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

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## MORALITY

### Concentrated Capital in Private Hands.

#### The Man-Hunt.

Wanamaker, Appearing Before the Industrial Commission to Testify on Department Stores, Sings Their Praises, but Forgets to Furnish Illustrations from his Own Experience—An Observer Tells one of These Experiences.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Yesterday John Wanamaker "testified" before the Industrial Commission on the subject of Trusts and Monopolies in general, and the sub-department of "Department" stores in particular. The burden of his song was that these stores were beneficial, "as they had a substantial economic" and "moral" basis for their existence. He said literally:

It is a natural product evolved from conditions that exist as a result of fixed trade. Cheaper capital, better transportation, more rapid communication, make the modern store possible, natural, and useful; therefore, inevitable. Executive capacity combined with the command of capital funds opportunity in these conditions which are in harmony with the irresistible determination of the producer to meet the consumer directly and through the least resistance. Economy in the expenditure of money, time, and effort measure department store success. Just in proportion as these ends are reached is it popular, powerful, and prosperous.

This testimony should not be forgotten. Least of all should it be misunderstood.

"Executive capacity," we are told, "combined with the command of capital," finds opportunities to bestow this blessing on mankind.

The Socialist knows that concentration of the means of production is "capable" of bestowing blessings on mankind, inasmuch as concentration increases the amount of wealth that is available. But the Socialists emphasize the fact that this benign power of concentration is only a "capability." The Socialist knows and constantly proves the point that such benign "capabilities" are blighted by the private ownership of the concentrated means of production. On the other hand, the Wanamaker-class, when it praises concentration of capital, praises it for the good it accomplishes now, under private ownership.

Now, it so happens that the "morality" of concentration under capitalism, as preached by Wanamaker, can be illustrated by an incident in the concentrating career of Wanamaker himself. It is this:

Some time ago, Wanamaker found it desirable for his moral purposes to "concentrate" unto himself the plant of a certain shoe manufacturer in Philadelphia. This manufacturer happened to be turning out a kind of shoe that got much in vogue: the leather of which the shoe was made being treated in a secret way. The profits made by this manufacturer, Wanamaker thought it was more "moral" for him to make himself; and, having the "executive capacity" combined with the "necessary capital," he proceeded to moralize. He entered into a contract with the manufacturer to pay him \$3 for each pair of shoes, that being \$1 more than the manufacturer formerly got, providing the manufacturer sold the whole output of his factory for one year to him, Wanamaker, alone.

The manufacturer considered this a good business transaction, and made up his mind to sell that year a pile of shoes, a larger pile than ever before, because, altho' he was to sell to no one else than Wanamaker, the contract pledged his customer to buy all that was produced.

The factory was accordingly enlarged, large sums of money being borrowed for that purpose, and the manufacturer set to work to manufacture shoes. This he did with a vim. And, without a murmur, Wanamaker received and paid for the goods.

It is not as compensation for risk run that society permits the capitalist class to amass large fortunes. Individual capitalists run a risk, no doubt, by reason of the competition of other capitalists; but the whole class of capitalists runs no risk whatever. Their property increases as a class, irrespective of bankruptcy and ruin of individuals of that class. The fact remains, therefore, that without gain by exchange, without compensation for risk, and in numberless cases without the slightest social service on their part—with far less social service, indeed, than a Lucullus rendered to Rome—they obtain vastly increased wealth.—From Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism."

Things went on swimmingly—until the expiration of the contract. At the end of the year Wanamaker blandly, and with the innocent, guileless smile of a baby, said "he did not care to renew the contract." The manufacturer did not mind. He calculated very simply this way: "For the term of this last whole year I have been turning out, at the wholesale price of \$3, shoes that I formerly sold at \$2 wholesale; at the \$2 price I made a profit; I can again make a profit at that price; I shall simply return to my \$2 wholesale price." No sooner had he started when he discovered the steel trap into which he had fallen, and before long he was a ruined man.

During the fat year of the contract with Wanamaker, the year when he could sell to no one else, the stock on hand in all the retail stores had been exhausted,—except at Wanamaker's. During that year Wanamaker had all the shoes turned out by that manufacturer carefully stored away, never selling one. At the end of the year his supply was tremendous, and he forthwith put it on his shelves at the retail price of \$2. I. e., \$1 less than he paid for them. By this stroke of "morality" none of the other retail stores, who had to buy wholesale at \$2, could compete with him by now again supplying themselves. Thus with one swoop of the hand, both the manufacturer and the small stores were placed "hors du combat." The notes, etc., coming due, and no sales, the manufacturer went into bankruptcy, and Wanamaker bought him out cheap.

While "morality" is at work grinding down the small capitalist at one end of the line and concentrating wealth, it is simultaneously at work, at the other end of the line, grinding down the workers, and absorbing more wealth into itself.

The Trust in the hands of the capitalist class, is an immoral thing. It is a scourge to the people. It is an eddy into which all others are suctioned, producing misery and distress, on the one hand, and Wanamaker perambulating lumps of hypocrisy, bloated with wealth, on the other.

One evening last week, Mr. Isaac Cowen, of the Machinists' Union, late of Cleveland, gave a lecture on Unionism. Mr. Cowen claims to be a Socialist, and, it must be admitted, he did use the word "Socialism" quite frequently in the course of his address; essentially, though, he is a pure and simpler. The address was positively instructive on things generally. It showed the wisdom of the unregenerated pure and simpler in vehemently opposing Socialism. Mr. Cowen's Socialism was just enough to make his pure and simple look ridiculous, while his pure and simple was ample to queer his Socialism. As a result, his address was a protracted series of contradictions, which did not escape the audience.

Most remarkable of all, in connection with the affair, was the evidence given, by a man in the audience, of the unerring instinct of the pure and simpler. This man, evidently a genius of pure and simple, discounted all the Socialist phrases used by Mr. Cowen, and, all to shreds by his critics, the man rose seeing that Mr. Cowen was being torn and uttered the following golden words: "I agree with Mr. Cowen; we ought to be good to the capitalists, so that they may be good to us.!!!!"

How little the proletariat has to expect from the "intellect" of the ruling class may be judged from the posture struck by ex-Judge John F. Dillon before the problem of ignorance and its accompaniment of vulgarity.

Dillon is considered a bright luminary in the capitalist intellectual world; he was one of the powers of the Greater New York Charter, and is generally taken to be a profound thinker. His attention being called to the low order of men elected to the Municipal Assembly, his intellectual (and, of course, also "religious") friend expressed himself this way:

A stream cannot rise above its source, and the members of the Municipal Assembly, whoever they are, are the choice of the people themselves. They are the result of universal suffrage, and I see no immediate way to improve the character of our local Legislature except the abolition of universal suffrage.

That the abolition, not of suffrage, but of the capitalist system, is the remedy for the evil complained of, of that Dillon has not the remotest idea. And what is more, the bare suggestion of the thought would cause him to flare up.

Modern society has nothing more to expect from its rulers. They are hopelessly blind and intellectually perverse.

It does seem as if there is progress, despite Socialist contention to the contrary. Fifteen years ago the New York "Sun" admitted that there were, at that time, men in New York ready to commit murder for \$2. The other day, that is to say, a man was caught here who committed murder for \$20. As the price of the murderer seems to have jumped up, it would seem that prosperity has struck the poor to a higher degree than the pestiferous Socialists would admit.

## "Before" and "After"

### The Swiftest, Easiest, Neatest, Cleanest Way Against Fraud.

A Capitalist Concern, Which Wishes to Rise on the Wings of Monopoly Issues a Circular that, in Later Years, it Would be Glad to Recall.—In the Meantime the Circular is First-Class Socialist Literature.

PAINESVILLE, O., Dec. 11.—"Before and After Taking" is a quite common label. Every patent medicine, almost, has circulars bearing the inscription, and accompanied with pictures to show the effect of the "taking." I think it is time for a new adaptation of the principles. And I start the ball a-rolling. I now wish to describe another sort of "Before and After." It is the conduct of the capitalist "Before" he is well in the saddle of monopoly, and "After" he feels himself firm therein.

Watchers of the way these capitalists act must have been more than once struck by a certain contradiction in these people's words. One time they maintain that improved machinery displaces nobody; on the contrary, gives work to larger numbers; another time they produce long figures intending to prove their economics, that is to say, displacements of workers. As a rule, however, the latter statement is so involved that the real meaning does not of itself transpire. Now there is an instance that marks a new departure.

We have in this town a certain basket company. It has been changing its plant, buying up land, and otherwise spreading its wings for a fight to monopoly. This concern wants funds. The raising of loans is not always easy or convenient. But highly convenient is the returns from sales of stocks. The funds so collected can be used without their eating you up; moreover there are ways of disposing of individual small stockholders and confiscating their stocks: the stocks of many small holders gathered in, like dry leaves, in this way are quite an item. Accordingly our Painesville basket concern has turned its hand to that. It being now at the stage of "Before" monopoly, it has issued a prospectus in which the following blunt admissions are made:

Where an expert operator formerly produced 300 baskets daily by hand, the same operator, with the machine, with greater ease, now produces 4,000 baskets daily. Hand-made baskets will be thus practically driven out of the market.

Twenty men, by hand, made 6,000 baskets per day.  
Seventeen girls, with machines, average 60,000 baskets per day.

One girl and machine displacing 12 hand operators.  
The concern may or may not verify its monopoly dreams. If it does, then we may soon see here in Painesville a capitalistic Somerset, and the "After" performance will begin. Strikes, boycotts and lock-outs having followed upon the drama of monopoly, the concern will then declare that "all the talk of displacement of labor" is Socialistic rant.

In the meantime, the prospectus may be needed among the workers as a good agitation leaflet for the Socialist Labor Party, and against pure and simple Unionism. Here we have it proven that Socialism is right when it claims that all progress in machinery accrues to the owner of the machine, leaving the working class worse off. The gains that the basket concern expects to make are made by the reduction of the pay-roll.

The ownership and operation of the machinery of production determines who is to be its beneficiary. If the capitalist class owns the machine, that class alone will benefit by it to the detriment of the people. If the people wish to be the beneficiaries of machinery and its ever more improved style, then the people will have to themselves own and operate the machine.

The capitalist class will not hand over its stolen property to the people. The people will have to conquer that. The cleanest, easiest, neatest, swiftest way is to rout the capitalist class at the ballot box with the class-conscious ballot of the Socialist Labor Party.

At the November election the Socialist vote was substantially increased in the wards making up the Ninth Congressional District of New York. This increase was largely due to the persistent and clear-cut revolutionary attitude of the "Daily Abendblatt" (Jewish). The paper is conducted by the Workingmen's Publishing Association, which association has in its constitution a clause that provides that when a man ceases to be a member of the S. L. P. he at once ceases to be a member of the Publishing Association; moreover the paper is under the direct control of the Party. To more thoroughly equip the "Abendblatt" for effective work, the members of the Publishing Association have arranged for a masquerade and civil ball at Grand Central Palace on the evening of December 30. Every Socialist in Greater New York should attend. For particulars see advertisement on fourth page.

All continues quiet on the Potomac. The Court has not yet given a decision upon the police-spy "Volkszeitung" Association's false charges against Party officers.

## Making Experience.

### Socialism Banging Freaks and Frauds in Duluth.

A Debating Club at the "Steel Plant" Offers Opportunities, not to Convert Crook, but to So Completely Expose them as to Render them Harmless—Socialist Propaganda Without Kid Gloves Needed.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 4.—At the "Steel Plant," a suburb of West Superior, there exists a club of workmen who have organized what is known as the "Socialist School" for the study of Socialism. It is already several years old. When first we were called upon to send them a speaker, we found it to be a veritable incubus of confusion, such as only the "Appeal to Reason (!)" can engender. One may, from this, glean a faint idea of what we undertook to undo.

From time to time, through the efforts of the more progressive element in the club, we have been called upon to expound Socialism, which we did with no regard to "fairness" or "tolerance," striking hard upon error, regardless whether we made enemies thereby, never straying from the path of straight labor politics to make a friend. The result was, we always floored our opponents, sometimes "dignified" and "learned," coming out on top every time, with the banner of the S. L. P. proudly waving aloft.

Section Duluth received word that a speaker was desired for Nov. 20th, when the subject: "Does Labor receive a just share of the wealth it creates; if not, why not?" would be discussed. It would be superfluous for me to report the details of the whole discussion, or how they were trounced by a common S. L. P. working man, yet an illustration in the class struggle it is, and will serve as a lesson to many who may chase the moonshine of "fairness" or "tolerance."

There were various speakers, each with an "idea of his own" how to "save Labor." One man went into a long-winded demonstration of all the evils of individual capitalists, and how they water their stocks, and the "poor workingman has to pay for it all!" He showed enough figures on income, percentage, profits, etc., to make the size of the Holy Book fade into nothing. Needless to say, he failed to grasp himself what he was talking about. I showed what nonsense it was for workers to tear each others' hair over stocks and bonds; that it was no affair of theirs only in so far as it was a part of the whole capitalist system,—that one thing cannot be abolished without destroying the whole organism by which Labor is robbed; how the capitalist class, forced to, by the struggle within its own ranks for supremacy, was continually perfecting the capitalist structure to such a point where it must fall of its own perfection, or be taken possession of by the Working Class; pointing out that the class-conscious worker is carefully studying the status of capitalism, preparing his fellow-worker in turn for the knowledge thus obtained to the advancement of the Socialist movement.

When it was my turn, I briefly reviewed the capitalist system of production, in the factory, mine, etc.; how Labor is robbed because of the capitalist class holding possession of the tools of production, which Labor must use to produce the necessities of life. Denied access to the tools, land, etc., (capital), starvation is the inevitable.

The lesson referred to above was furnished by the last speaker, one Joe Konkol, editor of the "Clarion," a paper nearly equal to the size of a postage stamp, otherwise known as a "reform" paper. I never saw the man before, but I did not go "step by step" in sizing him up as a hidden foe from his short speech. He proved to be one of those fellows we Socialists run across so often—namely, a lickspittle. With soft, appealing words, he lauded Socialism to the skies; what a paradise it would be to the workers; how they would be no slaves, no poor, no rich, everybody would have plenty of food, shelter, etc.; no one would want—oh, it would be beautiful "if it could be accomplished";

But how does it come about that the capitalist class succeeds in making profit? How is it that, with neither slaves nor serfs at command, members of this class contrive to pile up wealth to an extent which the greatest slave-owner or the most powerful baron could scarcely reach?—From Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism."

he said he was a "Socialist too," thoroughly agreeing with the Socialists on every point, etc., etc.

Dealing on the class struggle in a general way; using some cases to illustrate, I showed that sentiment in the Labor Movement was the greatest drawback to its success; how the movement was placed in a compromising position by just such sentimentalists, who harp upon being Socialists, but fail to give support to the S. L. P., morally or otherwise; the necessity of a strictly revolutionary party of Labor, if the tools of production and distribution, and the political powers are to be wrenched from the robber class; the necessity of dealing in straight class-conscious labor politics at the ballot box, compromising, fusing with, or giving aid to no other party or individual, that has not in view the abolition of wage slavery and the construction of the Socialist Republic. I showed that the S. L. P. was the only party of labor, and in which labor could place confidence; this faith in the S. L. P. was necessary for a clean movement; this lacking, chaos would begin. Lack of confidence in the S. L. P. on the part of the working class was a lack of confidence in our class itself.

Some corn must have been trodden on. The speech was truly magical. This same "Socialist too" so changed his position as to declare that Socialism would never give to Labor all it produced, he'd guarantee that; that it was "too far distant"; what we wanted was something now, etc. He became so inflated with natural gas as to hint at victory over the S. L. P. arguments. I instantly challenged him to meet Comrade Kriz in public debate. His gas meter dropped with a sickening thud, but he "accepted." We hope to report on the "picnic" next week.

Moral: Whenever you see a non-chaperoned freak, and hear him go into a trance on the beauties of Socialism, and how he is a "good Socialist, too," etc., push him to the corner, make him take one stand or the other, make him toe the mark of the S. L. P. Do this and you will invariably unmask one of the meanest enemies of the working class—a man (?) that would sell his honor, his class, his all, for a mere chance to worship at the shrine of capitalism.

LOUIS DWORSCHAK.

What a low-down mean trick McKinley has played Bryan. While Bryan has been laboriously setting up the props for an anti-trust campaign, McKinley now comes, and, in his message, coolly declares himself against the trusts.

McKinley has learned the trick. It was long ago taught by Hamlet: If your enemy mouths, you rant away as well as he.

In the meantime the question is timely. Which is going the other's way? Is the Democratic party going the Republican party's way, or is the Republican party going the Democratic party's way?

Let the "going our way" fiend answer.

With the regularity of clock-work, application has again been made this year by the railroad companies to extend the time to equip the cars and locomotives with automatic couplers. The extension asked for is again one year.

Of course, the application will be granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and another "labor law" will continue to plague the lives of the labor fakirs.

These capitalist politicians of ours are innocents. What shall one say of this one, for instance: A Mr. Herbert Parsons, being a candidate for Alderman last election in this city, issued a circular in which he recites the numerous beauty spots that dot him all over, one of these being "Judge Advocate on the staff of the First Brigade, N. G. N. Y."

He was, of course, beaten. Occasionally the workers, yet untutored by the Socialists, are guided by a correct instinct.

Take it all in all, not the least significant vote, cast last November, is the one reported elsewhere in this issue as cast in Kentucky—over 600. That vote, an increase, at that, over last year's, cast in the midst of the Goebel-Taylor turmoil in the State, shows well. Such a 600 is a powerful nucleus. With such a nucleus of men, so thoroughly ballasted as not to be taken off their feet by trashy issues, cannot fail to develop powerfully.

Likewise significant is the vote of 69 cast in Haverhill for the S. L. P. There also, and, in a sense, more so than in Kentucky, false issues and cries blew a storm that might well be expected to blow down anything in sight. The S. L. P. square held its ground, however. All honor for the feat. The post is held for the future.

## THE SLUMS.

### An Element to be Guarded Against by Revolution.

#### Natural Traitors.

The Offal and Refuse of Society Readily Join all Movements of a Revolutionary Nature, but only Watchful of the First Possible Opportunity to Betray Such Movements—Capitalism Needs this Offal and Vice Versa.

However numerous the menial class may be in all its ramifications, it is not now, and was not even in the luxuriant days of the declining Roman empire, capacious enough to absorb the whole proletariat class. The steady displacement of labor by the perfection of machinery, the concentration of capital, and a score of other causes, all of them the results of the development of capitalism, increase the number of the propertyless people immeasurably faster than they can be taken up by the class of the menials. To these masses, whether they consist of able-bodied men and women, or children, old people, the crippled and infirm, unable to work, there is nothing left but to beg, steal or prostitute themselves. The alternative forced upon these is either to perish or to throw overboard all sense of shame, honor, and self-respect. They could prolong their existence only by giving precedence to their own personal and immediate wants rather than to their regard for their own reputation. That such a condition cannot but exercise the most demoralizing and corrupting influence is self-evident.

Furthermore, the effect of this corrupting influence is all the more intensified by the circumstance that the unemployed poor are utterly superfluous in the existing social order; that, not only does it not need them, but, on the contrary, it would be relieved of an undesirable burden by their extinction. Whatever class is superfluous, whatever class has no necessary functions to fulfill, must perish; this is a law that applies both to the high and the low.

Beggars cannot even indulge in the self-deception that they are necessary to the social system; they have no recollection of a time when their class rendered any assistance to society. They are only tolerated. Humility is, consequently, the first duty of the beggar, and is the highest virtue of the poor. Like the menials, this class of the proletariat also is servile towards the powerful; it ekes out its existence from the bones thrown at it by the rich, how could it want to abolish them! Furthermore, beggars are not themselves exploited; the higher the degree of exploitation is carried against the workmen, and the larger the incomes of the rich, all the more have the beggars to expect. Like the menial class, they are partakers of the fruits of exploitation; what could move them to put an end to that system? When William M. Tweed, the shining star of Tammany twenty years ago, was unmasked and brought to justice for his wholesale plunder of the public treasury, it was this class among the population of New York City that stuck to him fastest; he had been a generous almoner to it; nor has the character of Tammany's "following" materially changed since then.

This division of the proletariat constitutes, strictly speaking, the slums; never yet has it shown the least spontaneity of spirit for resistance against the system of exploitation. But neither is it a bulwark of the present system. Cowardly and unprincipled, it readily leaves in the lurch those whose aims it has taken so soon as wealth and power have slipped from their hands. This class has never taken the lead in any revolutionary movement; but it has always been found on hand, during social disturbances, ready to fish in troubled waters. Occasionally it has given the last kick to a falling class; as a rule, however, it has satisfied itself with exploiting and corrupting every revolution that has broken out, and to be ready to betray it at the earliest opportunity.

The capitalist system of production has given strong increment to the slums; it steadily sends to them fresh recruits; in the large centres of industry it constitutes a considerable portion of the population.

The American capitalists are starting early in Puerto Rico. There is a municipal election in progress on the island, under the supervision of our military authorities. Now, what are the qualifications for the office? Honor? Decency? No; that is not what we want therefor.

To be eligible to office in Porto Rico, under the Democratic-Republican superintendence of the United States, a man must be a tax-payer of the first and second magnitude. As the workmen are too poor to have anything to pay taxes on they are disqualified from holding office.

Supply and demand affect value and price locally and temporarily only. Underneath the ups and downs thus occasioned, the law of measurement of value in exchange by the quantity of simple abstract necessary social human labor works steadily on.—From Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism."

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Socialist Vote. Includes data for 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, and 1898.

The child comes into the world like a new coin with the stamp of God upon it; and in like manner as misers sweat down sovereigns by hustling them in a bag to get gold dust out of them, so is the poor man's child hustled and sweated down in this bag of society to get wealth out of it.

MASSEY.



NO IDOLATRY.

Not the least significant of the positions that the Socialist Labor Party stormed last election day, enabling it to deploy its ranks all along the logical line of battle in the class struggle of America, is that it unqualifiedly frowns down upon IDOLATRY.

If any one thing more than any other is the distinguishing mark of the Socialist, that thing is veneration for FACTS. "Sentiment," "partialities," "leanings" always have a tendency to rear up against fact.

The idolater is a weak being, as needs must be he who stands not upon facts. He is like a feather in the wind, blown hither or thither. In his weakness, he becomes a dupe.

Such an idol in this country is the word "Unionism"; and the idolatry, connected with the term, lies shattered behind the triumphant hosts of the Socialist Labor Party since last November 7.

"Unions," "Unionism,"—these are not words or things to be taken as current coin; least of all are they words to bow down and worship. Noble as the "Union" is, when it is a Union, so hideous and ignoble is the thing when it is a masked counterfeit.

Time was, when still too tender of heart, which is the same as saying, too inexperienced in mind, the Socialist Labor Party was regularly made the victim of the "Union Idolatry."

No sane man will hold that any or every twenty dollar gold piece put into his hand is genuine; the coin is struck against a hard substance; if the ring is false, it is rejected.

With the idol of the word "Unionism" shattered behind the Party, there lie a number of other idol-fragments connected with the same. The Party now stands erect upon its feet, unterrified by any ghosts or ghost stories, serene before any "names" that may be hurled at it.

SHADOWS CAST AHEAD.

The news of the Movement that has of late been coming from Europe is far from reassuring for the European proletariat: the shadows it casts ahead of it are those of fresh Commune disasters. On top of the cumulative evidences of so strong an injection of bourgeois radicalism in the Social Democracy of Germany, that the Party's recent Congress in Hanover failed to take the only stand called for by the insult hurled at it by Bernstein (one of its own members), who pronounced it a "bourgeois reform" party, cloaked in "revolutionary declamation," and summoned it to "dare appear what it really is"; on top of the decision of this year's Spanish Socialist Labor Party's Congress in Madrid to abandon the programme adopted in Barcelona, and henceforth fuse with the republican and federalist bourgeois reform parties;—on top of this all comes the demonstration, held in Paris on the occasion of the inauguration of Dalou's gigantic monument on the Place de la Nation, representing the triumph of the Republic. It is estimated that not less than two hundred thousand persons composed the revolutionary division of the manifestation; but that gigantic mass—a power, if intellectually united,—gave the picture of impotence: it was rent in fragments by the diametrically opposed motives that it carried, and the cries that went up from its ranks.

Whatever expectations may be entertained here of a peaceful solution of the Social Question, no such expectation is warranted in Europe. The nature of the Governments there and traditional conditions place that out of all question. The gathering social storm, gathering in dark clouds above the horizon of all capitalistic nations, may here, possibly, be peacefully dissipated, thanks to the still prevailing democratic-republican forms and political habits. But, at any rate, should the worst come to the worst here, the stiff and steady lightning-rod of the Socialist Labor Party will be potent to capture the lightning, and safely pocket the bolt.

Democratic phantasia and bourgeois navel-strings is the worst combination to cope with the approaching Social Shock; the former heats, the other irritates the brains of Rage. Divergence, instead of convergence of thought is the result. What otherwise would be an Army becomes a Mob—with Catastrophe for its share.

THE pregnant feature of the Commune was that it became headless the moment Thiers caught its only head.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Not a little, and probably much, is to be inferred from this passage, found in the Columbus, O., "Press-Post."

Mr. Cowles, who managed Toledo Jones' campaign this fall, came back from Toledo to resume work at his old position as guard in the Ohio Penitentiary.

The war in the Transvaal is eliciting excellent satire from the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic," the organ of the Irish Socialist Republican Party. Here is one:

According to the "Irish Times" the British in South Africa are "holding their own." I am glad to hear it. If they keep on holding their own it might lead them no time to steal what belongs to other people.

Of course, not having been a canteen sergeant in the Dublin Fusiliers I cannot, like Nunquam of the London "Clarion" lay claim to a sleep in a room at a millitiaman's I yet to much military knowledge, but, (having known a thing or two.

A harlot wallowing in harlotry, yet preaching chastity; a thief rolling in stolen wealth, yet exalting probity; a hypocrite inhaling the fumes of his hypocrisy, yet declaiming upon the beauty of truth;—none of these is, nor are all put together, more nauseatingly repulsive as is the New York "Evening Post," organ of the "rifle diet for the workman," commenting upon the present wars and prosperity in the following sanctimonious language:

The lean years will follow the fat. Amid all the flaunting banners of modern civilization, it knows that the red flag lurks just around the corner. Crop failures or industrial disturbances may at any moment launch upon us an army of the unemployed and unfed. And be sure that they will practice in those pinching times the gospel our lives have been preaching to them in these prosperous times. Can we then turn about and bid them be patient and moderate, when we have been setting them the example of headlong and unwhisking greed? Can we as a class consider the public good, when we have been neglecting it for the sake of private gain? Can we appeal, against their passions, to courts and legislature and army, all which we have utilized, or allowed to be debased, to gratify our passions? These are questions, which make, to the attentive ear, the prosperous earth sound hollow under our tread.

Manila journalism is contributing early, and more than its mite, to the elucidation of matters that, it seems are closely connected with the Social Question.

Referring to a "contemporary," that evidently is not subsidized by the McKinley administration, and has been calmly publishing the facts in the case, the Manila "Freedom" (mark the name) says:

That sheet has hesitated at nothing contemptible and devilish. It takes around in the corner and fills of raised, intelligent, purple headed criticisms of the Administration. It is the scurviest, scabbiest, meanest, most untruthful and dishonorable rag.

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen," speaking for Messrs. Hayes and Bandlow, and a few other fakir-freaks, "cannot see why the Cleveland Socialists (read "Messrs. Hayes, Bandlow and a few other fakir-freaks") should not unite with the Social Democrats," of that town, "and form a strong organization."

Neither could any one else see why the two Cleveland sets should not unite: they are both crows of one nest, hatched out of eggs laid by the identical crew of "Get There," into the identical nest of "Corrupt Vain-glorious Ignorance."

What no one else can see, however, is that the union of the two sets would produce "a strong organization." Surely on the economic-political range, the laws of plain arithmetic are not reversed: 0 + 0 will everywhere produce naught but 0.

The Springfield, Mass., "Republican" is now, after election, helping to do what the Haverhill, Mass., "Gazette" started to do before election, to wit, enlighten the people upon the fact that Deb Democracy is Socialism in phrase only. Says the "Republican," quoting a Republican leader of its town:

The only way for us to do now will be to adopt some of the best of the Socialist ideas, just as we have been ready to "lift" Democratic ideas that the voters were ready to accept.

This certainly is putting the case clear; it is even an improvement on the "Gazette." The party of Idaho and Hazleton butcheries never found any difficulty in "lifting" ideas from the party of Buffalo and Chicago outrages. Of course not. And it correctly concludes that Debs Democracy ideas can be "lifted" with equal safety.

The clown of capitalist society—the humorist or jokist—has recently exposed, through the columns of the Chicago, Ill., "News," one of the commonest false pretences of the capitalist swindler-upstarts. It is the commonest thing to hear the apologists of capitalist swindle to say: "Mr. So-and-So failed early in life, that is true; it is also true that he is now rich; and it is likewise true that he got his start (his capital) through a failure. But that is no prerty that he is a dishonest man. Thirty years later, he returned to his creditors every cent that he owed them." The "News" jokist disposes of the case in this wise:

I am glad there are a few honest people left. Two years ago I sent a boy around the corner to buy a postal card. I have never seen the boy to this day. "You don't call that boy honest?" "Yes, sir! This morning I received a postal card with this on the back: 'Dear Sir: Here is your postal. I started in business with the penny you gave me and have prospered.'"

THE DAILY PEOPLE is greatly, pre-occupying the minds of the city politico-economic crooks. They are all burning 4-inch candles to their Patron Saint—Saint Crookus—, that the undertaking may fail.

We don't know whether there is any wisdom in burning candles to Saint Crookus; certain, however, it is that there is a good deal of sense displayed by these gentlemen in being filled with a holy horror—under the circumstances.

Congressman-elect, Roberts from Utah, has a poor chance of being allowed to take his seat in Congress. Congress is the lackey of the capitalist concerns interested in expanding the nation over the Philippines, so as to acquire at one full swoop a goodly supply of cheap labor. In order to succeed, they have found it advantageous to hug to their "sanctity and purity of the home" hearts a polygamous Sultan on the Islands. Something must be done at this end of the line by the "sanctity and purity of the home" brigade of hypocrites to conceal their conduct in the Philippines.

There is mourning just now in the camp of the "Volkszeitung" property-holders. The Franklyn Syndicate swindle played it upon them. Like regular property sharks, many of them bit at the bait—520 per cent. a year—and lost their whole deposit. Worst of all, for them, some of them were even in the employ of Miller to rope in their fellows. These agents are now very unpopular.—All around a complete picture.

The Harper Bros. publishing firm has gone into new hands, virtually. The first thing done, by the new administration was to save \$120,000 a year in expenses."

This sum is, of course, taken out of the hide of employees, whose salaries have been reduced.

Thus these dependents are made to pay for the Seeley dinners of Mr. Horatio D. Harper, and his other extravagances.

Now that the DAILY PEOPLE is an assured fact, everything that can contribute to its success should be pushed. The Workmen's Publishing Association (publishers of the "Abendblatt") have agreed to turn over to the Party their entire plant to be used in publishing the DAILY PEOPLE. The plant includes a Hoe perfecting press, capable of printing 20,000 papers an hour. At this time, then, a benefit for the Workmen's Publishing Association is a benefit to the DAILY PEOPLE. So let your friends know that you have an engagement at the Grand Central Palace for Saturday evening, December 30th.

A CRACK AT STUPIDITY.

A Word About the Value Theory of Capitalist Professors.

What is Value, and how is Value determined are questions that have been glibly and hypocritically answered by every "professor" of political economy and every politician with which modern society is cursed. A century ago they put it thus:

Value is determined by the law of supply and demand. If there is an abundance of wheat, the value of wheat falls. If there is a dearth of wheat, the value of wheat rises.

A couple of years ago the majestic Bryan flung his raven locks to the breeze and tried to tickle the chaotic fancies of the bankrupt farmers by singing the same song. He put it thus:

A dollar has value. Decrease the number of dollars and you increase the value of each dollar; increase the number of dollars, and you decrease the value of each dollar.

It remained for Karl Marx to fling defiance to the whole world of the bourgeoisie by laying down the following proposition, which can be found on page four of "Capital":

We see, then, that that which determines the magnitude of the value of an article is the amount of labor socially necessary, or the labor time socially necessary, for its production.

It is not exactly certain just whom Marx meant when he used the pronoun "we," but the supposition is that he included all reasoning beings—to the exclusion of all others. There are those, however, who class themselves as "reasonable beings," but yet are unable clearly to grasp Marx's analysis of value; and the reason is this: They have been used to studying the A. B. C's of everything first; they have proceeded from the easy to the difficult. In "Capital," Marx wisely reverses the process; he begins with the difficult and ends with the easy. And the man who gets through the first few chapters of the book can go through the remaining chapters on an automobile. If he doesn't get through with those first few chapters, he might as well not get through with any of the others at all. He is useless.

"Economics of Socialism." A short time ago H. M. Hyndman, of London, was requested to deliver a series of lectures on Marx's "Capital," with a view to aiding the student in getting a clear grasp of Marxism. He delivered seven lectures. They have since been published in book form, with the title "The Economics of Socialism." The keynote to the volume is expressed by the author as follows:

The thorough knowledge and understanding of what the word Value means is essential to any fruitful examination of the capitalist system of production. Having arrived at a clear conception of what Value is, and the measure of such Value, we are in a position to go farther and examine how riches are accumulated, and whence they are derived in our existing society, where the capitalist system of production prevails.

Hyndman begins his book with a careful survey of the methods of production that have lived and died from savagery to civilization. The following chapter-titles give an idea of the scope of the work:

- 1. Methods of Production. 2. Value. 3. Surplus Value. 4. Circulation of Commodities. 5. Industrial Crises. 6. Rent, Interest and Profit. 7. The Final Utility of Final Utility.

The chapter on "Rent, Interest, and Profit" is exceedingly valuable just now when the reactionists are attempting to scuttle Socialism by attempting to persuade Socialists to go to the rescue of the little business man, and to emasculate the revolutionary principle of the Movement by howling for "reforms." It shows how the land-capitalist, the money-capitalist, and the machinery-capitalist are all sucking the life blood of the working class, and that it makes no difference to the working class which little bunch of capitalists gets the biggest share of the blood.

"Economics of Socialism" is a trustworthy introduction to the whole range of fact and theory of the Socialist movement. It should be read by every student and mastered by every Socialist.

Price, handsomely bound in cloth, \$1.20.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 147 E. 23d Street, New York City.

Read the Veil.

By Stanislaus Cullen, Spokane, Wash.

Instead of the religion of Jesus Christ the church to-day preaches the religion of Capital; its creed, "Keep the working masses submissive to the privileged class."

Nowadays a man, while pretending to lift the veil that obscures man's vision, really holds down the veil—John Hossack.

The Southern plunderer is veiling his purpose and so is his northern compeer. Read the veil.—Daniel De Leon.

Read the veil that blinds the worker; tear the mask from off the face.

Of the murderous robber system that degrades our time and race.

Turn truth's searchlight on the scoundrels who, with holy cant and guile, Seek to hide its savage horrors; seek to gloss this system vile.

Make it clear to every worker that the atheist Are twin brothers leagued against us, are partakers of the feast.

When they side with our exploiters, when they battle for the Beast.

Read the veil of racial hatred; proletarian look and learn That the capitalist cares for color only when He has phrases fine and thrilling that he marshals when he needs:

"The supremacy of white men" is but cant—the wage slave bleeds.

"Nigger" merely stands for laborer; in our eyes he casts that mote While he robs the black and white slave of the sacred right to vote.

He would give the lie to Lincoln; make a farce of what Abe wrote.

Read the veil and show the capitalist in control of church and State. Press and party do his bidding: "Now and ever make them hate.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM—What do you look at me so reproachfully for?

BROTHER JONATHAN (looking sad and still more reproachfully)—Ask your own conscience, it must surely smite you.

U. S. (hilariously striking his breast)—No "smite" here! It is peaceful and happy, like that of the distinguished cherubs who polish up the golden harps of the angels in heaven.

B. J.—Look at your shoes!

U. S.—What's the matter with them? Are there any flies on them? Don't they shine bright?

B. J. (satirically)—They do shine bright.

U. S.—Man, what's the matter with you? Out with it!

B. J.—I shall out with it. You know I am poor.

U. S.—I do; do you blame me?

B. J.—You know I need every penny I can get.

U. S.—I do; and so do I need every penny.

B. J.—You used to come to me regularly twice a week, and have me shine your boots. For three weeks you haven't patronized me and I notice that during that time your boots looked as if they were shined six times a week instead of once.

U. S.—So they are.

B. J.—Is that right of you; to withdraw your custom from me and take it to someone else?

U. S.—Oh! Now I catch on.

B. J.—I ask you is that right that you pay some other bootblack and give me the slip?

U. S.—Didn't you say you needed every penny you can get?

B. J.—That's just it.

U. S.—And won't you admit I need every penny I can save?

B. J.—Sure! I would not complain if your shoes remained unpolished, but you are getting more shines now than ever; so you are now spending more than ever.

U. S.—There's where you are off.

B. J.—Do you mean to tell me you don't have your shoes shined now more frequently than when you used to patronize me?

U. S.—I don't mean to tell you that. On the contrary, I told you I now get them shined six days in the week.

B. J.—That's fully three times more than when I used to shine them for you.

U. S.—Correct!

B. J.—Now, why this bantering? You need every penny you can save. That's true; go ahead and save. But if you now indulge in six shines a week to your two shines formerly, you now spend three times as much with the bootblacks as you spent with me. And that's wrong.

U. S.—If I spent more with others than I did with you, or even if I dropped you and spent as much with others as I did with you, you might have cause to complain. But I don't, and you have no one to blame but yourself for your stupidity.

B. J.—My stupidity? You now pay less for six shines than formerly you paid me for two?

U. S.—That's just it.

B. J.—You used to pay me a nickel for a shine, that was 10 cents a week, and you mean to tell me you get six shines for less?

U. S.—Just so! Nothing is less than 10 cents. I now get, at a first-class shiner, as you must admit by the looks of these shoes, six shines for nothing.

B. J. (shocked)—For NOTHING!!!!

U. S. (cool as a cucumber)—For nothing.

B. J. looks amazed.

U. S.—Let me explain this thing to you.

B. J.—Do, if you please, I implore you.

U. S.—Do you remember the talk I had with you some time ago, showing you that the concentration of capital was inevitably throwing more and more men out of work and grinding down out of their independence more and more small, independent concerns, like yours, for instance?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—I told you how this development was leading us to the point where the masses would be paupers, and a few would be lords?

B. J.—Yes, but that's nonsense.

U. S.—That's just what you said. Now, then, the place where I bought these shoes keeps six bootblacks in its store, and if you buy shoes there you are requested to have free shines in the store, and you are entitled to all the shines you want. See? Have you been displaced by the machine, or haven't you, eh?

B. J.—Free shines! U. S.—In the competition going on between capitalist and capitalist they underleg each other. A way of under-selling is to give away something. The large shoe stores give away shines, in this way they take away the trade of smaller concerns, and also the trade of such cockroaches as you. As the process of concentration tends to reduce the wealth of most people, most people feel compelled to be very saving. That's my case. I now save in shine and am better shined. And people like you, who believe we Socialists talk nonsense, will have sense knocked into their heads only in proportion as they are made to suffer.

U. S.—I hope you do now understand it. And I hope you will stop being the fool you have hitherto been of allowing the old party politicians to fill your head full of chaff; that you will join the Socialist Labor Party; and that you will with the rest of us try to overthrow the system of capitalism that impoverishes all of us, and place the tools of production and the land in the people's hands.

Election Returns.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 9.—The result of the official canvass of the vote of the State of Kentucky has been announced to-day. The S. L. P. vote is more satisfactory than might have been expected, in view of the extraordinary pressure of the contest between the two capitalist parties. The candidates on the S. L. P. State ticket are credited with the following votes:

Table listing election results for Kentucky candidates including Schmutz, Delaney, Palmer, Caldwell, O'Hearn, Allen, Anderson, Ballard, Barren, Bell, Boone, Bourbon, Boyd, Breckinridge, Caldwell, Calloway, Campbell, Carter, Christian, Clark, Clay, Crittenden, Cumberland, Daviss, Edmonson, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Franklin, Fulton, Garrard, Grant, Graves, Grayson, Green, Greenup, Harrison, Henderson, Hickman, Hopkins, Jefferson, Jessamine, Kenton, Laurel, Lawrence, Lincoln, Livingston, Logan, Madison, Mason, McCracken, Meade, Mercer, Montgomery, Pendleton, Powell, Pulaski, Robertson, Rockcastle, Rowan, Shelby, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Trimble, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Whitley.

Total From 50 out of 119 counties, no S. L. P. votes are reported.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—The official count shows that the S. L. P. candidate for Governor, J. A. Ruger, polled 420 votes in the State of Maryland at the last election.

MASSACHUSETTS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 6.—The vote cast for the S. L. P. candidates at the municipal election, held here yesterday, was as follows:

Table listing election results for Massachusetts candidates including Lawson, Hennessy, Howard, Worster, Fulton, Holland, Morin.

Canada.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 9.—The Socialist Labor Party of Toronto will nominate 5 candidates at the ensuing municipal election (Jan. 1).

FOR ALDERMEN.

- Ward 1—Chas. C. Woodley. 2—Wm. Thompson. 3—Herbert S. James. 4—Thos. Roberts. 5—Daniel Hedley.

Last year we had 706 votes. This year we expect to have a large increase in spite of "prosperity."

Keep an eye on your wrapper. When your subscription expires, renew it. It will prevent interruption in the delivery of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

Report of National Organizer, Thomas A. Hickey.

The Socialist Labor Party Movement is a movement of the working class, it is run by the working class, for the working class, and all other honest citizens are admitted on the side.

Knowing this, we also know that whenever our movement in any State, county, or section falls into other hands than those of the proletariat, confusion abounds, freakishness runs riot, corruption stalks supreme, the craze of disapproval decorates the movement, and weeping willows are the symbol of the day.

It was even so in California. When the elements of progress and reaction met on July 10, the crack of the club on the heads of the Tammany heeled was heard throughout the nation; and California shivered from San Diego to the Oregon line. Built on the sands of sentiment, the crazy structure commenced to sag, the men who read the "Repeal of Reason" were plunged in wild despair, the Christian Scientists felt it was a manifestation of Mrs. Mary Eddy's power, the Vegetarians made a vicarious atonement of a porterhouse steak to help them find where they were at, the "religious" sections (fact) got out their Bibles to see if there was anything in Revelations that warranted the row; the briefless shysters who were in our movement for the purpose of fishing in the muddy waters felt that this was their chance, so they read the constitution for the first time, and speedily demonstrated to the frightened freaks that the National Executive Committee broke the constitution 76 times, and if they did not, they ought to anyhow.

The Debsy Jews and their enemy, the "Tageblatt German," formed a coalition, with the sole expressed hope of making the "Tageblatt" and the "Yiddish Vorwaerts" the official organs of the S. L. P. Benham chuckled at the invading prospects of plunder that would arise from the row. Wilkins climbed on the fence with a copy of the subscription list of the "Class Bubble" in his hands, prepared to jump wherever his nose listed; Harriman stopped in the middle of an extremely interesting article on "the pies my sainted mother used to make," and an earnest recital of the strings of bologna sausages, which Miss Kilfoycok presented him with, all to be published in the next "Class Bubble," then he headed his privately owned van for Frisco, to consult with the Debsocrats, like Liess and Andre; while over all the din could be heard Edlin's shrill voice, shrieking: "Dis vos a row between the Jews and the Germans and the Irish-Americans; give us a convention, and all vos well." Confusion worse confounded was the order of the day.

In the midst of this storm another sound was heard. It was the rallying of the stalwarts who read our national organ, THE PEOPLE. For a moment they were thrown off their feet, but they quickly recovered, fired back the bogus, and demanded the straight stuff as of yore. Their hard hearts did not melt at the sufferings of poor Ruby Rochfort; their movement was a serious thing to them; they were organizing a revolution and they knew it. They were not in the S. L. P. to while away an idle hour in metaphysical discussion of the "whence-ness of the thussness of the now." Mary Eddy might be embalmed in Boston haked beans for all they cared. This they knew, and stood for: that the national convention laid down a certain line of policy in '96; the National Executive Committee carried out that policy unwaveringly, the Kangs sought to overthrow it in a treasonable way, the Kangs must be smashed, and they were. When I reached Los Angeles from Utah on August 17, I found our Comrades very much perturbed about the vote on the National Executive Committee resolutions. Two of the four organized Wards had voted dead against the National Executive Committee—24 to 2. These two wards were known as the "silk stocking" Wards. The membership was made up of Christian Scientists, divine and profane healers, Mormon ministers, real estate sharks, and shyster lawyers—old women of both sexes all of them; a motley crew who were in the S. L. P., and they did not know why and could not understand, but they were against the National Executive Committee on general principles, anyhow.

We called a meeting for members only. It lasted from 8 p. m. until the small hours of the morning, and ended by the breaks throwing up their hands in wild despair, admitting they knew not where they were at, and promising to go back to their wards, rescind their vote for the Slob, and vote straight for the National Executive Committee. They did so, and remained straight for 22 days; but Harriman came along and talked to them; then they rescinded their former vote that had rescinded their original vote, and they voted once more for the Slob. Like the sow that washed clean, they returned to their wallow. Since then they have been reading the "bogus," God knows what condition their minds must be in now. But that matters nothing. The majority of working-men remained straight, and with them Los Angeles.

After visiting San Diego, San Bernardino, and San Jose, I came to San Francisco, where the battle of California was fought.

The row and my visit combined threw the crooks in our movement into a paroxysm of fear. They dreaded the exposure that was bound to come. For years they plied their trade of political and other crookedness, without fear, relying on a foolish notion, now discarded, amongst our Comrades, that a man's private life has nothing to do with the movement. The Socialist can be as tolerant of the small peccadilloes of life as any man. We do not expect that each woman shall wear the vestal veil, or that the men will be all be-vegins. We do not denounce the man who looks on the beer when it foams, or brand, as a criminal the fellow who does not break his neck to repay a borrowed \$5.00 bill, but his horn gamblers and self-confessed crooks of the Benham type, Libertines and worse than that of the Boston of Cincinnati, and Barnes of the Harriman type,—these will not and cannot stay in our movement without

instant exposure. But of that more anon.

To offset the results of my visit, a secret meeting was called by Edlin. Whom did he call to that meeting? Herein is a joke that shows the idiocy of this typical Debsy Jew. When the "Bogus" reached Frisco, Edlin said: "This is a fight between the Irish and the Americans, on the one hand, and the Jews and the Germans on the other. Believing this, Edlin, the Jew, calls a secret meeting to help him in his fight. Whom does he invite? Four American lawyers, one American architect, one American printer, and one American editor. The only German that shows up is thrown out, and a Jewish Comrade and his wife, who were present, attack Edlin in a most vigorous fashion.

At this secret meeting the constitution is read over and dissected by the "legal lights"; a resolution is drawn up recognizing the Slob; a special meeting of the Central Committee is decided on to take place 24 hours after my arrival, so that the Section can be put on record before I can explain the situation to the Comrades; they were afraid of a repetition of Los Angeles.

Everything was cut and dried. Benham was decided on for chairman; Edlin was to introduce the resolution; Harriman was to invite me to speak first, and he was to reply. Each was to get a half hour. I was not to have any reply. Finally his side was to be published in the "Class Struggle," our side to be kept out.

On the night appointed I went to the meeting with Kingsley, of San Jose. Kingsley started the row by exposing their secret meeting, and pointed out that, as they presumed to put the National Executive Committee on trial, and as I was the counsel for the defendant, what a piece of fraud it was for the four lawyers who prepared this conspiracy to ask the counsel for the defense to speak first. A long wrangle ensued. I got the floor and said that inasmuch as any who voted for such a traitorous resolution would put himself outside of the Party, it was immaterial who spoke first. I then spoke for 30 minutes, showed up the "Volkszeitung," and warned them of their fate if they voted for the resolution. Then Harriman spoke, and based his argument on the "Board of Appeals." As, according to Section 1, Article 4, the Board of Appeals is not allowed to have anything to do with the case, of course, his whole position fell to the ground when that clause (Article 1, Section 4) was pointed out. Knowing that some of the honest Comrades might be influenced by Harriman's specious argument, I challenged him to meet me in debate next night; he accepted. The vote was then taken, and stood 13 to 11 to recognize the Slob.

The next night Harriman and I met in debate in the Labor Bureau large hall before the members of the Section. I opened for 45 minutes, and asked him the following questions:

1st. Is it not a fact that up to July 10 the National Executive Committee lived strictly up to the letter of the constitution? 2nd. Is it not a fact that the National Executive Committee carried out the Party policy as laid down in the National Convention? 3rd. Is it not a fact that the editors of our official organs, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts," up to July 10, carried out the Party policy, as instructed by the convention and general vote? 4th. Is it not a fact that the meeting that sought to depose the National Executive Committee and the National Secretary and Party editors was an illegally called one.

5th. Even if the meeting was legally called, it was only a meeting of Section New York. Therefore, they could not depose, even if every member of Section New York was present, as the constitution says: "All Sections may depose," there being 9 Sections, with 9 separate charters, one could not do the work of nine.

6th. The constitution, Article 1 Section 1, says: "Any member of the National Executive Committee may be suspended for neglect of duty." Is it not a fact that you cannot point to one matter in which a neglect of duty occurred? 7th. Is it not a fact that the ruling power in the Socialist Labor Party in this and every other country is the general vote; this being so, what became of the vote cast by Section Frisco (79 to 1) to have the Party own its own press. It being counted by the National Executive Committee and cancelled by the Slob, how can you recognize 7 "Volkszeitung" bullies who commit the crime of putting themselves above the general vote?

8th. Is it not a fact that the chief duty of the National Executive Committee in all countries is that of carrying out the Party's policy? This being admitted, have not the Slob put themselves outside the pale of the Socialist movement when they denounced the Party policy, while claiming to be the National Executive Committee?

9th. Finally, having called a meeting illegally, having attacked our National headquarters and our National Officers like midnight assassins, and being assisted in the outbreak by Tammany heeled, having slapped our Comrades in the face by cancelling our general vote, having denounced the Party policy, having committed all these crimes, do they not stand before the S. L. P. as men who suspended themselves, leaving the National Executive Committee with no other course to pursue than to recognize that suspension and make it official?

Harriman was in trouble right here. His "Board of Appeals" position tumbled over his head; he stood in the ruins of his previous night's argument, helplessly floundered around, not answering one question, but making all sorts of silly charges. "Why did De Leon send his hired man here?" "Why, to disrupt our Movement." "De Leon is jealous of us." "He wants to see the California movement broken because he can't control it." "He is a tyrant and a boss. It is his rule or ruin with him." "Why does Hickey try to take my scalp? Because his boss wants it"; and so on, and so on, abusing, threatening, foaming at the mouth, but not one word of argument, not one attempt to answer the nine questions asked him. Harriman was a dead cock in the pit, a terrible warning to would-be Kangaroses.

So the row raged. The "Frisco edition of the 'Volkszeitung,'" the "Tageblatt," stay in our movement without

AUSTRALIA MOVING.

The Beginnings of and Work for a Socialist Labor Party.

Slowly,—very slowly, owing to the frequent attempts at "short cuts across lots" in the past,—yet steadily, there is a class-conscious political party of the working class rising in Australia. The Sydney, Aus., "People," writing on the subject, under the caption: "A Labor Party; It's Work and It's Methods," presents this well-digested argument, together with some interesting information:

"Politics is that branch of civil government that treats of the administration of public affairs. A political organization is an organization whose object is to get control of the machinery of government, in order that the members of that organization may put into law the ideas that the organization holds.

"A labor party should be a political organization seeking to control the machinery of government in order that that machinery may be run and all the powers of government used to support and advance the interests of the working class. A labor party should have other reasons to show for its existence. The Socialist sees that the present system of capitalist production is the direct cause of the indiscriminate wealth and luxury of the capitalist class and their parasites on the one hand, and that it is likewise the direct cause of the abject poverty and pitiful destitution of the working class on the other hand. Furthermore, the Socialist proves that the cure for these evils will be found in the Socialist system of production, by which is meant a system of production under which the means of production shall be owned by all the people, and under which every able-bodied man shall do his equitable share of the labor necessary to feed, clothe and educate all the people.

"A labor party, then, should be a political organization, whose members are doing all they can to bring about such a social revolution that the socialist system of production shall be in operation instead of the capitalist system of production. Naturally, the work of such a labor party should be:

"1. To show the working class and all other honest citizens that politicians who uphold existing conditions use the machinery of Government to oppress and exploit the working class.

"2. To show the working class and all other honest citizens that with its present numerical majority, the working-class can, by acting as a class-conscious body, get control of the machinery of government, and then use that machinery of government to protect themselves from the exploitation of the capitalist class.

"3. To show the working-class and all other honest citizens, that the Socialist system of production and government will be a great improvement to the working class. This proposition is proven every week in the columns of 'The People,' published under the control of the Australian Socialist League.

"Such is the work and duty of any party honestly desirous of benefiting the working class, and understanding the position of the working class. Such a party would have no hesitation in declaring itself

The Socialist Labor Party, and until that party exists, there is no party organized in the interest of the workers. 'The People' asks its readers to question whether any such party exists in Australia to-day.

It does not. But there exists the nucleus, a body of earnest men and women of the working class banded together to lay the foundation of that Socialist Labor Party, the true and only hope of the Australian workers. Those men and women are banded together in the Australian Socialist League for that purpose, and week by week and day by day they ask the attention of the working class and all honest citizens to their views so that, as their views are adopted by ever increasing numbers, the converts will come within the organization. To evolve a Workers' Party—a Socialist Labor Party—then, there is no divided duty. Join the Australian Socialist League and aid in its work of agitation, education, and organization. Support its press—'The People'—regularly and consistently; show it to your mate and ask his support. Thus do you work for Justice and Humanity; thus do you aid yourself, your wife, and your children, as you can in no other way."

Daily People Department.

Progressive Lithographers' Alliance, 170, S. T. & L. A. at its last meeting, held Dec. 5th, in Schoenfarber's Hall, 393 2nd Avenue, decided to pledge itself to collect \$150.00 for the DAILY PEOPLE Fund. A committee of two was elected to communicate with the DAILY PEOPLE Conference, for the purpose of securing the necessary books and stamps; to secure subscriptions, and to devise ways and means of making good any deficit that may arise should the total of subscriptions secured amount to less than the sum pledged by the L. A. This committee already has a plan for the latter purpose. It is as follows: Members of the L. A. will be requested to contribute original water color sketches that will be exhibited and sold, by shares, or outright, at party festivals. Any Comrade anxious to purchase a good water color sketch in aid of a good object, should await the advent of the above contributions at the places above mentioned; \$41.50 were subscribed at the above meeting. Lithographers not members of the Party Alliance, who sympathize with us in our endeavors and wish to subscribe to the DAILY PEOPLE, are requested to write for information to Justus Ebert, corresponding secretary, 876 Greene ave., Brooklyn.

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.

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.]

- Don't write on both sides of the sheet;
Don't write on tissue paper;
Don't write with pencil;
Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;
Don't crowd your lines;
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet;
Don't abbreviate;
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;
Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;
Don't write your signature as tho' you wished to remain incognito;
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled;
Don't write on sheets of uneven size;
Don't take this ill.

An Evidence of Property. To THE PEOPLE.—So much is being said by capitalist papers about the property of the man who has come over the land recently that anyone would think it an easy matter to get a job. An out-of-town comrade tried his luck on this Holyoke, but received no reply; where the stereotyped answer, "no." Thinking that my influence as an Alderman might secure him a job, I questioned some of my Aldermanic colleagues who are superintendents and managers of big concerns, as to their putting on any help just now, but every time it was "no." We are busy but need no help. One manager said yes, but we want boys, "we need early morning boys." Being asked if he was paying men's wages to the boys, he felt insulted. Some concerns are working overtime and yet there are lots of men and boys out of work.

Talk about heroes of the Cuban war, they become thrones when you compare them to the heroes of the battlefield of labor. A number of workmen were talking in an off-hand manner about the heroism of the men of their shopmates, who, they said, had sacrificed themselves for their husbands. He had been earning three dollars a week in one of the mills because his health was not good enough to demand higher wages. They had been working in order to keep them alive she went out washing and scrubbing until she collapsed from over-exertion. They felt sorry for the woman because, how was he to help her, the children? M. RUTHER, Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 7.

Breaking Ground in Montana.

To THE PEOPLE.—Since the visit of Comrade T. A. Hickey Socialism is agitating the minds of a portion of the workers of Butte. It can be safely asserted that the seeds of revolution are being sown in the minds of the workers. Hickey's four lectures, together with a liberal distribution of our literature, are already bearing good fruit. His manager was here shortly before the recent general election, and he was in order to keep them alive she went out washing and scrubbing until she collapsed from over-exertion. They felt sorry for the woman because, how was he to help her, the children? M. RUTHER, Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 7.

A Card from Comrade F. Serrero—New York Police Spies Pitchforked. To THE PEOPLE.—Here is an attempt of the "Volkszeitung" to rob a Comrade, until recently a faithful supporter of theirs, of his good reputation, and besides cheat him out of money. I had been agent for the concern until early in June this year, when I resigned from the position.

In October, this year, I was astonished to hear of a rumor set afloat by this "Volkszeitung" concern that I held money which I had collected for them.

On my request to Comrade to let me know if such a rumor was true, a bill with \$1.40 remaining as debt thereon was sent to me. The bill not tallying with the receipts on hand was refused. After three weeks' time another bill arrived, stating my debt to Comrade for "Volkszeitung" and \$27.06 for PEOPLE.

The contents of this last "bill" were known at least two days ahead of me to the friends of the "Volkszeitung" time and again. This last bill sent by them is nothing but a clumsy attempt to cheat.

From their own statement the following facts appear: If from the amount collected by me and simple arithmetical calculations it is turned to them, but also the amount of \$5.45, to which I am entitled for commission, they still owe me, according to their own figures, the sum of \$1.30. But they are trying to beat—to cheat me out of my commission.

Thus on top of an attempt to cheat me they try to defame my character. The purpose of this attempt to hurt the Party, and to discredit the work of the "Volkszeitung" crowd of New Haven.

I faced this gang in Worcester, Mass., and that I had been offered the position of every man who could prove OUT OF THE BILLS AND RECEIPTS FROM THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" ITSELF that I owe the concern any money, and that they are trying to cheat me out of my commission.

Summing up, I opine that the S. L. P. will have a decided time ago as meeting held under the auspices of the Executive Board of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council to consider the question of putting a labor ticket in the field next year. At S. D. P. Solon rose and advised they put an S. D. P. ticket in the field, as it was the only Socialist Party that was growing fast, and that for some reason unknown to him the S. L. P. had not been in the field a long time. It did not grow, the few that were there now know a little more of the S. D. P. and of the S. L. P. than they did before. At another meeting of the Executive Board the S. D. P. ticket resolved itself into a fight between Socialism and pure and simple.

Comrade our heartfelt thanks for the ennobling work he has performed in our community, that we express to him our sincere wish that his efforts will be blessed with success in his new fields of conquest; that we recommend him to the S. L. P. Comrades and his newly adopted State as a man so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the revolutionary movement, that all nature might stand up and say, "Here is a real class-conscious Socialist."

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed, for publication, to the recognized organ of the S. L. P., THE PEOPLE. W. E. CREADY, Secretary, per A. G. G. Thirty-eighth ward, Section, S. L. P., Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 7.

An Anxious Set of Questions.

To THE PEOPLE.—The undersigned having kept tab on certain alleged Socialist publications (viz., "The Slobogus," "The Suckers' Crawl," "The Middle-Class Struggle," "Appeal to Nonsense," etc.), has observed that in the editorial of the "Slobogus" an individual in mortal shape bearing the patronymic of "De Leon" has been "demolished," "destroyed," "annihilated"—just 217 times by the "Slobogus" and "The Suckers' Crawl." Now, what some of our common proletarian who are beset with the Adamic curse of mortality would like to know is, "What kind of a being is this De Leon? Does he belong to Jonathan Edwards' holy 'Struggle' or did he really discover the 'Fountain of Youth' centuries ago? Is he a spirit of health or goblin damned? Or are these disembodied spirits, common to the 'Slobogus' and 'The Suckers' Crawl'—ghostly shafts at some fragment of their disordered imaginations?"

Who can throw any light on this annoying problem or puzzle? Who can know, and right away, is this: If any member of the S. L. P. has got a monopoly on immortality or life everlasting, should he not be forced to 'divide up' with other citizens, proletarian or otherwise, in that position where his special monopoly can be socialized in the coming Socialist Republic? Answers will be thankfully received by telegram, mail, express or otherwise, at sender's expense. JOHN R. FOOT, 121 Climes street, S. S., Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 12.

New Era for Philadelphia.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., extends a warm welcome to all Comrades and friends to visit our new headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue, where a reading room has been provided which will be open to the public on every Sunday evening. Socialism and economic science, Socialist literature of all kinds, including THE PEOPLE, the official organ of the political party, will be available for the use of all. Lectures will be held every Sunday evening at eight o'clock. The first of these meetings will take place on Sunday, December 17th, at 8 o'clock, when Comrades Seymour Clark and Schulberg, "Come and bring your friends! After being purged of the corrupt fakir element, which has heretofore blocked every effort to reach the masses by establishing ourselves in quarters of our own, we are now ready to abolish the public in general, interested in the abolition of capitalism and its concomitant system of wage-slavery, may be free to come and go without the aid of private door keys and having to run the gauntlet of a beer-bloated kangaroo in the guise of a special officer who stands at the door, and who, on one occasion, ordered one of our Comrades to attend the meeting of A. D. 12 in the Lyceum, at Sixth and Brown, accosted him with the remark, "There is the room where you meet, you are not allowed to go any further, and another Comrade, who had been invited to attend the meeting, was ordered to leave the building. In passing this gluttonous looking animal without a Labor League card, although they had it, they were told that they were not allowed to enter under such conditions was impossible.

Another good feature of the move is that our hall will now be controlled entirely by the Party, which has not been the case heretofore with Section Philadelphia. Nomination papers have been distributed for the purpose of putting a ticket in the field for the spring election, the first election in the new order of things in New Britain, Conn., as well as all sympathizers of the movement who have not taken out some of these papers for the securing of signatures are requested to apply at once at the office of the Section at 1304 Germantown avenue, New Britain, Conn. Now is the time, boys, if you wish to see the old Quaker City advance in the work of pulling down the citadels of capitalism, not to forget that we need funds, therefore, request that you will be willing to help us, and those still holding tickets and money due Section Philadelphia, to send the same to Samuel Clark, Organizer, 1304 Germantown avenue, New Britain, Conn. Onward, Comrades! To push the Socialist movement in Philadelphia to the front, in spite of the freaks and fakirs who use all the petty tricks of capitalism in their attempt to disrupt the Party. FRANK STREIT, Secretary, December 12, 1899.

A Message of Chicopee Falls, Mass., to New Britain, Conn.

To THE PEOPLE.—At the Overman Wheel Shops, in Chicopee Falls, Mass., they have in vogue the "inventors' incubator" scheme, mentioned in THE PEOPLE some weeks ago as being something new in New Britain, Conn. Our boys of Chicopee were soon discovered that it was only a new scheme to save the bosses' brain power at the expense of that of the workers. Chicopee Falls workers clearly saw through the scheme, and they organized themselves by throwing other fellow workers out of a job, and now they are not at all eager to invent for the benefit of the bosses. They instinctively recognized the danger to Chicopee of the Socialist Labor Party votes at the recent State elections. R. Chicopee Falls, Mass., Dec. 6.

A Card from Comrade F. Serrero—New York Police Spies Pitchforked.

To THE PEOPLE.—Here is an attempt of the "Volkszeitung" to rob a Comrade, until recently a faithful supporter of theirs, of his good reputation, and besides cheat him out of money. I had been agent for the concern until early in June this year, when I resigned from the position.

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The organizer of these unions is "a strong labor man elected trustee on the Republican ticket, endorsed by the trades council which is progressive enough to believe 'in politics in unions and acts accordingly.'" Such is the condition of affairs here. Of course, we have here some "old" Socialists who talked Socialism for ten years and would have talked ten more years had not the State Committee and Comrade Hickey to organize a Section. The "old" Socialists, who talk Socialism and to act Socialism are two different things. When the time came to act, they were not heard of any more. Some of these "old Socialists" being the "strong" labor man, on the Republican ticket to organize those unions which will further tend to demoralize the workers.

What is the only hope of the Labor Movement in America depended upon these "old Socialists" and labor fakirs? It is terrible to contemplate. Will they always have their own way? They continue to mislead the worker? That will depend upon the make-up of the Section here. The last attempt to subvert the Party from its revolutionary course had the same effect here as elsewhere: it killed the Section. The "strong" labor man, who scraped off a few barnacles, we shall soon be in shape to set sail. Section Sing Sing broke the ice. We shall follow suit, and when we do it will be clean and honest. We shall continue to make our cut revolutionary Socialist economics. CHAS. ZOLOTT, Peekskill, Dec. 11, 1899.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

H. A. G., PITTSBURGH, PA.—All that will be cured when the DAILY PEOPLE is on foot. In the meantime, write proper names very carefully. Nothing is easier than to misread the name of the article. The printed matter will be returned after a while.

H. U., DETROIT, MICH.—The Progress referred to is not your Michigan Progress. W. E. C., PITTSBURGH, PA.—That poem may yet be used.

H. H., UTICA, N. Y.—Can you remember something more about the poem? The words you quote are not enough to recall it.

C. L., LIBERAL, MO.—The original of your letter will be returned unpublished as soon as time has been found to take a copy for the Collection of Curiosities in this office. Civilian's note on the article of "Socialism" makes conclusions without even the shadow of an attempt to support such with at least allegations of fact. You may imagine yourself above the necessity of adding facts in support of your conclusions; we don't share that famous opinion about yourself.

A. N. T., HACKENSACK, N. J.—All that talk of yours about Bryan's being "the candidate of the poor" and if defeated again "it is only Money Bags that did it, is both a lie and a insult to the honest people of the world. McKinley, here, for instance, are the words of Thos. S. Merrill, Secretary of the Bimetallite League of the Silver States. In a letter to the Salt Lake Tribune, Merrill says: 'If Bryan is defeated we must expect to see silver sold at a price that will be given it simply by its demand for use in the arts, which will certainly be not more than 40 cents an ounce. The price of silver will be raised to such a level that silver-producing properties can afford to contribute at least the additional profits they receive from their own silver product for one month of the year.' This incidentally disposes of our idea that the principles of Bryanism are at all nobler than those of McKinleyism. Both issues are well stated, and the facts are both as stated simply for the same. Neither has anything to twit the other with.

C. D. S., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Practice makes perfect. Persevere.

T. O. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—Agulnaldo is not a rebel. The application of the term to him is a misuse of words. It is essential to a "rebel" to have owned allegiance to the power he sought to overthrow. Agulnaldo, with his following, never owned allegiance to the United States.

The New Year People.

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 Pop 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 Simplem.

Owing to the crowd of other valuable articles this issue will be, like the May Day issue, eight pages in size; and, consequently, the price will have to be changed accordingly. Take notice of the below marked changes in price.

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.

Rates: 1,000 or more copies, \$7.00 per 1,000; 500 copies, \$4.00; single hundreds, 1 cent a copy. This is a strict cash in advance rate, and only such orders that are accompanied with cash, will be recognized.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 28th Street, New York City

(Store open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.)

- The following pamphlets are recommended to all persons desiring to learn the principles of the Modern Socialist Movement—its tactics and its development. There are also included a few books which are written by Socialists, which contain information that intelligent persons should possess.
Karl Marx:
The Communist Manifesto.....\$0.10
Wage Labor and Capital......05
Value, Price and Profit......05
The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon......05
The Civil War in France......05
Frederick Engels:
Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science......05
Hindmarsh:
A Summary of the Principles of Socialism......05
Ferdinand Lassalle:
What is Socialism?......05
The Workingman's Programme......10
A. P. Hazell:
The Exploitation of Labor......06
H. Quaker:
Economics of Labor......06
Quelch and Wright:
Socialism and the Single Tax a de-termining factor......06
Lucien:
The Socialist Almanac......50
Territorial Expansion......05
The New Trusts......05
The Taxation of Profits......05
Daniel De Leon:
Reform or Revolution......05
What Means this Strike?......05
The Social Question......05
Tragic Pages......05
James Connolly:
Eric's Hope......05
Felix L. L.
The Religion of Capital......05
The Right to be Lazy......10
We have secured a number of Lisagary's standard books "History of the Paris Commune," regular price, \$1.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents.
For cloth-bound books see advertisement on fourth page.
Catalogue mailed free of charge on application.
Orders for all money-orders payable to the New York Labor News Co.

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 CANADA- A. H. Barber, Secretary, 860 Richmond 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 announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 P. M.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE- Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, with Lucien Sanial in the chair.

MASSACHUSETTS. SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT- To the Voters and Comrades in the Massachusetts Seventh Congressional District.

MINNESOTA. STATE COMMITTEE- Regular meeting of State Committee in St. Paul, December 4.

DULUTH- Section Duluth, S. L. P. has now an established headquarters at 125 West Superior street (over "Big Duluth").

NEW JERSEY. THE N. J. STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. meets first Sunday each month, 10 A. M.

GREATER NEW YORK- Proceedings of General Committee, December 9, 8.30 P. M.

MANHATTAN. 4th A. D. pledged, \$100.00. 8th and 11th A. D. pledged, \$86.00.

BROOKLYN. 6th A. D. pledged, \$15.00. 7th A. D. pledged, \$200.00.

OHIO. CINCINNATI- Section Cincinnati will hold a special business meeting on Sunday, Dec. 24.

PENNSYLVANIA. ALLENTOWN- An American Section of the S. L. P. is to be organized on Saturday, Dec. 18th, 1899.

READING- The following resolutions were adopted by Section Reading on Dec. 4, without a dissenting vote.

VIRGINIA. STATE COMMITTEE- The Sections in Virginia having by unanimous vote selected Richmond as the seat of the State Committee.

Form of Pledge for use of Individual Sympathizers. To Henry Kuhn, National Secretary S. L. P., 61 Beekman street, New York City.

Daily People Fund. Pledges received by the National Secretary: Albert Schmutz, Louisville, Ky., \$10.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE AGITATION FUND. 10th Assembly Dist. Branch, S. L. P., on Sunday, Dec. 17, 1899, 8 P. M.

NEW YORK. THE N. J. STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. meets first Sunday each month, 10 A. M.

78 AVE. B., New York. A box of 25 receipts sent to any address in the U. S. upon receipt of one Dollar.

About California. (Continued from Page 1.)

blatt" had a pinole following in the Section, with beer-sodden brains, and no amount of argument could reach them.

This "Tageblatt" company does the press work on the "Class Struggle." The latter paper owed a bill of \$50 to the "Tageblatt" when the row broke out.

With everything at sixes and sevens, I made a last effort to smash the gang and restore order. I went before the City Central Committee, and requested them to hire a hall for a meeting.

"In '96 he stood with one foot on the tower of the Labor Exchange, when he was manager of their store, in Los Angeles, and had the other foot on the S. L. P."

"In '97 he stood with one foot on the tower of the S. L. P. and the other on the tower of the Social Democracy, when he was secretary of their organization in Los Angeles."

"In '98 he stood with one foot on the tower of the S. L. P. and he had the other foot on the tower of the 'Reverend' W. P. D. Q. Bliss's 'Union Reform League,' when he was on its executive committee in Los Angeles."

"Now, in '99 we see him standing with one foot on the tower of the S. L. P. and the other foot in the slime of the Slobbs.-Harriman is the California Colossus of fraud."

"The next fraud we shall examine has beauty spots of crookedness all over him, B. Benham, the author (?) of another man's history. Who is this Benham? Even his own friends admit he is a 'business Socialist.'"

FOURTH ANNUAL Masquerade and Civic Ball

Workingman's Publishing Ass'n, (ARBEITER ZEITUNG PUB. ASS.) Saturday Evening, December 30th, 1899. AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 43d, 44th Sts. and Lexington Ave.

TICKET, ADMIT ONE, 25 CENTS. Music by Krink's Military Band, L. A. 1028. In valuable prizes will be distributed to the most original, comic and handsome masks.

The Fourth Grand Annual Fair For the Benefit of our Swedish Party Paper, THE "ARBETAREN" (THE WORKINGMAN) will be held at Maennerchor Hall, 203-207 East 56th St., N. Y.

Saturday, Sunday & Monday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of December 1899. Assisting in this fair are, besides a great many prominent comedians and singers, the following organizations:

comes to Portland, Ore., in '93, the panic is on and the working class is starving. Benham's noble heart is touched with the sufferings of the class he sponged an existence off.

Next Edlin was handled. It was pointed out that when the row of July 10 broke out, he wrote to Comrade Kuhn offering to come down and fight the Kangs.

A few days after this meeting, the referendum vote was taken. The section split in halves. The business men, the "Tageblatters," and the shysters all voting for the Kangs.

The following day, Harriman had all the S. L. P. signs, arm and hammer and all, pointed off the van, and in their stead appeared in big letters: "Edison's Phonograph Agency."

"Edison's Phonograph Agency." Pisness. Why, of course, All the Kangs are out for pisness. This van was built by some loyal Comrades in Los Angeles.

Hence, the Edison Phonograph signs. We must learn the lessons this experience teaches. Our watchfulness must be redoubled. Our discipline must be maintained.

And of such are the Comrades in California to-day. In Los Angeles, Stockton, San Jose, Frisco, San Diego, etc., etc., the ranks are closed up; the freaks, frauds and fakirs are kicked out of the movement.

New York. Billiard and Pool Tables. Liberal Cash Discounts. PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

I. Goldmann's Printing Office, Cor. New Chambers & William Sts., works with Type Setting Machines German and English.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 E. 23d Street, New York City.

SOCIALIST BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A Socialist should be an agitator three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. Christmas is the three hundred and fifty-ninth day of the year 1899.

Capital. By KARL MARX. Cloth, \$1.75; paper, \$1.20. No description of this book is required. It discovers the secret of capitalist production through surplus value.

The Student's Marx. By EDWARD AVELING. Cl. th. \$1. The author describes his book as follows: "The Student's Marx" is intended for those who have read, and for those who have not read, the English translation of 'Capital'.

The Economics of Socialism. By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1.20. It is quite common to hear people say they cannot read understandingly Karl Marx's 'Capital,' and the wall that stops them is his analysis of value and surplus value.

Religion of Socialism. By E. BELFORD BAX. Cloth, \$1. The 'Religion of Socialism' is the first volume of a series of essays forming a critical exposition of Socialism, with its effects on the interpretation of history, economics, law, justice, crime, commerce, and many other themes.

Ethics of Socialism. By E. BELFORD BAX. Cloth, \$1. The 'Ethics of Socialism' can be read independently, but it is the natural complement of the 'Religion of Socialism.'

Outlooks from a New Standpoint. By E. BELFORD BAX. Cloth, \$1. This volume should be read by every one who desires to be able to reply to the criticisms of Socialism that the charlatans of political economy are continually making.

Socialism: Its Growth and Outcome. By WM. MORRIS and E. BELFORD BAX. Cloth, \$1. The historical development of Socialism and its outcome could have no abler exponents than the collaborators of this book.

German Socialism and Ferd. Lassalle. By W. H. DAWSON. Cloth, \$1. Mr. Dawson gives a clear and complete account of the theories of Robertus. Marx and Lassalle, paying especial attention to the difference between the Socialism of a Nationalist like Lassalle and that of an internationalist like Marx.

By E. BEANSTEIN. Cloth, \$1. Bernstein's recent attempt to emasculate the Socialist Movement in Germany by depriving it of its revolutionary spirit will lend new interest to his book on Lassalle.

By E. BELFORD BAX. Cloth, \$1. Bax has here given a concise and accurate account of the French Revolution from the point of view of the proletariat and the modern Socialist Movement.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE Lecture, Entertainment & Ban WILL BE GIVEN BY THE 7th Assembly District Branch, S. L. P., Brooklyn, on Saturday Eve., February 17th, 1900.

Cigars for the Holidays. The most suitable holiday present is a BOX OF CIGARS. Look at our list of prices. Conchas, 4 1/2 inch, Box of 50, \$1.00.

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