if there is any doubt as to the results of the plan. The amount collected in a week will be, there is no reason why we should not obtain that knowledge. We cannot send a man on the road to bring him the stamp, but the S. C. C. must know how far their work can be carried, and whence the money to carry on this work comes. Most people when you attempt to sell them a stamp will laugh at the idea, and if they buy at all they will only give a cent. We cannot spend whole days working for a cent here and there. The energy required would be critically wasted in its attempt to raise in this way any such sum as we shall need, since we have a plan before us which is better matured, better adapted to our purpose, capable of being carried out in a sure in its returns and capable of showing what we may expect to receive. The stamp plan furthermore can give us very little in Boston, that city is already covered by the stamps of the City Committee. Two sets of books drawing from the same people would soon render both useless. The fact that the S. C. C. has stamp books on the sections does by no means settle the financial end of the affair. All returns from the very nature of the plan must be uncertain, and when we have a man on the road, his needs will be quite the reverse of uncertain. We might as well proceed intelligently and systematically, as to run into a thing and trust to luck, and the kindness of the happy few who are not readers of the "Abendblatt" (Jewish). Total amount of contributions received and acknowledged in the "Abendblatt" down to January 1, 1899, \$705.29. We extend our heartiest thanks to all comrades and organizations that have lent us their assistance in our struggle with the capitalist conspiracy against us, and request all who still have lists to return them as soon as possible. Fraternally. WORKINGMAN'S PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, 9 Rutgers street, New York. Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland. Previously acknowledged.....\$34.40 30th Assembly District, New York..... 0.00 R. A. Morris, Chicago, Ill..... 2.00 Mathias Petzche, Tesla, Cal..... 1.00 Section Elizabeth, N. J., on list 102..... 4.69 Section Rockville, Conn., on list 98..... 2.75 Jer. O'Flaherty, Abington, Mass..... 2.25 Total..... \$47.00 HENRY KUHN, Secretary. General Agitation Fund. Previously acknowledged.....\$880.58 Mathias Petzche, Tesla, Cal..... 1.00 John J. Egan, New York..... 1.00 Section Akron, O., per T. A. Hickey..... 3.00 Section Cleveland, O., per Hickey..... 25.30 Section Toledo, O., per Hickey..... 3.25 Otto Haase, Mitchell, S. Dakota..... 2.00 Total..... \$921.94 HENRY KUHN, Secretary. S. L. P. Supplies. Constitutions in English, German and Polish (with platform)..... 50c. per 100 Constitution in Jewish (with-out platform)..... 40c. per 100 D. Cards..... 40c. per 100 Application Book..... 40c. per 100 Emblem Buttons (stud or pin)..... 40c. per 100 Metal emblem pins (gift) per doz..... 25c. When ordering supplies, enclose the cash; if taken due to keep credit accounts, send out bills (perhaps a number of times before collection is made), and all this time, postage and effort may be employed to a better purpose. The emblem buttons and pins are not sent out on credit under any circumstances. They are sold by the N. Y. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit account of a kind. Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN, 184 William street, New York. In order to accommodate comrades who wish to subscribe to two or more of the party's organs, we have made the following reduced rates as follows: THE PEOPLE (50c.) and the "Tootsin" (50c.) both for \$1.00 a year; THE PEOPLE and the "Class-Struggle" (50c.) both for \$1.00 a year; or all three (at regular rates \$1.50) for \$2.00 a year. These offers will remain in force until withdrawn by notice in these columns.

Every Wageworker is vitally interested in the economic problems of production and distribution. He must study economics; he must study Socialism. If he expects to act a man's part and do his share toward emancipating the working class from wage-slavery, a good way to learn is to read THE TOCSIN The Northwestern Advocate of the Socialist Labor Party The Tocsin is issued every Thursday, under the direction of the S. L. P. of Minnesota. It will contain All the News of the Labor Movement from All the World. You want it! Send for it. Subscription, 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months; 15 cents for three months. Sample copy mailed free. Address THE TOCSIN 412 Northwestern Building Minneapolis, Minn. The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

Grand Labor Festival Wednesday, February 22, 1899, (Washington's Birthday) in Grand Central Palace 43. STR. & LEXINGTON AVENUE. arranged by the „Volkszeitungs-Conference" for the Benefit of the Labor Press, Sheik Hadjis Great Arabian Troupe, Jugglers, Acrobats and Sworddancer, from the OLYMPIA THEATRE, London, England. CONCERT, BALLET and LIVING PICTURES. THE CARLONS, two great artists: Myrth, Music and strong acrobatic feats. THE BOUFFONS, Parisienne Excentriques and Pantomimists. Five hundred Singers from the Arbeiter Sanger-Bund. Grand Ballet of workingmen. TABLEAUX „Workingmen of all countries unite", after a painting of Jentzsch, Munich. BALL! BALL! BALL! Tickets only 15 Cents a Person. At the Box Office 25 Cents. TICKETS for sale in the Office of THE PEOPLE, 184 William Str., in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4. Str., in Clubhouse, 206 East 86. Str., and in every Headquarter of the Socialist Labor Party.

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Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kassa fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 65 years of age may be admitted to membership 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 second class, entitled to sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$25.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures in cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3d street, Room 53, New York City. Workmen's Children's Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is REINHARD LACHNER, 18 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y. WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 10,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M. BRANCHES: Yonkers, Port Jervis, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y., Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J., Manchester, N. H., Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass., New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzern, Altoona, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio. For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts."