

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipt sent to individual subscribers.

The



People.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscription sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. IX.—NO. 35.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 26, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

ELECTION RETURNS

Coming in Slowly, but Coming in All Right.

Colorado Looming Up—Ohio Voters Repudiate Fakirism Behind the Mask of Socialism by Dumping Bandlow and Giving Strong over to Bartholomew, the S. T. & L. A. organizer for Ohio.

COLORADO.
GRAND JUNCTION, Nov. 11.—The S. L. P. received in this (Mesa) County: 1897, 9 votes; 1898, 36 votes; 1899, over 190 votes. Our Section was organized on June 4, 1899. This is our first county ticket. It polled between 85 and 163 votes, as follows: Van Buren, treasurer, 104; Gesberg, county clerk, 99; Nolan, sheriff, 81; Carver, assessor, 144; Todd, county commissioner, 95; Elizabeth Hutchinson, superintendent of schools, 85; Johnson, coroner, 163.
S. B. HUTCHINSON.

LEADVILLE, Nov. 11.—The official canvass has not been made yet. A good many towns are out. But the reports on hand give us 300 votes for the highest candidate and 115 for the lowest.
M. E. WHITE.

PUEBLO, Nov. 16.—Our average vote for Pueblo County is 152, as against 113 last year. The official count for Fremont County gives an average S. L. P. vote of 197.
NIXON ELLIOTT.

MASSACHUSETTS.
PEABODY, Nov. 15.—The S. L. P. vote for Governor in Peabody is 162; in Danvers Peare received 60 votes; last year, 40.
Comrade Vecher polled, in Essex County, about 4,000 votes for County Commissioner.

NORTH GRATTON, Nov. 14.—The vote in the town of Gratton for Governor was 22 against 19 in 1898 and 7 in 1898.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The S. L. P. vote in this city is as follows: Governor, 469; Senator, 406; Representatives, 475; County Commissioner, 873.

BOSTON, Mass.—Fuller, but still incomplete, returns, show an increase in counties, as follows:

	1899.	1898.
Essex County	1,959	1,840
Franklin County	116	67
Hampden County	1,205	1,163
Middlesex County	1,839	1,066
Plymouth County	541	328
Suffolk County	1,887	1,453

The returns thus far received show a total of 9,515 votes.

BROCTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—The vote for Peare, S. L. P. candidate for governor, in this city is as follows by precincts:

Ward.	A.	B.	Total.
1.	8	21	29
2.	20	21	41
3.	33	39	72
4.	30	22	52
5.	27	26	53
6.	32	26	58
7.	13	36	49

Grand total..... 354
Last year the vote was 200, and not nearly so well distributed, Ward 3 giving a higher vote than last year, three-fifths of it coming from Precinct B.

NEW YORK STATE.
(Incomplete figures.)

Greater New York.....	14,400
Oswego County.....	1,850
Syracuse.....	641
Westchester County.....	347
Oneida County.....	283
Cayuga County.....	141
Fulton County.....	117
Johnstown.....	200
Gloversville.....	199
Greene County.....	126
Rensselaer County.....	156
Chester County.....	65
Albany.....	85
Watervliet.....	114
Oswego County.....	59
Camargo County.....	41
Herkimer County.....	59
Catsaraugus County.....	41
Tompkins County.....	294
Jefferson County.....	100
Lewis County.....	71
Niagara County.....	1,560
Eric County.....	20,914

NEW YORK COUNTY.
(Official.)

Assembly District.	1899.	1898.
1.	98	36
2.	112	104
3.	123	76
4.	534	548
5.	77	77
6.	151	202
7.	83	73
8.	427	383
9.	133	119
10.	532	652
11.	119	121
12.	563	691
13.	188	172
14.	451	579
15.	137	168
16.	1,505	1,214
17.	135	132
18.	303	234
19.	89	107
20.	52	178
21.	169	143
22.	171	155
23.	227	183
24.	195	258
25.	33	43
26.	323	498
27.	48	25
28.	245	534

29.	45	45
30.	323	555
31.	121	104
32.	372	438
33.	179	204
34.	472	411
35.	493	581
Annexed district.	60	50

9,389 10,093

SYRACUSE, Nov. 23.—Jefferson returns a large increase. It gave Frank W. Roberts, candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Fifth District 294, of which 93 were cast in the town of Watertown, outside the city limits; Rutland, a farming community without a village in its borders worthy of the name, 15 votes; Orleans, another rural town, cast 27; and Champion, a farming section, 15. The above three towns, with the town and city of Watertown, cast 196 out of the 294 Socialist Labor votes. In 1898, the S. L. P. vote was 45.
TOM CRIMMINS.

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 17.—The official count of the vote in Herkimer County gives a higher figure of the S. L. P. than that reported in THE PEOPLE. Roberts, the S. L. P. candidate for Supreme Court Justice, polled 114 votes against 61 last year.

LOWVILLE, Nov. 17.—The S. L. P. vote in Lewis County shows a remarkable increase. It is 100 for Roberts as against 6 for Hanford in 1898.

UTICA, Nov. 14.—The vote for Roberts in Oneida County is 347. We had 271 votes last year. The vote for the Assembly candidates was as follows:

Germer, 1st District.....	274
Siedsma, 2nd district.....	43

The average vote in Utica for the city ticket is 275, last year 190. We are all well pleased with the progress made out and we are already making preparations for 1900.

OHIO.
CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—Official returns for Cuyahoga County give Bandlow (Kangaroo), 1,085; Bartholomew, loyal S. L. P. candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, 3,009. Last year the vote was 2,254.

VALLEY, Nov. 14.—The vote in Perry township was 41, against 29 year. In Butler township we had 8 votes.

CANTON, Nov. 14.—The vote cast for the S. L. P. State ticket in Stark County was: Bandlow, 198; Bartholomew, 251. Our county ticket received the following votes: Hull, Common Pleas Judge, 256; Jenkins, representative, 244; Jurgens, representative, 232; Legg, representative, 249; Pfirman, Probate Judge, 240; Kirk, sheriff, 253; Weitlich, commissioner, 248; Bucklin, treasurer, 233; Schlosser, prosecuting attorney, 254; Ney, inf. director, 198.

HAMILTON, Nov. 14.—These are the figures for the S. L. P. vote cast in Butler County: State ticket—Bandlow, 74; Bartholomew, 154. Local ticket: A. Steiger, representative, 169; Rooke, representative, 168; J. Steiger, county commissioner, 167. Last year we had only 98 votes.

CLEVELAND, O.—The following is a compilation of the votes thus far reported for Bartholomew, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor: Cuyahoga County, 3,009; Belmont County, 23; Montgomery County, 314; Butler County, 154; Summit County, 120; Stark County, 251. Athens County—Trimble township, 38. Franklin County—Columbus, 116. Columbian County—New Waterford, 7; East Palastine, 3; Sallineville, 20. Lake County—Perry, 41. Richland County—Butler, 8; Hamilton County, 676—Total, so far, 4,780.

CINCINNATI, O.—The returns for Hamilton County have just come out. They give the following figures of the S. L. P. vote:

State ticket:	Bandlow, 244;	Bartholomew, 676.
Local ticket:		
Eisenberg, Representative.....	510	
Winnawer, Representative.....	545	
Aksban, Representative.....	531	
Strauss.....	530	
Kronberger.....	535	
Jones.....	527	
Pandorf.....	524	
Ballhaus.....	504	

PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 15.—An unofficial compilation of the votes cast at the recent election in the State places the S. L. P. vote at 3,753. The total vote fell nearly 200,000 behind that of 1898, when 971,715 votes were cast, as against 789,831 this year.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.—The official count gives the following figures of the S. L. P. vote in Allegheny County: Clark, treasurer, 956; Munroe, Judge of the Supreme Court, 995; Rimmel, Judge of the Superior Court, 1,021. The total vote of all parties was 45,000, more than 30,000 less than last year, when a total vote of about 77,000 was cast. In spite of this we gained slightly over 1898, and our percentage is considerably increased.

FAYETTE CITY, Nov. 15.—The S. L. P. vote in Fayette County is as follows: Clark, 54; Munroe, 48; Rimmel, 47. Last year our vote was 37.

ALLENTOWN, Nov. 15.—The official canvass for Lehigh County gives 42 votes for Clark, as against 52 last year. We can hardly call this a loss, as out of a registration of over 21,000, less than 14,000 voted.

READING, Nov. 15.—The vote for Berks County is as follows: Clark, 101; Munroe, 102; Rimmel, 104. Our local candidates received the following votes:

Grime, County Treasurer.....	108
Adams, Register of Wills.....	157
Shollinberger, County Commissioner.....	106
Hans, County Commissioner.....	103
Merkel, Prison Inspector.....	107
Machemer, County Auditor.....	106

(Continued on page 4.)

MASSACHUSETTS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Address to the Working Class Voters.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES.
It is claimed by the old parties that the recent war with Spain and the struggle now going on in the Philippines have brought to the front new issues which must be settled by the voters of this State, as well as other States of the Union. A glance at the political history of the nation reveals the fact that in times gone by many issues have been brought forward by both the old parties, and when their usefulness, as a means of dividing the vote of the working class, had departed, they were quickly abandoned and others manufactured to suit the occasion.

At one time the Republicans were apparently wedded to the policy of protection to American industries, and by carrying on a gay flirtation with the silver interests at the same time, succeeded in electing a President. Later on it was found advisable to kick the silver overboard, and the battle cry became protection and gold standard. At the present time we are openly informed that the tariff is a dead issue, and the rallying cry of the Republicans is "Stand by the President." The Democrats also have pursued the same policy. At one time it was tariff reform and gold standard in the East, while the silver States were held in line by equivocal declarations regarding the money question in the national platform. Later, when the small capitalists generally and the small farmers of the West particularly were in desperate straits through the workings of the capitalist system, which is gradually crushing out the small farmers and small dealers in the process of evolution, tariff reform was relegated to the rear and "16 to 1" and "Down with the trusts!" came to the front.

With the advent of the Spanish War another change became necessary; consequently we now find Anti-Imperialism and "Down with the Trusts!" the prominent issues presented by the Democrats, while silver is relegated to the rear as much as possible.

THE REAL ISSUE.
Contrast the shifting attitude of the old parties with that of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, which has invariably maintained that the only question of any consequence to the working class is CAPITALISM v. WAGE SLAVERY. In other words, shall all the marvellous inventions of the nineteenth century economy in the production of wealth, all the wonders of art and science, and the earth itself, be owned and controlled for the benefit of a small fraction of the human race, or shall the land and all the means of production be controlled and operated for the benefit of the whole people?

KEY TO THE SITUATION.
To fully understand the meaning of these so-called issues of the campaign, it is necessary to know something of the basic principles of Socialism, one of the most important being that the controlling factor in the affairs of men is their material interests, that is, that since primitive times there has existed in society a continual conflict between different economic classes, whose interests could not be harmonized. It is impracticable to discuss the matter at any length, but it may be said that modern society is divided into two classes—the capitalist class, consisting of two divisions, the large capitalists, who control the larger proportion of the wealth, and the small capitalists, controlling a small portion of the wealth, of which it is being gradually stripped in the course of industrial evolution... and, on the other hand, we find the working class, with nothing but its labor power to sell in the open market. The Republican party acts as the political agent of the large capitalists, the Democratic party represents the silver mine owners, small tradesmen and small farmers, etc., who are being driven to the wall through the operations of the great Trusts and department stores, and the extension of farming on a large scale, the little fellows finding it impossible to compete with large concerns which can produce commodities at a much lower cost, and hence undersell them in the market.

The working class, represented by the Socialist Labor Party, is the under dog in the industrial fight. Employers of laborers, both large and small, wish to hire labor power at the lowest possible price, while the workers naturally desire to get the highest possible price for their services; hence arises a clash of interests which cannot be adjusted, and which Socialists term

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.
The middle class, represented by the Democratic party, naturally has no feeling of love for the combines and monopolies which are crushing out the small dealers, or for the railways which discriminate against the small concerns and farmers in the matter of freight rates. This readily explains the bitterness with which the Democratic party denounces the Republican party, the agent of the trusts and combines, but how much they may differ in that respect, both are of one opinion, so far as the working class is concerned, that is, that neither of them proposes to abolish the present system of wage slavery. They are fully agreed that the producers of wealth must be deprived of their product, and it is impossible to find any proposition in the platform of either of the old parties to abolish PRIVATE PROPERTY IN THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION. Why? Simply because the MATERIAL INTERESTS OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS WOULD BE AFFECTED.

The Socialist Labor Party declares that this conflict with the working class on the one hand, and both wings of the capitalist class on the other, can only be settled by the ultimate triumph

of the workers, who must control the government and set up a CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH, and in this manner put an end to all class antagonisms.

To this continual clash of material interests between various divisions of the capitalist class, who are seeking to devour each other, can be traced the major portion of disturbances and wars and by subjecting the issues raised in this campaign to this test we shall presently perceive that they are merely, in vulgar English, a question of whose pocketbook is touched, and that in such quarrels as these the working class has no more interest than a traveller who has been robbed by bandits has in the question of how they divide the plunder after knocking him in the head.

IMPERIALISM.
The Spanish War left the United States in virtual possession of Cuba, Porto Rico, and also Hawaii, with its system of coolie labor, and also in nominal possession of the Philippines, although the American occupation of the island of Luzon at present seems to be on the plan of what is called "a sliding scale." Be that as it may, the Republican party declares itself in favor of the retention of these islands, and amid much waving of flags, blowing of trumpets, and frantic appeals to national pride the voters are asked to endorse the policy of the Administration and to "stand by the President." Subjected to a close analysis the question comes to this: DOES IT PAY? Despite all the flowery rhetoric about patriotism and generously presenting the Philippines with a good government, which they do not seem to appreciate, amid all these attempts to befog the public mind, the fact is apparent that FOREIGN MARKETS are wanted. Indeed, in many instances, it is frankly admitted in the columns of the press, and much is said of over-production and the necessity of disposing of the surplus product. This term "over-production" is juggled with to a great extent in an attempt to convince the public that the United States cannot consume its own product. It is undoubtedly true that the majority of the population of the United States by no means wears good clothing, has good lodgings, or is well fed. Why? Simply because the working class which produces all wealth receives in return less than one-fourth of the value of its product, which portion is termed wages. It consequently cannot purchase beyond the amount of its wages, hence a surplus is left which must be disposed of; therefore when the term "over-production" is used by the capitalist class it does not mean that the surplus product cannot be used in the United States, but that the people do not receive enough to buy back their own product.

To digress for a moment, let it not be forgotten that if some corner of the earth offers an opportunity for the production of wealth through mineral products, agricultural advantages, or otherwise, some convenient pretext is found to take possession through what is termed "diplomacy," or, failing that, open war. Of such a nature is the present trouble in South Africa! If the region now occupied by the Boers did not contain valuable mines, does any sane man imagine there would be any trouble?

While it is said the Philippines contain valuable mineral deposits and resources that have not been developed, it is true that they afford a convenient foothold to China and the Eastern market, and if the capitalist class of America does not wish to be distanced in the race to obtain a share of the world's market for the surplus product which must be disposed of, it must be "in at the death," or, strictly speaking, the dismemberment of China, around whose dying body the vultures of private profit are gathering. This explains the necessity of maintaining large armies and navies by "progressive" nations, which serve the double purpose of obtaining foreign markets at the point of the bayonet and also suppressing at home any labor troubles which may be caused by the fact that too much wealth has been produced, and factories and mills shut down. How men can be found to vote to maintain such an insane system as this is the eighth wonder of the world.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM.
The Democratic party claims to oppose the Republican policy of imperialism and expansion, and indeed some of the large capitalists themselves oppose this policy. The opposition of a portion of the capitalists themselves is based principally on cold-blooded calculation. These individuals, after going over statistics and figuring the matter out, believe that the enterprise will not be a paying venture. Moreover, it means an added burden of taxation, which accounts principally for the opposition of the middle class. The Democratic party has much to say about the Declaration of Independence, liberty, etc., and makes desperate efforts to convince the voters that the increased taxes must be borne by the working class. So widespread is this erroneous impression that it is a difficult matter in many cases to eradicate it. But the Socialist Labor Party, which never compromises a principle to make a friend, boldly affirms that questions of taxation in no way interest the working class, that while taxation may be of interest to those possessing property on which taxes can be levied, it in no way concerns those who have nothing but their labor power to sell.

TAXATION.
The working class gets on an average about enough to exist, and taxes high or taxes low do not affect the matter materially. But it is the policy of the politicians to deceive the workers and

thereby draw away their attention from considering the true cause of their miserable condition.

A few instances will serve to show the fallacy of the position of the Democratic party on this question. During the Civil War, with exceptionally high taxes, wages also were high, simply because of the withdrawal of an army of men from their usual occupations, and the consequent demand for war material entailed by maintaining large armies in the field, who necessarily required food, clothing and munitions of war. After the war, wages gradually fell again, despite the fact that taxes also were lowered. Moreover, in this State at the present time there is some difference in the tax rate of various cities and towns, yet this does not seem to affect the scale of wages to any appreciable extent.

Recently in the city of Boston an attempt was made to levy an additional tax called a sewer tax in consequence of certain improvements. It is reasonable to assume that had this tax been levied on each member of the working class there would have been a vigorous protest. From whom did the protest come? From the taxpayers, and no one else. So thoroughly convinced were these individuals that this tax came out of their pockets that they paid it under protest, retained eminent counsel, and took the matter into the courts, the result being that the sewer tax was declared unconstitutional, or, strictly speaking, the Act authorizing it. If the workers paid the taxes it was remarkably strange they did not evince more interest in the matter. The simple truth is that taxes are paid from the wealth produced by the working class, but come from that portion of the wealth which the working class never receives.

That the producers of wealth are plundered. There is no doubt, but where the operation takes place is right in the factories, the mills, and other industrial institutions. When the toilers leave the workshop with their wages it is of little consequence to them whether the tax-rate be a dollar more or less per thousand. Their labor-power, being sold in the market precisely under the same conditions as govern the sale of any commodity, lumber, whiskey, hogs or cattle, is in the last analysis paid for at its value; that is, the average amount of social labor time required to produce it, in plainer terms, means merely enough food, clothing and shelter to keep the laborers in existence. Hence, the question of importance to the producers of wealth is not the question of taxation, but how to destroy the system that places human beings on precisely the same footing as merchandise, and this cannot be done by voting to maintain the system which crushes them to the earth, but by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, whose mission it is to overthrow that system.

From the foregoing it is now plain why the middle class represented by the Democratic party takes such an interest in the cry of Anti-Imperialism. The fruit from the Filipino tree will be plucked by the large capitalists, but high taxes being necessary to maintain armies and navies to get at the plunder, it is but natural that those who are compelled to pay their share of the taxes should protest at receiving no share of the proceeds.

TRUSTS.
Another campaign cry of the Democrats is "Down with the Trusts." Even the Republicans, in view of the outcry against these monopolies, have found it necessary to straddle this issue to some extent. Be that as it may, the trusts continue to multiply, and consolidation is the order of the day, in spite of legislation or anything else. It is unnecessary to dwell upon this issue to any extent. Again and again has the Socialist Labor Party proclaimed that trusts are the natural result of the competitive system of industry, which drives the weaker to the wall and compels the stronger to combine. The howl against trusts comes from those exploiters of labor who cannot compete with large concerns, but who vainly hope to stave off the inevitable. The protest of the middle class is as sensible as the protest of years ago against the introduction of machinery. A trust is merely an organized effort to produce the maximum of wealth with the lowest possible labor cost. It means, of course, the displacement of an army of workers by consolidation, the continued introduction of improved machinery, and more economical methods of distribution. The position of the Socialist Labor Party on the matter is simply that Socialists believe it is better to attack the man who throws a stone rather than the stone. The evil in trusts does not lie in the trust itself, but in the private ownership of the trust, whereby all the benefits resulting from its operations are enjoyed by a few, while the masses of the people starve when they are not at work piling up wealth for a few idlers. A trust, which under private ownership and control appears as a curse, would, under Socialist control, prove a blessing. Under private administration the introduction of machinery means the displacement of the workers, whereas under Socialist administration it would mean a reduction in the hours of labor, and poverty and destitution would be unknown, thereby removing the principal cause of crime and disorder.

This howl against trusts has been growing in intensity of late years, but, in like proportion, consolidation and combination have kept pace with it. One example here in New England serves to illustrate the process of centralization in all lines of industry. All the railroad systems centring in Boston have gradually been absorbed until all the railroads on the north entering this city are under one management, with the possible exception of the Canadian roads, which are merely connections.

The roads leading south and southwest from Boston are likewise under one management, with the exception of the Boston & Albany, and a proposition to lease this road to the New York Cen-

(Continued on Page 2.)

"INTOLERANCE."

Lessons from the Political Field in Colorado.

Fakirism the Out-Post of Capitalism—Traps for Socialist Voters—An Independent "Socialist" Ticket Endorses Republicans—The Make-Up of "Independents."
DENVER, Colo., Nov. 14.—We grant that the class struggle rages fiercer in the far East than it does out here, and look for election returns from the "storm center of capitalism" with greater eagerness than we do for our own. Nevertheless, the movement in the Wild West is not entirely without instructive lessons and exciting incidents.

The distribution of literature on a larger scale and in a more systematic way than ever before, has been the principal feature of our campaign. It is safe to say that Denver was fairly flooded with Socialist literature. The city was divided into districts, an active Literature Committee was elected, which in turn selected sub-committees for the various districts. Swift bicycle riders, loaded with pamphlets, conveyed the truths of Socialism into surrounding villages.

Street meetings were held and who-soever evinced any oratorical ability was mercilessly put on the stump.

We have thus discovered a number of promising young speakers, some of whom are undoubtedly destined to some day make their mark in the movement. For all that, the loss of our former State Organizer, Comrade N. L. Greist, was felt keenly.

Here, as everywhere else, the fight was against fakirism, rather than against capitalism. It will not be without interest to comrades at large to relate our experience with the fakir element, which is so singular and so instructive that some cognizance of it might prove profitable.

Some preliminary remarks regarding the conditions peculiar to the State of Colorado are necessary to clearly understand our case.

Party emblems are a thing of the past in this State. Every one wishing to vote a straight ticket is required to write on the ballot the name of the party he (or she) wishes to vote for. Printed on the ballot, the voter finds the words: "I hereby vote the straight... ticket," with space between the words "straight" and "ticket" to record the name of the party. Thus, as our ticket was filed as the "Socialist Labor" ticket, it was necessary for voters to write the words "Socialist Labor" on the ballot in the way described.

When looking over the list of nominations in the County Clerk's office, we discovered to our surprise that in addition to the "Socialist Labor" a "Socialist" ticket had been filed. A glance over the candidates and the signers of the petition revealed the fact that a trick was being perpetrated. The committee that had filed the ticket consisted of two individuals who are well known in this city as two healers of the lowest type: Kleckner and Neal. The list of nominations and the petition showed a combination, which, upon further analysis, proved itself to be resolvable into three elements: Ward politicians, prostitutes and Anarchists. We knew this ignominious aggregation and were aware that the only tie that united its diverse ingredients was the "intolerance" of the S. L. P.; hence we were at first inclined to think that we were confronted with an act of revenge. Soon we learned better. Upon inquiry we discovered that the bogus Socialist ticket had been on the market for some time. A buyer was finally found in the Silver-Republican party, a local wing of the Republican Eagle. Now the original candidates were withdrawn from the bogus ticket and the Silver-Republican ticket was endorsed.

The status of the case was now this: Any Socialist voter, unaware of the trap laid for him, might vote for the Silver-Republican ticket if he but omitted the word "Labor."

Of course we did our utmost to warn the public. A circular was drawn up in which things were explained, and the gang denounced without kid gloves. Ten thousand copies of it were scattered broadcast over the city. We also took advantage of the factional fight between the old parties by inducing some of the daily papers to give the affair some publicity.

Nevertheless, many a well-meaning Socialist voter remained uninformed and threw his vote away for an old party. We estimate to-day that such had been the case with no less than one-third of the entire vote. It will be understood that all votes cast for the bogus ticket are counted for the Silver-Republican party and are not given in the official returns. Hence our estimate is only approximate.

It might also be of interest for comrades to know that the Populist party and the "official organ" of "organized labor," the "Industrial Advocate," prostituted themselves to the Silver-Republicans, which party was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

As we are without the official returns as yet, I refrain from giving any figures indicating the results of the election. It seems the vote has remained stationary.

GEORGE BAUER

THE PEOPLE. Published by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kahn National Secretary, at 51 Bowmen St., Room 205, New York. EVERY SUNDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance: One year \$2.50 Six months \$1.50 Single copy 10c

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 4, 1891.

Table showing circulation statistics: In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068; In 1890 13,331; In 1892 (Presidential) 21,157; In 1894 33,133; In 1896 (Presidential) 36,564; In 1898 82,204

Now, I saw in my dream, that just as they had ended their talk, they drew nigh to a very miry slough, that was in the midst of the plain; and they, being heedless, did both fall suddenly into the bog. The name of the slough was Despond. SUNYAN.



REVOLUTIONARY, FROM WING TO WING.

In an introductory article, in last week's issue, on the salient features of the battle that the Socialist Labor Party had just fought out, mention was made of the fact that, by victoriously cutting its way across the combined obstructions which flung themselves in its path, the Party could now, untrammelled, deploy its ranks ALL ALONG THE LOGICAL LINE OF BATTLE IN THE COUNTRY.

It will be the purpose of successive articles at this place to enumerate the several and important strategic points covered by this logical line of battle in the Nineteenth Century class struggle of America.

The methods adopted by the elements, until recently within the Party, in their campaign against it were such as to obscure the issue. The exclusively personal lines of warfare that they initiated and kept up throughout, the personal abuse that constituted their only ammunition, raised, whether intentionally or otherwise, such a volume of dust that the point striven for by the contending forces might easily escape detection.

Socialism is no reform; it is a REVOLUTION. It implies a cycle in the social affairs of the race, where development, growth, becoming acute, rushes forward toward substantial transformation.

What a picnic won't the Socialists have when they enter the halls of legislation and are confronted with such "nuts to crack!" The London, England, "Brotherhood" explains "Why some men like wars" in the following way:

No ship-wrecked mariner, fever-brained and crazed by despair, scans more closely the horizon and is more ready to see in every puff of cloud the wished-for sail that is to save him, than does the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" shattered and wrecked, and the football of the waves on the political ocean—scan the horizon for a political party on which to embark its carcass.

The Philadelphia, Pa., "North American" emits this chunk of wisdom: The individual employer has disappeared and in his place is a corporation representing many men and a vast aggregation of capital. In the face of this combination the working man stands alone in utter powerlessness.

—thoroughly posted on the economic, social and political lay of the land here; beating with the truly revolutionary pulse; vigorous, alert, and untrammelled by material considerations—insisted that the PARTY'S SHIP be steered straight for the open sea; leave untrammelled, the old coast behind, and boldly make for its goal.

The latter element won the day. It won the day decisively. No frail majority left it dependent, after all, upon a strong minority, bound to curb its course and minimize its victory by the physical power to enforce subsequent compromises. The minority proved so diminutive, that it may be justly considered a neglectable quantity.

In other countries, abroad, for reasons that they are best judges of, there may be Socialist Labor Parties with a Revolutionary left wing, a Reactionary right wing, and a center fused of both. Obedient to the economic, social and political lay of the land in America—with the Republican party representing the enthroned capitalist class; with the Democratic party to take in the bourgeois refuse of radicalism—America's Socialist Labor Party is revolutionary throughout.

Attention is hereby called to the article "An Affidavit," printed on the fourth page of this issue. It sufficiently explains itself for the present. We shall in next week's issue return to the matter, seeing that the contempt proceedings, which the "Volkszeitung" instituted against the Party Officers through the said affidavit, have not yet been terminated at the time of going to press.

The labor fakir—in "pure and simple" parlance, "union man"—Harry D. Lloyd ran as Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in Massachusetts. He ran away behind his ticket, very many workmen, refusing to vote for him, gave their vote to Comrade Frank MacDonald, who, again in "pure and simple" parlance, would be called a "union wrecker."

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

A Beloit, O., paper (the name is unknown; the sender of the clipping having omitted to write it out) comments thusly upon a meeting recently addressed there by Comrades B. F. Keilard and Borton:

The doctrine preached was for a return to the pristine purity of the garden of Eden, when Adam and Eve had all things in common. It would solace a fellow's longings to be there if he only to rule over him and could rule no one, it strikes us that he would be jealous of some other fellow most of the time.

The announcement closes with the following note bene: The implements needed for the performance are: One wooden hammer; One injunction order; One list of "Volkszeitung" lies alphabetically arranged; Several Red Badges surrounded by the Tammany Emblem, the Star;

What would not the Labor Fakir Brigade, in the employ of the Mergenthaler Company, give to be "split up from stem to stern" like the S. L. P.?

"Spallapin," in the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic," offers a prize as follows: I don't usually read the "Irish Times," but I did last week and was rewarded by discovering this gem in a letter sent to that paper and published on Wednesday, October 11.

That "puff" soon proved to be but a "puff," and then the "Volkszeitung" took up, with some of its usual flatterings, the "Independent Labor Party." That cloud-puff also soon dissolved, and now it is "editorializing" upon "the significance of the Jones vote," hopeful that "something may come of it."

The Philadelphia, Pa., "North American" emits this chunk of wisdom: The individual employer has disappeared and in his place is a corporation representing many men and a vast aggregation of capital. In the face of this combination the working man stands alone in utter powerlessness.

The Philadelphia, Pa., "North American" emits this chunk of wisdom: The individual employer has disappeared and in his place is a corporation representing many men and a vast aggregation of capital. In the face of this combination the working man stands alone in utter powerlessness.

will include all the workers of every class, and will soon settle the labor question. Nothing short of it can do so.

One almost hears the visionary brigade shout: "Here you have it! Even this capitalist paper is beginning to admit the necessity of unionism." Is it?

The larger a mob the more extensive its own slaughter. That's the only sensible conclusion. The solution of the labor question must have for its rock bed the class-consciously organized trades unions, so class-conscious that the labor fakir could no more thrive in them than mosquitoes in midwinter.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Coast Seamen's Journal," commenting on the subject of slavery in the Hawaiian Islands, says: Aside from the question of what the Government can do and may do, we have the words of Senator Tillman to the effect that if we do not free the contract slaves in the Hawaiian Islands "we of the South will force you to." What force does the Senator propose to use? He says: "We will have equality on the question of contract laborers. If you are going to have them when you annex the Hawaiian Islands, we will have them in our States, too."

What is to prevent it? Nothing whatever—if the pure and simple principle, on which the "Coast Seamen's Journal" is run, prevails in the trade union movement; in that case, nothing whatever. The Buffalo, N. Y., "Arbeiter-Zeitung" announces the speedy performance of a remarkable farce-comedy, gotten up, Apropos of recent events in New York City. The title of the comedy is: THE CUBBISH KANGAROOS, THE CONSPIRACY OF THE TEN-THOUSAND INVISIBLES.

It is advertised as An instructive farce-comedy in 4 acts, with a drole prelude and a woful end. The following are the sub-titles: PRELUDE: WHAT WILL BE THE END OF IT ALL? HELP, WE ARE GOING DOWN! First Act. THIS THING MUST CHANGE, or COURAGE, IT WILL GO WRONG ANYHOW! (Scene: the Bowery; Time: July 10.) Second Act. HARD KNOCKS AND RIDICULE. KANGAROOS ALL IN A SHIVER. (Scene: William Street; Time: After Midnight.) Third Act. THE CURSE OF THE WOODEN HAMMER, or WHAT NEXT. (Scene: William Street and several Lager Beer Saloons; Time: All the way down to Nov. 7.) Fourth Act. THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE INVISIBLES, or JACOB, WHERE ART THOU? (Scene: Was to be all parts of Greater New York, but is limited to William Street and a few Lager Beer Saloons; Time: Nov. 7.)

In its issue of last October 26, the New York "Unionist," a paper run in the interest of gentlemen in the pay of the Republican and the Democratic parties, in short, of the labor crook brigade in general, declared with much joy that the Socialist Labor Party was split from stem to stern.

What would not the Labor Fakir Brigade, in the employ of the Mergenthaler Company, give to be "split up from stem to stern" like the S. L. P.?

"Spallapin," in the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic," offers a prize as follows: I don't usually read the "Irish Times," but I did last week and was rewarded by discovering this gem in a letter sent to that paper and published on Wednesday, October 11.

After denouncing the Irishmen who have joined the Boers, (as the Socialist anti-war meeting in College Green advised them to do), he goes on as follows: "Up Catholic Irishmen, up Catholic soldiers, who can be Catholic hirelings but never 'Jaspers.'" Down with Davitt and the Dutch, and the District Councils, who hate Catholic soldiers and love the 'Jaspers' who may be Boers, but no soldiers. Come on, Connaught Rangers! One God, one country, your own Connaught above, and Catholic Ireland. God save Ireland."

There's a perforation for you! What does it mean, anyway? I propose to offer a prize for the solution of the problem presented by this letter. To whoever can translate, decipher, comprehend, make clear, elucidate, explain, and render into readable English the quotation given, I will present the first Jubilee medal, with his name on it I find floating down the Liffey on a grindstone.

In passing I must notice that this "Western Gael," as he calls himself in another part of the letter, spells the Irish word "ABU" in the vulgar English fashion, "ABOO," which gives me reason to doubt whether he hails from anything farther west than the Waterford street—the offices of the "Irish Times."

The smelling organ of our Irish colleague evidently detects the Irish traitor, and the fraud practised upon the Irishman as such, as readily as the experienced sniffer of the American Socialist detects the labor traitor and the fraud practised upon the workman through productions similar to that of Coleman Flaherty.

"IT PAYS."

"Twentieth Century Manufacturing."

The following, besides being significant in itself, fits in exactly with the article in last week's PEOPLE on the revamped profit-sharing plan of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co., of New Britain, Ct.

The National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio, has a valuable advertising man in the person of Mr. Edwin Shuey, who travels over the country lecturing for them on "Twentieth Century Manufacturing." "What More Than Wages Does an Employer Owe His Employees?" and kindred subjects. He also shows over 200 stereopticon views. At present Mr. Shuey seems to be on a missionary tour to manufacturers, bringing them the gospel of the original and famous "system" they have inaugurated in their factory.

In Philadelphia, where Mr. Shuey gave his free exhibitions, his audience was made up largely of manufacturers and their friends.

Mr. Shuey takes them into his confidence at once, for instance. When the pictures of the Free Kindergarten for the children of the employees are shown, he says: "What has a kindergarten to do with a factory? Do you not know that the underlying and essential principles of business methods are taught in the kindergarten, and then,—it makes the workers more contented if we do this for them!"

After showing conclusively how the kindergarten pays, he further describes the plans for the physical comfort and intellectual development of the employees, pointing out the fact that the beautiful restaurant, where the girls eat their lunch, the rest rooms, with their chairs and sofas, enable the girls to almost double the day's output, giving figures showing the actual percentage of increase since these plans went into operation.

Mr. Shuey gives many small details where matters concerning "the development of self-respect" are concerned. "You all know," he says, "how there is a grand promiscuous rush of men, boys, women and girls, into most factories early in the morning, and of course it is not the best thing for girls to be so exposed;" and he continues, "Now, we have done away with that danger, by allowing the women to come later than the men, and now you see (showing a picture of rows of stylish young girls walking up the path to the factory) they look like girls from a young ladies' seminary. At night they go home earlier than the men, to prevent the rude crowding together in the street cars."

The manufacturers were told also of the rapid increase of profits after the employees "were taken into the confidence of the employers." Committees are appointed from each department to confer with the company about the best interests of all. Desks are scattered all over the factory, where complaints can be written out, or suggestions handed in; and prizes are offered each year for the best suggestions or inventions. To show how this paid them, Mr. Shuey cited an instance where a man received a prize of \$50 for a little invention that saved the company many dollars a year; the man was pleased to receive his fifty dollars, and the company pocketed the profits.

The clubs which flourish for the mental and moral improvement of the men and women, of course make a more intelligent class of workers. "Our standard is so high it affects the whole neighborhood," said Mr. S.; "For instance, a father brings his daughter to work, the question is asked: 'Is she a graduate of the high school?' 'No, she is only 17.' 'You must take her home and keep her in school; she is too young, and we must have girls from the High School.' Then the father says, cheerfully, 'Oh, all right, then I'll take her back to school.' This, of course, has a tendency to make parents keep their children in school longer, and thus keep up the standard of education."

Oh, what a mockery of TRUE conditions Mr. Shuey presents! What factory district in this country can keep its children in school even long enough to read, write and spell? After thus looking after the brains of the workers and the neighbors, this "College Settlement Factory" also yearns to develop their artistic and decorative powers. Flower seeds and plants are distributed each spring, and prizes offered for the best front and back yards; for the awarding of these prizes another grand occasion blazes forth, and the brass band is again needed. To show what a transformation has taken place, this factory district used to be called "Slidertown." Now it has become beautiful enough to be christened "South Park."

Now, after all, said Mr. Shuey, "the secret of most of this magic change in Slidertown is the free use of morning-glories." Here he showed pictures of forlorn old houses, sheds and fences, "Before and after using," and the bewildering results.

Right here we found just the analogy for the entire outfit of the Dayton scheme. It is all a cheap use of morning-glories. Covered with the flowers and leaves of sentimentality, the rough, harsh methods of the systematic robbery of their employees are disguised. Transformed by such names as "Twentieth Century Manufacturing," capitalistic schemes are hidden from the minds of the workers, lulled to sleep by the brass bands and their cash prizes, they are sublimely unconscious that the something which "the employer owes to his employee more than wages," is infinitely more than hot soup at lunch, flowers and palms in the machine shop, a half-hour at noon once in two weeks at a debating club, far more valuable prizes than a pretty backyard.

It will take some time for the unconscious workers of the Register Co. to become class-conscious enough to know that the employer owes them the FULL VALUE of their labor, and to fully realize what that means. The character of the machines they make—silent spies, these cash registers—ought to be a faint hint to them that somewhere things are out of joint.

As Mr. Shuey carries his missionary outfit over the country, he is gaining many converts to this unique and well-planned scheme of increasing the productivity of the workers, advertising the goods, and lulling the storm that is rising among class-conscious workmen. The manufacturers seize upon the details eagerly, and Mr. Shuey gives a long list of employers who are adopting "The Twentieth Century Plan." He even shows pictures of factories with window boxes on their bleak bare walls as a good beginning. All through the east, as well as in the west, the milk of human kindness is welling up in the capitalist bosom—and these manufacturers even say: "Why, such work as this does far more for socialism than all the rabid socialist agitation that goes on to-day."

Note this: The men that say—these things know what is going on in the ranks; they are only putting up these flank movements to out-general the workers. It remains to be seen how many of the workers will fall into these snares, how many will be dazzled by these gaudy illusions, and lulled to sleep by the sweet tones of men like Mr. Shuey. It would be well to stimulate their backbone a little, if they could all see the closing master-piece of his exhibition. On a black ground, in flaming red letters are these words: "IT PAYS."

Remember, these words are addressed to Twentieth Century Manufacturers. VICTOR LEWIS.

Massachusetts Municipal Election.

(Continued from Page 1)

tral is now being considered. It is merely a question of time when another combination will be effected, and the time is not far distant when it is possible that all New England will be in the grasp of two systems, which may in time merge into one. Street railway systems are undergoing the same process. In view of these irresistible tendencies, what folly is it to raise the cry "Smash the Trust!" even if it be sincere, as even in Democratic States legislation against trusts has been declared unconstitutional; Arkansas for example.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND BOGUS SOCIALISM.

The steady growth of Socialism has alarmed the politicians; hence we find attempts made to side-track those who seem inclined to accept the teachings of Socialism. No intelligent man should be deceived by platform declarations which vaguely declare for some sort of State control of various enterprises, such as railways, gas-works, etc. The question is not "Shall the government control the railways and other enterprises?" but, "Shall those who produce all the wealth control the government?"

It should be borne in mind that so long as wage slavery exists and the government is in control of the capitalist class government, ownership would mean merely capitalist control of railways and other enterprises in another form. Indeed, many members of the expiring middle class desire State control of railways for the purpose of obtaining lower freight rates, inasmuch as the railways at present discriminate in favor of the large combines. That they would turn the savings thus effected over to their hired men no sane man imagines. Some of the most despotic nations of Europe have State railways, as in Russia and Germany, yet the working class is in a miserable condition, especially in Russia. It is advisable to beware of these imitations of Socialism. There are many who "wear the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," and behind all these carefully worded phrases of the oily politician lurks the demon of some one's material interests. Nothing short of the complete surrender of capitalism will solve the labor problem, and there is an old saying, trite though it be, that if "you want to shoot a bear it is well to aim right at him," and if capitalism is to be overthrown, it must be by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

In the days of Ancient Rome, when the supremacy of Rome was threatened, as long as its rival across the Mediterranean existed the "hat went forth: 'Delenda est Carthago.'" "Carthage must be destroyed." So with capitalism. It must be destroyed ere harmony can prevail. The ticket of the Socialist Labor Party is composed of men pledged to a cause which has for its ultimate aim the uplifting of humanity from the low plane of a mere struggle for existence to a condition where those who produce wealth shall have it, and disorder, misery, and crime forever vanish—a Co-operative Commonwealth. The Triumph of Socialism is the triumph of civilization.

Progress is measured by the Socialist Labor Party vote.

THE PEOPLE'S last issue for this year—Sunday, Dec. 31—virtually the New Year's issue for 1900, will be of special value. It will contain the "Story of the Bull Pen," giving accurate detailed and startling information upon the late Idaho outrage on Labor,—the secret of who blew up the Concentrator; how it happened that the County Officers, who took the men's side were thrown into the Bull Pen; the horrors of the Bull Pen; how Gold Republicans, Silver Republicans, Gold Democrats, Silver Popo Democrats all united for capitalism; the brutality of the "veterans of the Cuban war"; etc., etc.

The article, apart from its general interestingness, will be a mine of information for the Party's agitators, as it covers the whole gamut of the Social Question, from the high treble of Upper or Plutocratic Capitalism, across all the keys down to the basso profundo of impotent Pure and Simpledom. Let the orders be sent to the Business Manager promptly, and of fitting size. This special edition should surpass the late May Day edition, which reached and passed 112,000 copies.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Uncle Sam—Look at the holy altar the capitalist parties are making of themselves. Can any decent man stand with them and refrain from joining the labor party?

Brother Jonathan—That the capitalist parties are in a bad plight no intelligent man will dispute. So far I agree with you. But I can't follow you when you throw your lot among the workmen. The capitalist class may be, no doubt is, bad enough; but the workmen are worse yet.

U. S.—Worse? B. J.—Certainly. They are despicable; they are vulgar, corrupt, stupid; in a word, they are rotten.

U. S.—That's strong language, and what's worse, unjust. B. J.—I know you think differently of them. But, if you knew them as do, you would think differently.

U. S.—I do know them. B. J.—No, you don't. You know them only theoretically. If you were a manufacturer, like myself, having to deal directly with, and in that way having a practical knowledge of them, you would think of them as I do.

U. S.—Do you mean to say that you come directly in contact with your workmen and that your practical knowledge of them justifies your opinion of their being a rotten lot? Do you really come in such direct contact with your employees. From all that I know you don't.

B. J.—Well, I don't know every employee. U. S.—Do you meet any? B. J.—I meet the officers they elect to me.

U. S.—Are there any of your employees among them? B. J.—(after a pause)—No.

U. S.—Accordingly, you are not in direct touch with your workmen, and surely cannot form an opinion as to their being a "rotten lot" or not. B. J.—But I have enough to do with their representatives. Am I not justified to judge of the men by the class of people they choose to represent before me?

U. S.—It is these representatives, then, that you consider rotten. B. J.—Yes, they are. You know nothing of them. Let me tell you. These fellows, the officers, set the men on strike and then they come to me with proposals to "settle." Some times they yield for the sake of peace and give these officers the bribe they list in other times I don't. But is not such conduct corrupt?

U. S.—Certainly. B. J.—Then, again, these officers come as committees making certain demands. They start to bluff and bully, show such crass ignorance and viciousness that you feel like kicking them out at first; but all you have to do is humor them a little; they are easily flattered; and before you know it they give up their demands. What do you call that?

U. S.—Rotten, no doubt. B. J.—That's what I meant.

U. S.—Now, Jonathan, you make the mistake of your life when you judge your employees, the rank and file of the working class, by these officers. These fellows are as corrupt as hell; as ignorant as blocks; as dull, vicious, and perverse as it is possible for men to be. That is all true as to them, but it is all false as to the rank and file. B. J.—But they elect these corrupt and rotten officers.

U. S.—Yes, but not in endorsement of their rottenness. They do so out of misplaced confidence. Your opinion is a justification of the policy of war that Socialism and New Trades Unionism pursue against these officers. They are the labor fakirs. Among the evil they have done, that of placing the working class in such bad light is not the least. The rank and file is pure and decent. When it becomes known and aware itself the enemy will respect it, and that is one point gained in such a battle as this. Right you are about the leaders; try and become acquainted with the rank and file. You will see how they differ from the leaders; they are kicking their rotten leaders out fast. Was it you if you allow yourself to be lulled into security by the knowledge you have of and your just contempt for the fakirs.

"Personalities."

(Written for THE PEOPLE by Wm. Dwyer, Jersey City, N. J.)

Don't say "har," don't say "robber," Even though you know the truth; Smooth it over, say "that's one side"; From directness keep aloof.

Don't say "traitor," (that is too strong) Even though you know the truth; But yell "hoases," screech "dictators"; We'll lose "ads" unless you do.

Don't say "fakir," that is hell-born; Don't say "heeler," that is slang; But bellow "yuneyun wreckers," "High popes," "underhanded gang."

The "labor friends" will grieve no more; The "lean-out-ways" have skipped; And "business-Socialists" do rave, Their little game was snipped.

The Daily People Co.

calls the Party members and sympathizers in New York and vicinity to a general meeting on SUNDAY, NOV. 26th, at 3 P.M. at MANHATTAN LYCEUM (formerly Turn Hall)

66-68 EAST FOURTH STREET, N. Y. City.

A plan for issuing the DAILY PEOPLE in near future will be laid before the meeting. Don't fail to attend.

A PAGE

From the Past History of the Socialist Labor Party.

[This article was written, as its date shows, nearly four months ago, almost immediately after the futile attempt made by the "Volkszeitung" to capture the Party by violence in the interest of the paper's private business. As the article is of lasting merit, it is given now.]

As an active member of the S. L. P., joining the Party in 1886, as a Socialist of German birth, who loves and respects his country, and its people for their progress and standing among nations, in culture, art, the sciences, and the high standard of education of the masses, I emphatically protest in the name of thousands of German Comrades against the high-handed proceedings of a mob of so-called "German Socialists," whom I have recognized and denounced years ago as a conglomeration of professional kickers, confusionists, anarchists, and hangers-on of jobs in pure and simple unions and in the "Volkszeitung." Cognizant of the old saying that politics make strange bedfellows, we bore the burden of that gang longer than we ought and in the light of what happened this month, I must say that our forbearance and tolerance was nothing short of a crime against the Socialist movement.

Eight and more years ago Section New York and all the Socialists of the S. L. P. were made up almost exclusively of Germans. The official language of the Party was German, and I have in my possession an official communication from Aveling, of England, to the S. L. P. which he was compelled to print in German, in order to address himself to the membership of the Party. At that time it was the N. Y. "Volkszeitung," its editors and its publishing association who were in absolute control of the Party machinery and who were, in consequence of this condition, also in control of almost every mind, little or otherwise.

Previous to my entering the S. L. P., this so-called political party made an attempt to go into "politics" by causing German trade unions to nominate Socialists for public offices, or by going hand in hand with the Greenback Party, or with candidates put up by Central Labor Unions. At that time I was in the Greenback movement in Ohio, but never saw or heard anything of the Socialists. I will, therefore, relate what I know of the doings of the Party since 1886, and I hope that the tale which I am about to relate will not only be interesting but point a moral and be remembered by all of the younger members, especially in Sections of large cities where conditions similar to those in New York exist.

In 1886 Henry George was nominated Mayor by the Central Labor Union. He was the candidate of those delegates who wished an independent "labor man" nominated, assisted by the German Socialist delegates of that central organization. The "Volkszeitung," the boss of the S. L. P., worked hard for his nomination, while a few Socialists, among them the National Secretary, opposed George on the ground that he was not a Socialist and that it was our duty to nominate an independent Socialist candidate. They said that they were opposed to what is called in German "Schwanz-Politik" (kite-tail politics), that is to say, to hang on as a tail to some stronger, more powerful movement, and try, as a tail, to wag the dog. Well, as you all know, the laws of physics were more powerful than the non-scientific scheme of the "Volkszeitung," for no sooner was the dog inconvenienced by the petty moves of the tail, than he himself started to wag the nasty tail so furiously that he shook it off completely and forever. And well he did so. In other words, Henry George, of the Single Tax, individualistic United Labor Party, was consistent and kicked the collectivist Socialist Labor Party out of his ranks. But that kind of unceremonious and vigorous treatment did not suit the tail, nor did it draw a moral. Instead it swore revenge. The building up of a Socialist class-conscious movement did not better this tailship, and the movement, muzzled as before, trotted on three years longer.

Another party was started, not a Socialist Party, but a "Labor Party," a party of revenge, the so-called "Progressive Labor Party." And then commenced that glorious fight between the disguised "Volkszeitung" Socialists and the United Labor Party, and as in the history of the fight between two big snakes, each swallowed the other, leaving nothing behind but two nasty, slimy tails.

By this time a great number of Party members had become disgusted with its leaders and with "schwanz-politik." With the help of a younger element, and the American Branch leading, they succeeded in re-establishing the S. L. P. And when they clamored for independent political action shortly afterwards, they carried the day. The faction opposing the independent political action, however, was the "Volkszeitung" clique. Look up the minutes of the meetings of Section New York, and you will find the leaders and speakers of that opposition to be the editorial staff of the "Volkszeitung"—Jonas, Franz, Ibsen, Jablinowsky, and the Publishing Association. One of their arguments was: "A DAILY PAPER MUST OF NECESSITY WRITE FOR WORKINGMEN OF ALL SHADINGS OF POLITICAL OPINION IN ORDER TO KEEP UP ITS CIRCULATION AND BE ABLE TO EXIST;" they also feared that independent political action by the S. L. P. would lose to them the high-priced advertisements of capitalist politicians during campaign time. Jonas called the supporters of independent political action well-meaning but inexperienced "greenhorns," and advised us to go home to our mothers and learn how to walk before trying to jump into the political frying pan. We beat them on this question, and forthwith proceeded to nominate Jonas as our candidate for Mayor. Why he was singled out as the leading candidate of that campaign is a mystery to me, but I reckon we perchance tried to capture the "Volkszeitung" for political action. But let it be known, the support of the "Volkszeitung" in that campaign was so lukewarm, the space given to campaign purposes so small, as to cause us to accuse the paper of boycotting our first attempt as an independent political party.

Shortly after that campaign a member to the National Executive Committee was to be elected. The writer was nominated by the American Section and elected. This election changed the make-up of the committee from an anti-political, pure and simple body to a progressive, pro-political and anti-labor fakir committee. The attitude of the "Volkszeitung" and its leaders in favor of Sammy Gompers' pure and simple eight hour movement, a move that was lost before it really started, the "Volkszeitung's" and, consequently, the then party's method of preaching Socialism in the abstract, but following the tactics of the "pure and simple" labor leaders, hurrahing and shouting for strikes and boycotts, led by such fakirs in the face of all defeats, and booming up Sammy in such a way as to win for the "Volkszeitung" the reputation of being the semi-official organ of Gompers—all of this soon started the committee fighting. Speaking of the "Volkszeitung's" tactics of those days, I had occasion to use the following sentence in a letter to the "Socialist," the official German organ: "It is enough to make your hair stand on end to see Comrades who have been in the Socialist movement for years brand every one as a traitor who refuses to believe in the success of Gompers' economic eight hour movement; who judge our Socialism by our faith in this hopeless movement, instead of our adherence to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P."

The "Volkszeitung" had lost on the question of political action, and on that question it could never win. It then tried its hand on economic questions, in a secret agitation against the leaders of the opposition to it. When the then editor of the English party organ spoke to street car strikers and blamed them, an unorganized mob, for trying to beat the car company, the police force, the militia, the power of the almighty dollar, and advised them to try politics, as an independent Socialist Labor Party, he was called a traitor to labor, a Judas, who was trying to discourage the great movement of the proletariat. The secret "Kamarilla" soon spread over New York and vicinity. The character of one after another among the progressive element was assailed, just as they are doing now again. Rumors of political fraud could be heard in an undertone before and after meetings, the progressive members of the National Executive Committee were pointed out as "Tammany Hall boodlers," while the few American Comrades were looked upon with suspicion, for the simple reason that they were Americans, and as such "naturally dishonest politicians." Other Comrades, whose characters were unassailable were branded as "well meaning idealists" who would "never understand the Labor Movement." And suddenly, black clouds shot across the horizon and broke down upon us unawares. The great majority of Comrades, who were with us shortly before on the question of the day (political action), turned savage enemies, and as in the recent attempted revolution in Section Greater New York, arguments came to naught; no one was listened to, but one great mass of impatient, wild fanatics stood facing us, ready to fight at command. If the "Volkszeitung" had an honest case to bring before the Party, it could have beat us then and expelled us from the ranks of the Party. But the "Volkszeitung" gang cannot follow honest and matter-of-course tactics! They are not made that way. Their first move was to call a kangaroo meeting of the German Section and expel the four "criminals" of the National Executive Committee. On being ordered by the Grievance Committee to go about it in a constitutional, orderly manner, and draw up specific charges before a joint meeting of the three Sections, they drummed up 25 charges, each of them so childish and ridiculous that they refused to read them to the joint meeting. Instead of that part of the proceedings a long speech was made by A. Jonas about the necessity of a pure and unadulterated labor movement. A motion was made by another "Genosse" that the four members of the National Executive Committee be expelled. And when members of the American Section demanded translations, the reading of the charges and the opening of the floor for discussion, they were refused point blank, the chairman calling for eyes and noses on the motion for expulsion. The members of the American Section commenced to leave the hall, but many of them were attacked, and some of them thrown downstairs. The "Volkszeitung's" gang thereupon proceeded to expel the four members of the National Executive Committee, the National Secretary and the German and English editors of the party papers; the gang marched in a body to the headquarters of the Party's property and offices. And thus ended the first attempt of English-speaking Comrades to make the S. L. P. a political party.

A new party was now organized, all of the American Sections of the United States participating. But we soon found that the worst gang of kickers and confusionists, men who had at one time or another difficulties with the "Volkszeitung," the editors or with the Party organizations, soon swamped the new ship, compelling all of us to drop out one by one.

In the meantime the "Volkszeitung" party found itself compelled to follow the tactics inaugurated by us, and go into politics at the next campaign, in order to prevent the majority, who were with us on the question of independent political action, from joining us; thereby taking the wind out of our sails. For the same reason they invited and received Comrades De Leon and Sanial in their ranks, hoping again to play out a trump card against us. They were right, for as soon as we saw the right men taking hold of their organization, we rejoined the Party, knowing full well that with such men at the helm, the future of the Party would be an assured success, and an American Socialist movement spring out of existing chaos.

What followed every young member of the Party knows. Some day an able writer will sum up all the incidents, accidents, fights and revolutions of those pregnant ten years, and write the history of the Party. I have said in my weak manner what I know, let others follow.

JOS. H. SAUTER.
New York July 20, 1899.

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

AN AFFIDAVIT

In the Contempt Proceedings Started by the Volkszeitung.

[On Thursday, the 9th instant, the usurpatory "Volkszeitung" crowd abandoned its repugnance of "making martyrs" out of the Party's officers, and started proceedings against members of the National Executive Committee to have them punished for alleged contempt of court for violating an alleged injunction.

The below, sworn to by John Nagle, alleged president of the association, but actual retail grocer, taxpayer on Bermuda potatoes and Egyptian onions—is the affidavit on which the contempt proceedings are based. Every line of it should be read. It is a historic document. Particularly interesting is the admission concerning the wholesale manner in which "The Bogus" has been repudiated by the Socialist public, together with the police-spy-like attempt to curry favor with capitalist officials by trying to arouse their anger through false charges.]

Supreme Court
County of New York.
Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association
against
Henry Kuhn and others
County of New York, ss.

John Nagle, of said city, being duly sworn, says: That he is the President of the plaintiff. That the defendants, Henry Kuhn, Patrick Murphy, Lucien Sanial, Alwin S. Brown, John H. Kinneally and Arthur Keep, have violated the injunction order granted herein on the first day of September, 1899, by causing the newspaper, THE PEOPLE, which they were prohibited from editing, writing or publishing by said injunction order, to be published at No. 61 Beekman street, in the City of New York, ever since the service of the said injunction. The said Henry Kuhn being in possession of the office at No. 61 Beekman street, and one of the persons in charge of the circulation of the said newspaper to the public at large. The first publication of the said newspaper after the service of said injunction order which took place September 2, 1899, is an issue of said paper dated September 3, 1899, in which in a leading article published in said paper, the following occurs:

"The rumor referred to in our last issue to the effect that the party was temporarily enjoined from using the name of its official organ has, and has not been confirmed. That it has not been confirmed may be gathered from the sight of THE PEOPLE's name continuing to fly from the masthead undeterred, an evidence that there is no such injunction; the rumor nevertheless was confirmed, inasmuch as a Tammany judge did do something intended to have the effect: that something is worth mentioning. A Tammany judge, Fitzgerald by name, endorsed the application made by the Volkszeitung Association against the PEOPLE, and he did so on the 23rd inst., and in these terms written in his own hand: 'Motion granted, injunction continued.' But, in the first place, this Tammany judge's act was null and void, inasmuch as the time, August 23rd, when he signed the order was beyond the time limit. The time limit in which such orders may be granted is twenty days after the application. He granted the order twenty-six days after, seven days too late.

In the second place, the language used by this Tammany judge in granting the motion is inapplicable to the motion itself. In order to continue an injunction there must be one in existence; there was and is none in existence; consequently none could be continued. The Volkszeitung Association papers making the motion could not and did not state that there was an injunction, the continuation of which was prayed for, but state quite clearly that the temporary injunction is prayed for pending the suit. As he did not gather the information upon which he granted the motion from the papers in the action, from what source did his Honor gather his inspiration?

In view of all this the whole thing is still pending and we are fighting it out." It appears from this, therefore, that the defendants had due notice of the fact that the injunction had been granted against them on the 3rd of September, 1899. Said defendants, continuing said publication in defiance of said injunction, on the 10th day of September, 1899, issued their newspaper in which the following occurs "as a part of a leading article:

"The party continues holding the fort against Dick Croker and Pat Keenan's Tammany Hall Croker judges, and, of course, their Volkszeitung Publishing Association, collection of taxpaying saloonkeepers, small traders, usurious money lenders, sick and death benefit stuffs and last but not least of obscene labor fakir bridge. The PEOPLE's name remains nailed at the masthead, fluttering defiant a challenge to the fray. Last week's PEOPLE stated how one Croker judge, Fitzgerald by name, violated the law by issuing an order beyond the limit prescribed by the Code, and how, by the very phrasing of his autograph order, the fact was betrayed that he had gathered his inspiration, not from the papers in the case submitted to him as was his sworn duty, but from other sources. Still more facts have been accumulating during the week, which has just elapsed. Another Croker Judge, Bookstaver by name, grants the party a stay against Fitzgerald's order, on the ground of its obvious illegality, and then, over night, of his own motion, not at the Court House (where then?) upon what subsequent inspiration? vacates his own order. Finally a Laird Croker Judge, Bischoff by name, turns up on Saturday, the 2nd inst., at the Court House, notwithstanding his term was not on, handy to accept the Volkszeitung Publishing Association bondsman, a bond being needed for the injunction order granted to the Association in order to hold the defendant, the party, safe against possible injury. Evidently the far and deep reaching conspiracy is desperate. Evidently it attaches supreme importance to the

capture for its exclusive private use of the name of the party's organ."

Further continuing, the violation of said injunction order, said defendants published another issue of said paper on the 17th day of September, 1899, in which the following occurs as a part of a leading article:

"The honored name of the party's National organ continues nailed to the masthead despite all kangaroo and all the Volkszeitung Corporation goose's efforts. The Tammany judges' order obtained by the Volkszeitung goose, enjoining the Socialist Labor Party from using the name, is null and void and is treated as such."

Again, on September 24, 1899, the said defendants, in violation of said injunction order, published another issue of said paper, in which the following occurs as a leading article:

"The Volkszeitung Corporation continues prowling, swearing, clinching its fist and gnashing its teeth as—safe distance impotent. The party holds possession of the name of its National organ which continues to wave defiant daring and challenging attack."

That said defendants have been continuing the publication of said newspaper from the date of the service of said injunction order to the present time in express defiance and disregard of the said order of this Court. They have not only edited, written and published the said newspaper, but they have continued to represent to the public that they are the proprietors of the said newspaper. THE PEOPLE, and have continued to interfere with the business of the plaintiff in the publication of the said newspaper known as THE PEOPLE mentioned in the complaint herein. They have edited, written, printed, published, circulated and passed their newspaper published by them at No. 61 Beekman street under the name, THE PEOPLE, in the same style and makeup such as set up in the fifth allegation of the complaint herein and in direct imitation, and intentional imitation, of the newspaper, THE PEOPLE, published by the plaintiff; and have continued their representation that the plaintiff is not the owner and publisher of the newspaper, THE PEOPLE, referred to in the complaint and published by the plaintiff for eight or nine years last past.

That said defendants have materially interfered with the plaintiff's said business. Since the violation of said injunction order the circulation of the newspaper, THE PEOPLE, published by the plaintiff has fallen off to the amount of about three thousand subscribers, each of whom pay an annual subscription price of fifty cents, making an aggregate sum of \$1,500 in decreased subscriptions, and said defendants are continuing to defy and violate the injunction order of this Court despite of the fact that the Appellate Division decided contrary to their contention that the said order was void because no decision had been rendered thereon within twenty days.

That the defendant Henry Kuhn is in active possession of the office No. 61 Beekman street, where said rival newspaper of the defendants is published and attends to the business of said publication and the circulation of the said newspaper to the public at large.

The defendant, Alwin S. Brown, is the plaintiff in an action brought by said defendants against the plaintiff above mentioned, the object of which was to obtain an injunction restraining the plaintiff from continuing the publication of said newspaper, THE PEOPLE, brought about the same time when the plaintiff's action herein was brought; and a motion had been made in the action brought by said Alwin S. Brown as treasurer of the Socialist Labor Party, for an injunction against the plaintiff above named; and that motion had been argued together with the plaintiff's motion in the above entitled action; and that motion in the defendant's said action had been denied. But in the affidavits presented by the defendants above named in the action of Alwin S. Brown as the treasurer of the Socialist Labor Party against the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, the defendants above named were named and sworn to as the parties who undertake the active publication of said newspaper, and who claimed to enjoin the plaintiff from publishing the plaintiff's said paper. In addition to that deponent refers to the answer of said defendants in this action in which the following occurs as a statement on behalf of said defendants, that they admit "that under the authority of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party they did on or about July 15, 1899, edit, print, and publish a newspaper, THE PEOPLE, and that they intend to continue so to do."

Deponent begs leave on the argument of this motion to present to the Court the issues of said newspaper referred to herein, and also the issues thereof published by said defendants to the present time. On said newspaper the name of Henry Kuhn is printed conspicuously as will appear upon inspection.

WHEREFORE deponent prays that said defendants may be punished according to law for their misconduct in defying and disobeying the injunction order of this Court as above set forth, and that a fine sufficient to reimburse the plaintiff of its damages and as provided by the Statute may be imposed upon said defendants for their said misconduct, and the defendants punished therefor as provided by law.

JOHN NAGLE,
Sworn to before me this 6th day of November, 1899.
HOWARD T. COLE,
Notary Public Kings County,
Cert. filed in New York County.

Entertainment & Ball
—OF THE—
Yorkville Agitation Committee
to be held at 414 E. 71st Str. on
Wednesday, Nov. 29th, (Thanksgiving Eve)
To celebrate the victory of the S. L. P. at the
recent election.
Tickets, 10 Cents each. 456

JACOB HERRLICH & BRO.,
Undertakers and Embalmers,
606 9th St., near Avenue A.
Telephone Call: 1173 Spring. 307
BRANCH: 332 E. 86th St.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman
street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)
—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover
street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-
ADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 890 Rich-
mond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
147 East 23rd street, New York City.
(The party's literary agency.)

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Regular meeting, with L. Sanial in
the chair. The financial report for the
week ending Nov. 18th showed receipts
to the amount of \$211.50; expenditures,
\$255.63. The Secretary reported that
Comrade Julian Pierce had arrived
from Washington, D. C., and had taken
charge of the management of the
Labor News Co.

Section St. Louis, Mo., reported the
expulsion of Louis Froelich for treas-
on. The Abendblatt Publishing As-
sociation sent word that H. Simpson has
been elected editor in chief. Approved.
The National Board of Appeals (pro
tem.) sent the following communication:

"Providence, R. I., November 20, 1899.
"At a meeting of the National Board
of Appeals (pro tem.) on the 17th, Cal-
ifornia, claiming that Section Los An-
geles, having convicted Joe Harriman,
one of its members, of treasonable con-
duct, should have expelled him from the
S. L. P., instead of merely suspending
him. From the evidence received it
appeared that Section Los Angeles
had since corrected its action by expell-
ing said Harriman. The N. B. of A.
(pro tem.) therefore decided that the
matter required no decision other than
that it considered the appeal of Com-
rade Boal well taken.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS
(pro tem.)
THOMAS CURRAN,
Secretary.
A number of reports from various
places express extreme satisfaction with
the way the vote in New York City at
the recent election, and the complete
and ignominious rout of the Kangaroos.
JOHN J. KINEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK.
SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—Pro-
ceedings of the General Committee, November
11, 1899, at 528 East 11th Street. Comrades S.
S. Cooper and A. C. Kihn presided. Minutes
of previous meeting adopted as read. Finan-
cial Secretary J. J. Kineally reports that the
applications for admission have not yet been
presented to the Executive Committee. Moved
and carried to have them presented before
this Committee. Eight new members were
admitted. One of them, Henry Clifford, pre-
sented by the 19th A. D., had formerly joined
a Kangaroo organization by mistake.
The Danish organization sends in a com-
munication to the effect that its members de-
sired to dissolve the organization and to join
their respective A. D. organizations, in order
to participate more directly in the Party's
work.

The roll-call and reports of organizations
followed.
Organizer pro tem., R. Katz, calls on sub-
divisions to turn in money for campaign
literature and 16th A. D. tickets.

Comrade E. Siff reports that the Grievance
Committee recommends the expulsion of T.
Luder, of the 26th A. D., and Havidon, 12th
A. D. Concluded in.

Comrade J. Sauter reports for the Enter-
tainment Committee that the money for Ar-
lington Hall tickets is coming in very slowly.
The following organizations have not made any
payments:—New York, 1st, 3d and 5th, 4th, 8th,
8th and 10th, 12th, 15th, 18th, 34d and 35d A.
D's, and Bohemian Branch, Brooklyn: 3d
and 9th Wards, and 5th, 6th, 15th and 20th A. D's.
Others have paid only part of their debt on
this account.

Delegate Kineally from the 34th and 35th A.
D's reports that his organization has adopted
a resolution calling on the General Committee
to regard the Party's organization and to join
Comrades and to enjoin them from using the
name of the S. L. P.
Delegate Deutsch from the 28th A. D. re-
ports that his organization instructed him to
bring up before this Committee the same propo-
sition, and also to take steps to dissolve the
"Volkszeitung" Publishing Association. These
matters were referred to the Executive Com-
mittee.

Adjournment followed.
H. SIMPSON, Sec'y.

Regular meeting of the General Committee
of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held on
Saturday, Nov. 25th, 5 p. m., at 528 E. 11th st.,
New York. Delegates should not fail to attend.
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Election Returns.
(Continued from Page 1.)
5,000 voters did not go to the polls,
the largest number of abstainers on re-
cord.

In Pottstown the S. L. P. State ticket
polled 32 votes.

HINKEL.
ERIE, Nov. 15.—The vote for Erie
County shows an encouraging increase.
Last year we polled 41 votes. This
year Clark received 67; Monroe, 70;
Rommel, 68.

The vote for the local candidates is:
Scheicher, Register..... 67
Uhlmann, Prothonotary..... 62
Mehler, Clerk of Court..... 63
Hirsch, County Commissioner..... 56
Mundhowsky, County Commis-
sioner..... 48
Spittel, Director of the Poor..... 55

F. UHLMANN.
SCRANTON, Nov. 16.—The S. L. P. in-
creased its vote in Lackawanna County
from 141 to 199 votes. The latter figure is
the vote for Clark. The other S. L. P.
candidates polled the following
votes: Munroe, 182; Rommel, 183; Price,
County Commissioner, 226; Allinsky,
County Commissioner, 160; Apostolic,
Auditor, 153; Evans, Auditor, 171.

BETHLEHEM, Nov. 15.—Our vote was:
Bethlehem, 7; West Bethlehem, 3;
South Bethlehem, 11.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The official
count of the vote in Philadelphia gives
the following figures for the S. L. P. State
ticket: Clark, 831; Munroe, 831;
Rommel, 844.

Arbeiter-Zeitung.
The German Organ of the S. L. P.
(Editor, MAX FORKER.)
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
317 Genesee Str., Buffalo, N. Y.
One year, \$2.00. Six months, \$1.00.
Three-months' trial subscription 25 Cts.
Comrades! Do your best to introduce
it among your German friends and ac-
quaintances.

10 carat gold Arm and Hammer Ring...
10 carat gold Scarf Pin...
sterling silver Arm and Hammer Ring...
SUITABLE F. R. PRESENTS
BEAUTIFUL AND DURABLE
Sent, mail prepaid, upon receipt of price.
LABOR NEWS CO., 147 E. 23. st., N. Y. City
On mail orders state exact size of item
wanted.
Orders forwarded through The People office.

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.
H. W. BEADLE, Agent.
79 DUANE ST., NEW YORK
DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.
PRICES LOW. EASY TERMS.
Telephone Call, 1323 Spring.

JULIUS HAMMER.
.. Pharmacist..
264 & 266 RIVINGTON ST.,
OR OF LEWIS ST., NEW YORK

I. Goldman's Printing Office.
Cor. New Chambers & William Sts.
works with Type Setting Machine
German and English.

ECKSTEIN BROS.
5 CIGAR 5
72 AVE. B., New York.
A box of 25 samples sent to any address
the U. S. upon receipt of one Dollar.
Exclusive Territory to Agents.

THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC
—AND—
Treasury of Facts.
HISTORY. ECONOMICS.
SOCIOLOGY. STATISTICS.

Summary of contents:
Part I (Historical)—Socialism in Germany,
Italy, Spain, Belgium, America and
Poland.
Part II (Statistical)—Development of Cap-
italism and Distribution of Wealth in
the United States. The Classes and the
Class Struggle. The Trusts. Progress
of Bankruptcy. Agriculture. Man-
ufactures. Mining. Railroads. Finance.
Strikes and Boycotts. Wages and Profit.
Lectures of Histories of the S. L. P., etc. etc.

LABOR NEWS CO., 147 E. 23. st., N. Y. City
Orders forwarded through The People office.

Trades' & Societies' Calendar.
Standing advertisements of Trades Unions
and other Societies (not exceeding five lines)
will be inserted under this heading hereafter
at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.
Organizations should not lose such an op-
portunity of advertising their places of meet-
ings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE
AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane Street,
Room 96, New York City. General Sec-
retary: William L. Brower. Financial Sec-
retary: Murray. General Executive Com-
mittee: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday eve-
nings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia,
Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every
second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., at
98 Avenue C, New York.
E. SIFF,
362 Canal street, Financial Secretary.
SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The
County Committee representing the Social-
ist Labor Party meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall
of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spring
field avenue, Newark, N. J.
SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Head-
quarters and Free Reading Room, 205 1/2
Main st. Public meetings every Monday
8 p. m. at Foresters' Temple, 129 1/2
1st cor. Spring.
HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters at
324 and 33d A. D., 118 E. 110th st. Business
meetings every Tuesday. Free reading room
open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subscriptions
for this paper received.
MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, CURTIS
1025, D. A. 49, S. T. Meetings every Friday
at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres-
ident; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79
4th st.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 78, S. T. & L. A. meets every second and fourth
Friday at 8 P. M., at 523 E. 11th street,
Secretary K. Wallberg.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR
PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday,
P. M., at Carpenter Hall, 781 Chapel st.
Westville Branch meets every 3d Tuesday at
St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welcome.
PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS
AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 at E. C. &
L. A. Headquarters, 79 East 4th street.
Regular meeting 1st and 3d Mondays,
8 P. M.
SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. meets
second and fourth Sunday of every month at
10 o'clock a. m., at 140 East 57th street. Sub-
scription orders taken for the Scandinavian
Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbeteren.
SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P.,
and 5th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 10th and
3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 28,
S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston street,
Telephone Call, 2221 Spring. Meets every
Thursday, 3 P. M.
WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB,
14th Assembly District. Business meetings
every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock,
the Clubhouse, 523 East 11th street.
Has lectures every Sunday evening, and
ing alley and billiard room open every
evening. Visitors welcome.