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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE BATTLE OF THE LOOMS

WAGE-SLAVES OF NEW BEDFORD CRUSHED IN CONFLICT OF MACHINES.

Their Pure and Simple Unions Oppose Capitalism With Obsolete Weapons—The Ballot Box Debauched for "Fire Dollars if We Win."

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Dec. 14.—This city has achieved notoriety for the strikes indulged in by the slaves of the loom. "Inhabited in" expresses it better than any other words could. The life-saving toll in the midst of a veritable hell of pounding, grinding, deafening machines is replaced during the strike by merry song and dance at the hall which the strikers use as headquarters, and transform into a ball room. Whoever holds that life is only good when it is lived, and observes the men and women wage workers of New Bedford working submissively in their masters' private penitentiaries, and then sees them in the hour of rebellion, will agree with me that a strike is a blessing.

Accompanied by two members of the local red-button brigade, whose Socialist Labor Party buttons caused worker and police to begin quick talks to their companions, and to observe our every movement, I went to the "South End," where the Acushnet and Hathaway mills are located. These two mills are on strike, and we were looking for a hall or store-room to hold a meeting in. We passed a "park" which the kindhearted capitalists have fixed up for the enjoyment of the workers. I thought that a section of the bad-lands in Montana had been dumped down before me. As bleak, barren and forbidding as a capitalist's heart, the park serves excellently to illustrate the helplessness of the workers, and the arrogance of their masters. A woman passed us carrying three dinner pails. She resembled nearly all the other women who slave in the mills in this one particular, she appeared to be at least fifty years of age, and she came close to you, then you discover that she is a young woman. In her I read a woman's fate.

Down the road which leads to the gate of the internecine war, run, not by the gods of pagan mythology, but by a modern goddess, Hetty Green, J. F. Knowles and divers other millionaires, we passed the pickets stationed by the union to do what they can within the pale of the law, to straggle their side of the struggle. It was the noon hour, and quite a few children—boys of eleven or twelve years of age—were playing childish games, or, rather, imitations of them. In their subdued voices and furtive looks one could read the suppression of natural spirits and the fear of being caught breaking a rule. Massachusetts boasts of her schools, how well kept and orderly they are, and well she may. Mighty good care is taken by the bourgeois dealers in proletarian flesh and blood that the school property is not damaged by children of the working people. The capitalist has here revised the rule of the Nazarene in his disciples so that it reads to-day: "Suffer little children to come unto me and I will save you the expense of educating them, for of such is the kingdom of sweatshop and factory."

A well-dressed man sidles up to us as we stand on the street corner and asks: "Did you men come in town this morning? Do you know about the trouble here?" I look him all over long enough to give him time to retract, and to allow the bystanders to get close enough to hear the answer, and then check him as he is about to say more.

These two men are members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and have lived in your town for years. I am the representative of the New York DAILY PEOPLE, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. You see those red buttons and you know damned well we are not scabs.

Apologies profuse. Did not notice buttons. Heard some fixers had been brought in this morning. Glad to meet us, etc., etc. The crowd grows larger than the police approve of, and we are ordered to "move on," which we do—three feet. Can be arranged for me to address a meeting of the strikers at their headquarters this afternoon? Would you be so kind but has not the authority. Tell him and the crowd why I want to talk to them and what I mean to say. He is in a hurry to go away; one of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, containing the De Leon-Harriman debate with the remark: "If you are worth saving, that will do it."

At 2 p. m. we go to the headquarters of the strikers. A large hall in which three pieces of music are playing while the striking men and women dance. Quite a few of the mill workers are French-Canadians and for the nonce they have forgotten their drudgery and sorrows and are living. It is easy to see that they are not fashionable society folks. The men are neither drunk nor are dressed in hand-organ monkey style. And the women are not immodest in dress and action. I go up to a group of men who are taking stock of me, and speak to an honest-looking young fellow; he tells me his purpose in coming there and is directed to the strike leaders. We conducted through the hall to an office where I met Secretary Hart of the Weavers and Secretary Murphy of

READY FOR THE FRAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

A Full City Ticket Placed Before the Voters—Clear Cut Resolutions Adopted—Young Men Raucing Themselves Under the Banner of Fighting S. L. P.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 11.—A strong body of class conscious workingmen assembled last Sunday at the headquarters of Section Cleveland in order to sharpen the buzz-saw of the fighting S. L. P. for the next spring campaign. The large hall was well filled, and the spirit of harmony and class consciousness prevailed during the whole session. The convention was opened by organizer P. C. Christiansen who was elected chairman and Richard Koepfel, secretary. The first business was the elections of committees on resolutions and nominations, the former composed of Goerke, Mitchell and Erber; the latter of Brown, Kronman, Hieg, O'Furey and Blickensdorfer.

While the committees were at work John Kircher and Paul Dinger delivered short addresses, which were received with great applause. The following resolutions were adopted as recommended by the committee:

"Whereas, present society is divided into antagonistic classes; one class owning all wealth while it produces none, the other producing all the wealth owning nothing but their labor power, and

"Whereas, the interests of these two classes cannot be reconciled and the possessing or capitalist class is to-day through the instrumentality of the Democratic and Republican parties in possession of all political power and functions of government using them for the sole purpose of furthering its own interests, and

"Whereas, the Socialist Labor Party is the only political party that recognizes and emphasizes the existence of the class struggle and consequently does not claim to represent the interests of ALL THE PEOPLE, but uncompromisingly champions the interests of the wage-workers' class ONLY and

"Whereas, certain reform parties claiming to be Socialist but disregard the principle of the class struggle, tend to confuse the working class by presenting all kinds of municipal ownership demands under the pretext of Socialism and thus become the political hand-maids of capitalism, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland, in convention assembled, bases its municipal programme upon the revolutionary principle of its national platform which holds that municipal legislation can only be a permanent benefit to the wage-workers when their class through the Socialist Labor Party controls both the State and national government and be it further

"Resolved, that we call upon the wage-workers to cast their ballots for the only party of their class, composed of and controlled by class-conscious workingmen—the Socialist Labor Party."

Next in order was to hear the report of the committee on nominations. This is the ticket which the Socialist Labor Party, of Cleveland, places before the wage-workers:

Fer Mayor, John D. Goerke.
City Treasurer, Herman Alzheim.
Judge of Police Court, J. H. Foerster.
Prosecutor of Police Court, August Mencke.
School Council: Fred Brown, Mrs. Lizie E. Christiansen, Brower Margeon and Paul Dinger.
Justices of the Peace: John Draser, George Blickensdorfer and James Rugg.
Constables: Ed. Keim and Herman Stieg.

CITY COUNCIL.
District.
Second, Alfred Carlson.
Third, Joseph Konrad.
Fourth, W. J. Howell.
Fifth, W. P. Steer.
Sixth, M. J. O'Furey.
Seventh, Andrew Mendel.
Eighth, Isidor Kronman.
Ninth, Joseph Gable.
Eleventh, John Kircher.
This is the full ticket, with the exception of councilman for the First District. The General Committee of Section Cleveland was instructed to draw up a leaflet for the spring campaign, and was also empowered to act as campaign committee.

Now we are ready to meet the enemy, no matter under what flag he is sailing. Our Section is to a great extent composed of vigorous fighters, who will show in the next campaign what they are able to do. It may sound somewhat strange, but is nevertheless a fact; there is more activity shown by the boys now than during the last campaign. New members are admitted at every meeting, and before long Section Cleveland will move to the front as one of the strongest and best organized of the Party.

Now, boys, put your shoulder to the wheel. On with the social revolution, and three cheers for the fighting S. L. P.

RICHARD KOPPEL.

As to the financial ability of the unions to victual their forces in the fight, nothing but vague generalities and hints. Much they would say—and did—about the "injustice" and "foolishness" of the employer's attitude, just as if that had any bearing on the case.

The particular parasite in this case, a blue-nosed Yankee slave driver, one Joseph F. Knowles, was not acting as brotherly as "brother Capitalist" should. No conception of the meaning of the class struggle which they saw every day. One of them who appeared to be earnest and honest, and whose record is not a long one in the pure and simple sense, nor likely to be if he does not become corrupt, admitted that he knew nothing of Socialism, but thought the Socialists were a "hundred years ahead of their time."

The pure and simple union has had undisputed possession of the field here. Year after year the condition of the mill worker has gone from bad to worse; strike after strike has been fought, and defeat has routed the workers back to the slaughter house of the conquerors. To-day the child in the cradle is predestined by the God, Capital, to suffer the torments of purgatory in the mill ere yet he has tasted of the joys of youth. To-day it requires the work of all the members of a wage-worker's family in New Bedford to earn a living for the family.

Years ago only the head of the family toiled in the mill; the little ones and the women are forced by the labor-saving machine to go in and have the color bleached from their faces, their backs bowed, their blood poisoned and brain depleted, to swell the coffers of their Capitalist masters. And the labor fakir sees this process going on and shouts "Just see what our Unions have gained in 'practical' benefits for the worker."

The political conditions are a reflex of the industrial. No community in the United States is more demoralized; in no city, large or small, is bribery at elections carried on more shamelessly. No attempt is made to conceal vote-buying. It is a custom to make a list of voters who are sold. "So much if we win, nothing if we lose." The voters go and get their money in case "we win." The usual standards of honor and honesty are inverted in New Bedford and he is looked on as dishonest who tries to cheat the voter out of the amount promised when "we win."

This may seem like exaggeration, but a visit to New Bedford and talks with men in every walk of life will convince the most sceptical. Thousands of dollars are spent every election in this open mart of political prostitution, and no effort is made to stop it. Last election the question of licensing or prohibiting the sale of liquors was up, and prohibition nearly carried the day, because the voters were indignant at the lack of public spirit displayed by the rum-sellers, who had not bought any votes, but at the last moment the tide was turned by wholesale buying at \$2 if "we win" and the about-to-be prohibits went in and voted for license. Men who remembered the good prices of a few years ago complained bitterly to me that from \$5 if "we win" per vote, the prices has dropped to a paltry \$2. The only protest ever made against this traffic was in 1898 when quite a lot of young men came into the Socialist Labor Party here. They had learned something of their class interests and their duty, but were not clear enough to see the moral turpitude involved in accepting money for their votes. They were placed on the list and notified that \$5 each awaited them in case "we win." They stated in the Section meeting that they had voted for the Socialist Labor Party ticket straight (and the returns seemed to indicate that they had), but they accepted the money after the election, and Section New Bedford made an example of

(Continued on page 2.)

S. L. P. ON TOP.

It Leads the Kangaroo Ticket in the Gubernatorial Vote, Which Determines the Ranking on the Official Ballot.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The State Board of Canvassers to-day canvassed the vote for Presidential electors and State offices. The vote by counties for the Gubernatorial ticket of the S. L. P. and S. D. P. was:

Counties.	Cor-regan, S.L.P.	Han-son, S.D.P.
Albany	238	65
Allegany	14	12
Broome	29	20
Cattaraugus	21	23
Cayuga	176	63
Chautauque	57	47
Chester	137	42
Chemung	20	19
Clinton	15	10
Columbia	25	15
Corland	12	—
Delaware	9	7
Dutchess	65	21
Eric	947	401
Essex	12	44
Franklin	22	13
Fulton	186	111
Genesee	66	67
Greene	82	27
Hamilton	1	1
Herkimer	54	170
Jefferson	58	206
Kings	1,925	2,575
Lewis	8	7
Livingston	14	5
Madison	49	69
Monroe	462	1,019
Montgomery	48	18
Nassau	20	25
Niagara	5,395	6,388
Orleans	68	27
Oneida	408	114
Ontonaga	1,135	352
Ontario	17	10
Orange	77	28
Oswego	46	29
Otsego	92	25
Rensselaer	19	12
Putnam	7	24
Queens	274	668
Rensselaer	229	103
Richmond	153	110
Rockland	9	32
St. Lawrence	23	27
Saratoga	26	15
Schenectady	247	30
Schoharie	6	4
Schuyler	6	2
Seneca	77	31
Steuben	59	47
Suffolk	33	39
Sullivan	7	3
Tioga	7	1
Tompkins	46	23
Ulster	35	6
Warren	27	11
Washington	21	24
Wayne	8	14
Westchester	446	258
Wyoming	11	6
Yates	12	5
Totals	13,762	13,463

The Presidential vote was for Malloney and Remmel 12,022, for Debs and Harriman 12,869.

AND YET AGAIN KNOCKED DOWN.

"Volkszeitung" Loses Again, and Must Pay Some More Costs.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has handed down one more decision in the litigation between the Volkszeitung corporation and the Socialist Labor Party, whereby the corporation has to pay some more costs.

As announced a few weeks ago, the Socialist Labor Party balked the corporation's scheme to get judgment without trial in a fraudulent action that the corporation had started against the Party. The Appellate Division decided against the corporation. The effect of the decision was that the corporation had to pay over \$200 costs, and to stand trial of its fraudulent case, thereby pay some more costs for its pains. Moreover the decision had other and remoter serious effects. The corporation then made a furious effort to escape the effects of this decision. It could not appeal from the decision, but what it did was to make a motion to the same court for a "rearrangement." It begged, whined and crawled. But all to no purpose. The Party's counsel, Benjamin Patterson, met the application with arguments and facts that exposed the corporation's fraudulency. The court denied its application, with additional costs.

The corporation has now to pay the old costs of over \$200 and the added costs of this application that it lost; and it must now make ready to try the fraudulent case, trial of which it has sought to dodge and to get judgment on without costs.

There is more coming.

Despite all efforts to conceal the real purpose of the pending bill in Congress to increase the military establishment of the nation, the truth leaked out. Congressman Hull, in charge of the bill, let the cat out of the bag during the debate by explaining that the reason why the bill provided for a disproportionately large cavalry force was that "the different States of the Union, in their militia organizations, do not provide for cavalry organizations."

Messrs. Capitalists, it is evident, are losing confidence in the capacity of their Labor Lieutenants, to much longer run the Unions, together with the aspirations of the working class, into the ground.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

The Army Bill—Its Friends and Its Foes Talked Around the Real Point They Have in Mind—The Oleomargarine Bill—Fraud Charged and Proved on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The week in Congress closed yesterday with the Senate considering the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the ship-subsidy bill, the House tussling over the war tax. But while these two matters may be classed as "pending," two others proceeded beyond that point in the House during these first two weeks of Congress: they are the Army bill and the Oleomargarine bill. Both bills were rushed through with great precipitancy. And yet the debate was ample enough to point many a moral and adorn many a tale.

THE ARMY BILL.

As to the Army bill it was a strict party affair; the Representatives divided upon strictly party lines. The substance of the bill was the creation of a permanent federal military establishment of not more than 100,000 and not less than 58,000, the President having power to fix the number. To a man the Republicans stood by the bill, carrying it through, while the Democrats as unanimously opposed it. Patriotism was invoked by both sides; both appealed to the dignity and the traditions of the country. And yet, in the midst of this battle of words two important truths peeped all the way through the debate, despite all efforts put forth from both sides to conceal what they had in mind, and the real point on which they were divided. Whether it was Representative McCall of Massachusetts who was thrilling the House with a fervent Jeffersonian harangue, or Representative Hull of Iowa, who clad his oratory in the garb of Liberty, it could escape no watchful observer that both sides were at one in their promises, to wit, that storms are ahead, that these storms will proceed from the ranks of the working class, and that the ruling class must be in condition to put down the storm with the mailed hand of force. The point on which they differed was the how. The Democrats maintained that the State militias and volunteer forces would be ample for the emergency, while the Republicans denied this, holding that a regular army alone could stand. In the course of the debate, the Republicans more than once came near letting out the cat that both sides were evidently agreed to keep concealed in the bag. One of these instances occurred when a Republican speaker pointed out that clause of the bill which provided for an abnormal cavalry force, and explained that the State organizations were woefully deficient in that line.

The Republicans had all along the better reasoning on their side. There was just one weak spot in their armor, but that was that the Democrats could not dare to assail. It would have betrayed the common purpose of both. That weak spot was the smallness of even the proposed 100,000 Army to cope with the anticipated troubles. The point that, if a standing army was needed, one of 100,000 strong would be ridiculously small, had it been made, would have disposed of the bill. Of course, it was not made. The present 100,000 are understood to be a "first step." There will be many more hundred thousands provided for ere long, if they gentlemen continue in power.

The next bill, the debate upon which was full of meat, was the

OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

This bill, named the Grout bill, provides for a reduction of the tax on uncolored oleomargarine to 1/4 of a cent per pound, and that the tax on the article when "colored in imitation of butter," shall be 10 cents a pound, this to be paid by the manufacturer.

These who upheld and pushed the bill through planted themselves upon the ground that the 10 cents tax was necessary in order to protect the public; oleomargarine was poor stuff, let those who want to buy it knowingly do so, but governmental protection was needed for those who did not want the poor stuff and were cheated; by coloring oleomargarine "in imitation of butter," it passed for butter and was sold for butter at butter's price; 32 States had legislated upon the matter to stop the fraud upon the public and upon the dairy interests, but their legislation had proved impotent, the strong arm of the Federal Government was needed; the health of the public and common decency required such legislation.

Every point made by the upholders of the bill on the score of the unwholesomeness of oleomargarine was rebutted by an equally imposing array of "scientific" experts and professional men of high character and unimpeachable reputation. As far as this point went, honors were easy.

It went the other way, however, on the point of "fraud" claimed to be practiced upon the "dairy interests" on the ground of the manufacturers of oleomargarine coloring their goods "in imitation of butter." On this point, the upholders of the bill came off decidedly the worst. It was, in the first place, shown that there is no natural standard color for butter; that butter has different colors, according to the season of the year;

DOWN IN TEXAS.

PERMANENT QUARANTINE DECLARED AGAINST THE DEBSERIE.

The Socialist Labor Party of Texas Stands Firmly and Squarely Upon the Immovable Rock of the Class Struggle—The State Committee Congratulates the Comrades and Sympathizers for Their Zeal and Fidelity in the Late Campaign.

The State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Texas, in regular session at San Antonio, this second day of December, 1900, congratulates the comrades for the zeal and fidelity displayed by them in the late campaign, and especially do we commend the courage and activity of our scattered comrades in sowing the seed of revolution in communities where we had no party organization. We also extend our cordial thanks to sympathizers living in remote localities where no Socialist agency other than the WEEKLY PEOPLE had ever been known. We hope soon to have these friends organized into sections of the unconquerable Socialist Labor Party.

The returns are yet incomplete, and we cannot know what our full vote was in the late election until we have the official count announced from Austin. It is certain, however, that we have made substantial gains over the vote of two years ago. This was our first presidential vote since the organization of the party in Texas, and every vote cast for Malloney and Remmel stands for a nail driven into the capitalist coffin.

Doubtless there are thousands in the State who were almost persuaded to stand up with us, but they did not wish to throw their votes away, you know, and so they put on their dog collars and marched to the polls to give the "old party one more chance." By the time another election rolls around, if the honorable logic of events has not crushed all the manhood out of them, they will perhaps have backbone enough to range themselves under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that at all times and under all conditions, courageously faces all enemies of the working class in the battle for proletarian emancipation.

When we take into consideration the conditions surrounding us, our vote in this State is justifying and encouraging. We had to fight, not only the regular capitalist parties, aided as they were by all the agencies that create and direct public opinion, but we had to encounter in addition thereto a foul and traitorous middle-class organization, that, claiming to be Socialistic seeks to prolong capitalist domination by confusing and dividing the workers. This aggregation of fakirs and traitors, officered and led by middle class schemers in the service of capitalist parties, has been, and ever will be, the enemy of the working class.

We know of instances in the late campaign, where well meaning men intending to vote our ticket, were directed therefrom by the lying pretense that the Social Democratic party was identical in principle with the Socialist Labor Party, only differing a little in "tactics," whereas, every one who has given the attention to the subject knows that in principles, tactics, and discipline, the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party is as great as the difference between day and night, the North and South poles, the sun and the earth; heaven and hell. They touch at no point. They have nothing in common. The Social Democratic party ignores the class struggle, and its entire propaganda in this State is based upon "government ownership of public utilities." UNDER CAP-ITALIST ADMINISTRATION, a la Glasgow, and New Zealand. The veriest dunderhead must understand that under such a "Socialist" government the wage-workers will be as effectually divorced from the opportunities of self-employment as they are to-day, while those in public employment, protected as they will be by civil service rules, can be nothing else than parasites, and as such enemies of their own class, the working class. Thus, the great mass of workers will remain mere wage-slaves as they are to-day, with no hope of deliverance from ever-increasing want and misery save through armed revolution, and even that last dread resort, if successful, would lead to no permanent amelioration of their condition, as, owing to gross ignorance of the CAUSE of their misery, they would soon fall a prey to new capitalist masters.

This so-called "Socialist" party composed almost exclusively of old political hummers, discarded "labor leaders," hysterical humanitarians, free-love anarchists, and abnormally developed blather-skites, whom even the dying Populist party could no longer tolerate, and who are deemed unworthy of assimilation by the Democratic party, and not worth buying by the Republican party—hopes that by miscegenation with Organized Scabbery it will be able to secure a few crumbs from the plutocratic tables, while ever ready, a la Millerand, to accept any old thing in the shape of office; now

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Returns From Cities in Massachusetts.

HOLYOKE ELECTIONS.
Mayor, O'Neil, S. L. P., 107; Backland, S. D. P., 125.
City Clerk, O'Connor, S. L. P., 884.
Treasurer, Geissler, G.I.S.
School Committee—Large:
St. Cyr, S. L. P. 268
Koehler, S. D. P. 292
Aldermen—Large:
(S. L. P.)
Carney 343
Smith 233
Lovell 233
Noffke 193
Hicks 189
(S. D. P.)
Coburn 369
Judd 356
Newman 220
Kuenzel 211
Schroeder 210

Aldermen by wards, (S. L. P.):
Ward:
2, Cadotte 245
3, Rutler 118
4, Ryan 75
5, McNally 50
6, Beach 23
7, Marsh 118
(S. D. P.)
3, Newman 66
School Committee:
Ward 3, Tiedemann 84

SOMERVILLE ELECTION.
Mayor—Brophy, S. L. P., 130.
Aldermen at Large—Pecheur, Ward 1, 120; Hellberg, Ward 6, 123.
Aldermen by Wards—Johnson, Ward 2, 40.
School Committee—Pecheur 76.

SALEM ELECTION.
Official reports credit us with 111 votes for Thomas F. Brennan our candidate for Mayor. Our vote for Aldermen is:
Pohn F. Box 548
Thomas H. Condon 586
Michael H. Powers 392
Michael J. Quirk 252

It was our first experience in municipal politics, and the comrades are satisfied with the result. Our vote corresponds with the vote received at the national election where Malloney received 114 and the candidates on the State ticket received a similar vote to our candidates for Aldermen.

The glorious Christmas season brings with it peace, joy, good-will, and a more intolerable lot of beggars than the whole of the remainder of the year furnishes. They are not pan-handlers, tramps, or out-of-works. They have a steady job begging under police and church protection, and yet they are more of a nuisance than the rest of the begging fraternity put together. They are the "chosen of the Lord," and their particular excuse is that they need money to give dinners to the poor. There are the Salvation Army, the Sisters of Charity (?), the Independent religious (?) organizations, and then the plain and unadorned societies who go it, on their own hook. The tenement and apartment houses, the offices, and stores are overrun by them, and while it causes no regret that some of the valuable thinking time of a store keeper is taken up by them, it is a direct imposition on the working class to allow these people to hold them up at all hours of the day and night, and solicit alms. Before every holiday they become innumerable, but this year they are especially aggressive and numerous. Perhaps this is necessary so that the few cogs which prosperity has allowed will not be noticed.

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When we take into consideration the conditions surrounding us, our vote in this State is justifying and encouraging. We had to fight, not only the regular capitalist parties, aided as they were by all the agencies that create and direct public opinion, but we had to encounter in addition thereto a foul and traitorous middle-class organization, that, claiming to be Socialistic seeks to prolong capitalist domination by confusing and dividing the workers. This aggregation of fakirs and traitors, officered and led by middle class schemers in the service of capitalist parties, has been, and ever will be, the enemy of the working class.

We know of instances in the late campaign, where well meaning men intending to vote our ticket, were directed therefrom by the lying pretense that the Social Democratic party was identical in principle with the Socialist Labor Party, only differing a little in "tactics," whereas, every one who has given the attention to the subject knows that in principles, tactics, and discipline, the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party is as great as the difference between day and night, the North and South poles, the sun and the earth; heaven and hell. They touch at no point. They have nothing in common. The Social Democratic party ignores the class struggle, and its entire propaganda in this State is based upon "government ownership of public utilities." UNDER CAP-ITALIST ADMINISTRATION, a la Glasgow, and New Zealand. The veriest dunderhead must understand that under such a "Socialist" government the wage-workers will be as effectually divorced from the opportunities of self-employment as they are to-day, while those in public employment, protected as they will be by civil service rules, can be nothing else than parasites, and as such enemies of their own class, the working class. Thus, the great mass of workers will remain mere wage-slaves as they are to-day, with no hope of deliverance from ever-increasing want and misery save through armed revolution, and even that last dread resort, if successful, would lead to no permanent amelioration of their condition, as, owing to gross ignorance of the CAUSE of their misery, they would soon fall a prey to new capitalist masters.

This so-called "Socialist" party composed almost exclusively of old political hummers, discarded "labor leaders," hysterical humanitarians, free-love anarchists, and abnormally developed blather-skites, whom even the dying Populist party could no longer tolerate, and who are deemed unworthy of assimilation by the Democratic party, and not worth buying by the Republican party—hopes that by miscegenation with Organized Scabbery it will be able to secure a few crumbs from the plutocratic tables, while ever ready, a la Millerand, to accept any old thing in the shape of office; now

local deputy dog pulled to rear porch in the Presidential mansion at Washington.

We warn our comrades to have no affiliation whatever with those political demagogues, whose acknowledged leaders in this State are notorious labor skimmers, who would reduce the wages of all labor, black and white, skilled and unskilled, organized and unorganized, to the low level of the Georgia plantation negro.

In this connection we invite your attention to the words of warning uttered by our illustrious comrade, William Liebknecht, who was lately laid to rest in his beloved fatherland, with sincere and unheeded honors such as no helmeted Hohenzollern can ever hope to receive.

Finally, comrades, we urge you to renewed zeal and activity. The moment after the closing of the polls on the 6th ultimo began the campaign of 1901, and all intermediate struggles. Thanks to our matchless discipline, we need no re-organization. Our duty is clear. Every party member must be an agitator 245 days in the year.

He waxed eloquent in telling the woes of the down-trodden, over-taxed, and generally abused retailer of the emporium that floors. He made as fine a little impure and simple speech as it has ever been my misfortune to hear.

Comrades, enforce rigid guaranties against all bogus "Socialist" and "Reform" parties. Let them perish by apoplexy in the overpowering strength generated by their own moral and political turpitude.

The evolution now going on in the political world indicates clearly that in the near future the Republican party will be the sole political organization representing the capitalist class, while the Socialist Labor Party will confront it as the sole exponent of the working class.

Long live the Socialist Republic, and accused be all traitors!

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

THE BATTLE OF THE LOOMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

them by expelling them from the Party. The average voter looks on the Socialist here as a mild sort of a lunatic for that act, to this day.

In politics, in industry, socially and morally, New Bedford is an up-to-date capitalist town.

Will the fixers and the sympathizing weavers win this strike? They will never win a strike worth winning, or gain a point worth gaining, until they throw down that old style pure and simple union which has done nothing for them but lose battles on the industrial field and, worse, has kept them in ignorance of their political power and duty and turned them over to the vote-buying tool of the capitalist. They can win strikes when they organize in the only honest, bona fide trade union: the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and march to the ballot box with the Arm and Hammer ticket of the Socialist Labor Party in their hands, saying: Messrs. Capitalist, Heeler and Labor Fakir, we don't want your \$2 if we win. We are going to have all the millions of wealth we produce if we win as we shall!

W. M. DALTON.

GLASS-CONSCIOUS

BREWER AND SAMPLER SAYS "HOCH DEF YOONION" TO THE AND SIMFLER.

A "Volkzeitung" Union for Fair-Saloon Keepers' Union That Realizes After Ex-Sleightenossen Feigenschwartz's Verbal Nightmare of Taxation Tactics - A "Practical" Organization.

In Troy, Albany and Schenectady one sees proof of the truth of Gompers' statement that several thousand new labor organizations have been formed in the past year. A neat sign in the window of a saloon catches the eye which reads like this:

UNION SALOON. Member of SALOON KEEPERS' UNION. This is to certify that is a member of the Schenectady Saloon Keepers' Union in good standing.

This is signed by the Treasurers, Secretaries, etc., of the State Federation of Labor, also known to infamy as the Workmen's Federation, or Local Leepullers' Organization, Scabbery of New York. Being somewhat curious to know whether the guiding principle of these unionists was "Temperance first, last and all the time—as long as you are broke," I interviewed the proprietor of a saloon in Schenectady who was very active in organizing the Union in that town.

He waxed eloquent in telling the woes of the down-trodden, over-taxed, and generally abused retailer of the emporium that floors. He made as fine a little impure and simple speech as it has ever been my misfortune to hear. The necessity, the benefits and the beauties of "organization," together with the deep damnation which ought to fall from the avenging hands of eternal justice on the wage-working "scab" who refused to patronize a "Nooion" saloon were all vividly set forth in that rich, near-closing-up-time voice used only on favorite customers, night policeman or the Alderman of the Ward. I was much moved by this mark of confidence, but kept my eye on the door for fear that this enthusiastic propagandist with his mouth full with the new knowledge of Gompersian would try to wind up his harangue by running to catch a train "Some as can."

But was he not as sophisticated as Sammy "Gee" & Co? He answered my questions like a new piece of machinery. He was as full of information as if he mixed it with the ale. He would give five-hundred-want points on taxation and beer, but not on the "Nooion" as such, or on the avenging hands of eternal justice, which were on the avenging hands of eternal justice, which were on the avenging hands of eternal justice.

OLD CLOTHES PARLANTHROPY.

Cast-ONS of the Rich Sold to the Fleeced Poor.

The municipality of New Bedford, Mass., has been a long time in the process of disposing of its old clothes. On a recent occasion, the city council, in a session held in the city hall, decided to sell the old clothes of the city.

"Suppose the other unions refuse to stand by the union saloon-keepers in this deal, or that the politicians throw you down, what then?" "Hah! Hah! Hah! Hah! Hah!" he barked so loud that a subdued Bryant and a full dinner pail Republican who were loudly denouncing free lunch and between bites, arguing over what they called "politics," looked up and joined in the question: "Did you work that two egg story on him?"

He paid no attention to them but proceeded to say you don't buy from this side of the bar. "You don't understand," he said phlegmatically, "you are awful ignorant about taxes and saloons." "Well, show us." "We have to pay the taxes now, say I used a 16 oz. glass before the tax was put on. I have to use the same now because the other fellows do. If one saloon keeper cut down on the size of the glass the other fellows would get his trade see? But it isn't justice or liberty for us saloonmen to pay so much tax, is it? We organize the union and get all the saloon-keepers in it; WE SEND FIVE DELEGATES TO THE TRADES ASSEMBLY. We have our union card in our window. The boys in the other unions won't deal with any other saloon, see? Then we say, 'We're all union men, we must together stick.' So the brothers in the trades assembly go to the candidates for office and say, 'Take off this damned tax or we'll defeat you.' Do you see now?"

"If the tax is not cut off WE WILL

CUT DOWN OUR SIXTEEN-OUNCE GLASS TO TWELVE OUNCES. THE OTHER UNION BOYS WILL STAND BY US. They won't be called scabs for four ounces of beer, and will help our trade. Then we'll have all our customers raising hell with the politician and we won't need to buy.

THE PARIS CONGRESS. A Review of the Doings of the International Gathering.

During September of this year there was held in Paris a congress, with the altogether inappropriate name of "International Socialist Congress."

There was when any body of men claiming to be Socialists could meet and call themselves "Socialists," or anything else they chose. But that time has gone. Socialist and Socialism are definite terms to-day that stand for a particular person, a particular principle, and for a body of men to meet and be considered Socialists by sensible men, they must be Socialists, and act up to Socialist principles.

In these latter years the Socialist movement has been taking on more and more simplicity of purpose and clearness of utterance; more and more of a revolutionary character and above all, has it become noted for its singleness of view. Therefore, when a body of Socialists meet, we look for clearness of utterance—a plain statement of revolutionary intent—as the result of their deliberations. In the resolutions of the Paris Congress we find only ambiguity of utterance, a mixture of confusing phrases and a deliberate attempt to hide double dealing and treachery in a cloud of words.

The title of the first resolution clearly defines the attitude of the majority of those attending that congress, and is of the nature of a proclamation issued by the Kankarosos or Debits. It follows follows (mark well the word "practical"):

THE SINKING AND FIGHTING OF PRACTICAL MEANS FOR INTERNATIONAL WORKING CLASS AND SOCIALIST UNION, ORGANIZATION AND ACTION.

The title of the concluding resolution is equally as ridiculous, tho' not so verbose: "The General Strike."

"The General Strike" is the pet idea of the continental anarchists and is, of course, a chimera. A Socialist Congress would treat it with scant courtesy—lay it on the table, or throw it in the wastebasket. The Paris Congress dignifies it with a resolution.

"To insert the word 'practical' in the first title was an evidence of weakness; of cowardice, because it bears on its face the implication that there were 'practical' people there who had to be propitiated. People who, unless propitiated, would perhaps refuse to 'play the game' any more and take their valuable services and abilities somewhere else.

But there is no need to "soften hairs," or to "smooth the ruffled feathers" of the "practical" people who had to be propitiated. People who, unless propitiated, would perhaps refuse to "play the game" any more and take their valuable services and abilities somewhere else. The playing of the word "and" between "working class and Socialist," notes clearly the mental mix-up of those who drafted the title. The only action that can benefit the working class is Socialist action, therefore, all other sorts of action are detrimental to the working class, and necessarily capitalist profit.

ENGLISH LABOR FAKIRS.

They Issue an Anti-Jingo Manifesto to the French Working Class.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The below is an address presented by a delegation of English trade unions at a peace-meeting held October 28, 1900, at the "Bourse du Travail," Paris, and is signed by 208 secretaries of 1,100, nearly all the trade-unions of England. Peter Curran who is delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention was the principal speaker in English. Jaures and Vaillant spoke also for a short time. The most interesting part of this document is that it carefully avoids to make mention of the existing wage-slavery of capitalists, as being the cause of all wars.

"The Workers of England to the Workers of France: A new force has been created, the ruling industrial class before it, the people become agitated, a put on guard against one another and the hatred of nationalities is kindled. This force is here mentioned against which we raise our voices in this special press owned or directed by capitalists without principles or scruples who use this press to inflame in our respective countries the popular passions. It is not exaggeration to say that this new force of which the world has never known an equivalent—has already reached such a power that it is ready to replace the ordinary functions of the governments.

"If honest usage were made of this all-powerful instrument, which pretends to follow public opinion, while in fact it creates it, peace and happiness would reign on earth. But alas! it is used to a great extent to foment quarrels and to give birth to catastrophes.

"The cultivation of love and fraternity is brutally crushed, and the world is menaced with a return to the customs and habits of savages and barbarians. The clamour of these journals too frequently on account of their high position—is sometimes falsely taken for the very voice of the people; but neither in France nor England have the masses the slightest motive to hate each other, and not the remotest desire to cause one another harm. Suspicion and ill-intentions are ever injurious to the workers of whom the interests are always best served by concord and peace. Our interests are consequently identical. A war between England and France would mean the ruin of the industries of both countries, your commerce and ours would immediately pass over to other countries, which would ultimately keep the largest part. For several years under the pretext to defend our shores, our government and years have rivalled in preparations for war, while at the same time making most emphatic declarations for peace. The spirit of suspicion and the rivalry which consider such a system must, if not suppressed, lead sooner or later to conflict. But the heavy responsibility which weighs upon our consciences and yours forces them to act with dignity and moderation in most instances. The immediate danger rests principally with the capitalists, proprietors and managers of the journals, which never cease to push on to the war. We don't believe that the majority of our co-patriots at any time in accord with the prevailing language of our Jingo press, see that the furious folly of some of your journals represents the real opinion of the French people. Since more than 100 years, these two great nations have maintained their peace, and there exists no logical reason why they should cease to maintain it. This sign of peace has witnessed the extension of a vast international commerce. Last year for instance Great Britain has bought French merchandise valued at 1,350,000,000 francs and France on her part has bought English merchandise valued at 560,250,000 francs. The returns of the total of the new countries acquired for the last fifty years by both nations does not amount to as much to either of the two countries as those returned commercial relations. In a war those financiers without scruple find a source of profit, and to realize same, wars are started. But it is labor which must always bear to the largest extent the sufferings, the losses, the destruction which a war incurs. French workers, like we English workers, don't recognize and maintain our industrial solidarity. That being so, we come to ask you to unite with us in our effort to frustrate the vile intrigues of those who scoundrelly caricaturing and slandering their neighbors, only try thereby to excite their defiance and hatred.

"These men are the main enemies of their country and humanity. You, chauvinists and obliging are no more or no less than the exploiters of honest and naive patriots, which most constantly render them services by their egoistic aims and objects. They have too long been masters. From now on, we must make front, and face them with the most resolute opposition. If there exists, or if there should arise between our two countries differences of any kind, which our governments cannot settle, we must without delay demand that before it comes to conflict, they should take recourse to the tribune of peace, created at the Grand International Conference, which assembled last year at the Hague. If we don't fulfill this duty it is to be feared that the governments will inaugurate the twentieth century by a monstrous crime against humanity and civilization.

"We have no motive whatever for a quarrel with you, and you have no motive for a quarrel with us, but we have both serious cause to be on guard and combat those who would use us to satisfy their greed. Workers, the moment has come when, in the interest of humanity, we must march side by side while proclaiming that the greatest interest of labor lies in peace."

ARTHUR KEEP.

'Twas a Manly Fight.

[Written for the DAILY PEOPLE by C. Stober, Adams, Mass.]

'Twas a manly fight, a glorious fight, A struggle for honor and life; A fight for honesty, justice and right— This latest political strife.

Freaks, fakirs, leekers and crooks, Organized Scabbery and all— "Labor lieutenants" all were in hopes Of seeing the S. L. P. fall.

Deception, fraud, slander and lies— These weapons against us were used; "Unity," "Harmony" such were the cries As the Kangs with the Deistic fused.

With treachery, bluster, bluff, and conceit The hearts of our foes were filled, Dupes must be caught with words so sweet, And the S. L. P. must be killed.

But she stands to-day, defiant and strong, Looking all square in the face— With all the abuse, injustice and wrong She has not moved from her place.

The scars she got in the battle's fray Prove her to be loyal and brave, Knowing that surely we'll see the day When we'll dance on the fakir's grave.

Then forward comrades; don't lag behind; Let the hammer class-consciously fall, 'Tis a fight for freedom of all human-kind, A struggle for justice to all!

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

THE BATTLE OF THE LOOMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS. 2 to 6 New News Office. New York City.

THE STENOGRAPHER.

POSITION AND RELATION TO THE WORKING CLASS.

Most Useful Servant to Capitalism—Changes That Are Taking Place—Difficulties That Confront the Workers, Stenographers Becoming Socialists.

This branch of the proletarian family, though not heretofore described in the DAILY PEOPLE, is a very important one, and is beginning to undergo what will finally be a revolution. In fact the almost complete annihilation of this occupation, as well as other further on.

How useful a servant it may sometimes perform was shown on the occasion of the De Leon Harbinger debate, when it furnished the means of photographing the DAILY PEOPLES' Harbinger. Gallery the "reverted" three-card monte man.

Stenography is one of the necessary developments of modern society. Here, as elsewhere, is inevitably reflected the modern mode of production.

Factories producing goods demand railroads to distribute them. This, in turn, requires correspondence to consult about them, and correspondence needs shorthand and typewriting as part of its scientific and mechanical equipment.

As society becomes more and more an great family, the newspaper or collective means of communicating collective intelligence develops. This means more shorthand and especially type-writing.

With the growth of the great social organism goes the development of its parliamentary system, both in the mass and importance of affairs to be transacted. Hence, shorthand for recording purposes is absolutely indispensable.

So long as private property exists in the means of production, distribution, etc., there must be a vast system of courts to adjust the disputes between the disputing brigades. Here is another demand for stenographers and typewriters, as court and lawyers' stenographers and typewriters. An appalling mass of, useless work is done here (as well as in Congress), in recording the fights between capitalist claimants, ninety-five per cent of the business of courts being in property cases and not personal ones. Much also of the really necessary work of the distribution of goods is clogged with work imposed by the wrangles and schemes of the capitalist stealers of the goods exchanged.

Stenography also has a limited use in the reporting of speeches, lectures, sermons and debates.

the commercial stenographers—the demands of your have departed, and not unskillful the shorthand writer, like the intelligent "comp," go on his spurs, in vain to forget the yearning vacuum beneath his sudden vest, shivers as Bill Brown cuts through his throat, bare "pant" and drops to face his hatched-faced handily who threatens to eject him from his cherished 6x4 hall room, and put him out in the hard, cold street.

What has caused all this change to the "strong," him who, like the intelligent "comp," the machine could never beath because of his "strong"?

Simply the operation of Capitalism's "law" of "supply and demand." The development, dictated by Capitalism, of the great machinery of society—the development of the machine in various other occupations.

The developing machine, concentrating capital, shut out and drove backward the opportunities in the country and the small towns, and closed the farmer's boy and the young fellow from the small town into the city—millions of them, very many of whom became shorthand writers, some of them by their own hard work before long for hire.

Then came the girls, the old maid and the widows—leaving after heretofore, and still they come, from bookkeeping and banking middle-class families, and bank and middle-class families—all coming from the development of capital, the growth of the machine in every way, that displaces and kills the workman and husband and father and ruins the middle-class.

At one time it seemed as if nearly everybody of the younger folks had deluded in stenography, so had seen the general condition of the people, and so easy was it to learn shorthand—according to the glowing advertisements of one of those who promised them after three months or so of "million" a guaranteed position at high wages, etc., etc. Of course, it may be mentioned, in passing, that while it is possible for a bright student by hard work in six months to make some dictation, it requires several years of experience to become competent to take the fastest work, the severe training involved being equal to the discipline received by a college course.

Shorthand and typewriting and business schools grew up everywhere and together with colleges, institutes, and Y. M. C. A.'s added to the flood. This social sort of capitalist machinery furnished an ample supply of cheap labor as capital does in any other occupation.

As a result, today multitudes of girls are working at \$8 per week, many at \$5—stenography and typewriting both—and many young men are making only \$10.

As an indication of how plentiful—and therefore how cheap all around—has become the supply of stenographers, we have the fact that several railroad and other companies formerly felt themselves able to discharge their girls and hire men in their places. The men were, of course, preferred to girls for certain obvious reasons and had at last got cheap and plentiful enough to suit.

There was a time when a stenographer on his own book could make \$100 an hour by hiring his services indiscriminately. How they are falling is shown by the following recent phenomenon in the shorthand world:

Public Stenographer and Typewriter. To employers requiring extra stenographers or typewriters for a short or a long time or to those who do not regularly employ them, I am prepared to furnish at a moment's notice, competent stenographers or typewriters at fifty cents per hour, for any length of time, from one hour upwards.

Corralled and dealt in to-day like cattle or a coil of liberwurst! Dropping from \$100 to less than thirty cents, for Miss Israel must also first get her profit out of that thirty before paying the stenographers.

This shows that the market is getting so overstocked that many can no longer pay for their keep during the wait for a job, and to live must yield to a Miss Israel, at less—and much less—than their real value. Their extremity gives such as she the best right to participate in the stenographer's earnings, which otherwise could not be done except by burglary, or illegal crime.

Here we see the very beginning of a capitalist—a shorthand and typewriting capitalist—a human parasite or fungus. Stenography, however, is so late in its development and so closely connected with great overhauling establishments, like barber shops and cigar hotels, that it will be impossible to separate it as a separate capitalistic enterprise.

It is coming more and more to be the rule. As consolidation takes place, the easy jobs of small firms disappear and the labor market pressure remorselessly drives the stenographer for the large slave-driving firms.

As to the girls employed at typewriting and shorthand, they run the same peculiar danger as the girls in the department stores and factories—the loss of their virtue through their employers taking advantage of their situation and power. The danger is exceptional in the case of a typewriter girl, because frequently in taking dictation she is closeted alone with her employer in his private office, the employer, perhaps, a full-blooded beast in disguise. Filthy disbelievers may scout such an idea. The writer, however, knows better. Not every employer does such things; not every girl is so exposed; not every girl is so weak. But that the matter is very bad admits of no question. The writer, as stenographer and private secretary, has seen enough of the inner life of capitalists generally to know that they are as a rule a set of grossly filthy-minded scoundrels. The case of the old millionaire Duray—as shown the other day by a witness on the stand—sending out and having prostitutes brought to his private office the same as a basket of lunch—is no exception. And when you consider the ways of the girls—the better does many of them have seen, their own hopeless future, the desire to dress and live well, the idea that maybe the employers may marry them, the easy steps of going out to lunch, the wine habit gradually developed, and fighting ugly fires, when all this is considered, the matter is easy to understand. Only that a girl of character related to the writer how she had to avoid the skillful preliminary efforts of her employer. Another girl, brilliant and sharp, permitted her employer to spend a great sum of money on her until finally he thought matters were ripe and asked her to go to a hotel with him. Upon her sympathetic and scornful refusal, he wanted to know why then she had accepted his dinners, etc. The girl thereupon pulled out and read from a note-book containing an itemized account of the amount expended on her, about \$200, and said: "I am only partly getting even on you for the women you have ruined and on whom you spent less money than on me when you didn't get it."

This type of employer—neither very large nor small—is frequent. He will spend far more money to ruin girls than he would on the ordinary prostitutes. It is a mania with him. Such is McAllister of Paterson. They are social degenerates, social margots that permeate, putrify and imperil society. There are the men that ruin typewriter girls and gloat over it.

Above it was shown how and why the condition of the stenographers and typewriters is deteriorating. That is bad enough, but worse is to come.

There is coming the annihilation of almost the entire occupation. The factor that will accomplish this is the simple little machine, once only a toy, but fast becoming a practical apparatus—the graphophone, the Twentieth Century Annals, as it is appropriately named by a catalog. Among the advantages already claimed for it are the following. Observe how like it is to the prospectus sent out by other machine-making capitalists to machine-using capitalists:

First, "You can dictate as rapidly as you please and are never asked to repeat." Fourth, "Accuracy—absolute." Fifth, "INDEPENDENCE—you are independent of your typewriter operator. It is easy to replace SUCH help, but competent stenographers are scarce." Sixth, "Economy—the cost of a graphophone added to the salary of a clerk is less than that of a stenographer and the results obtained are far superior." Seventh, "Simplicity—No time lost in learning it." Eighth, "The graphophone needs no vacation and does not grumble at any amount of overwork." The circular goes on to state that the "price of a graphophone is less than a month's salary of a good stenographer. The only help necessary is an ordinary typewriter clerk. The occasional supply of new cylinders costs less than stationery."

It means that when in general use, one half of the present stenographic force will be unnecessary. The other half will be merely ordinary typewriter operators—the stenographer as such will be abolished and cheap unskilled labor will take his place.

Among the houses already using them, the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, says:

"We have in use some twenty-four graphophones, which have been in use for a period of about two years. Formerly we used a large number of stenographers. . . . The use of the graphophone has saved us several thousands of dollars annually. . . . Stenographers have to hang around and wait for dictation, but the graphophones are not drawing pay while waiting. We much prefer them to stenography."

There are a few places where at present the graphophone cannot be successfully used—such as in reporting congressional debates, but even here it is of much use. Formerly the experts dictated their notes to shorthand amanuenses, who thereupon transcribed on the typewriter. Now the experts dictate to the mechanical stenographer, the graphophone, and an ordinary typewriter operator—after the FIRST cylinder is filled—SIMULTANEOUSLY transcribes from it onto the typewriter. Sixteen graphophones have been in use for several years, shortening the work to such an extent that the report of the debates is completed almost as soon as the day's session ends.

Thus must the stenographer disappear before the graphophone, as the compositor before the typesetter and the typesetter before the perfected monotyper, the lithographer before photo-mechanical processes, and the telegrapher before the telephone. The writer expects that he will yet see a graphophone which will produce printed matter immediate and direct without the intervention of

OUR ATTITUDE.

Self-Explanatory Letters on the "Union" Label.

Office of L. Typo. Union No. 13, 52 Federal St. Boston, Nov. 26, 1900. Mrs. OLGA KNIGER.

Dear Madam—By vote of Typographical Union No. 13, I am instructed to ask you to state your attitude upon the use of the "Union Label" upon text books in use in our public schools, and upon printing used by the School Committee. As you are probably aware, the union printers of the country have, for several years, carried on a agitation for the recognition of the Union Label upon this class of work, and in many localities have succeeded in obtaining the desired result.

We deem it but proper that the books used for the instruction of our children shall have the sign manual of decent wages and human conditions.

We therefore respectfully request an IMMEDIATE answer to the subjoined interrogation, as a special meeting of the Union will be held to receive the same on Sunday, December 2, and we earnestly desire a complete report at that time.

Respectfully, FRANK K. FOSTER, Chairman Legislative Com. Typo. No. 13, 116 Elliot St.

TO TYPO. UNION NO. 13— If closed as a member of the School Committee of the City of Boston I shall be willing to use my vote and influence to secure the prohibition of text books bearing the Union Label in our public schools, and also to have our printed matter of the School Committee bear the Union Label.

Candidate from Ward Please return check blank AT ONCE to F. K. FOSTER, 116 Elliot St. II 45 Elliot Street, Boston, Mass. December 1, 1900.

Mr. FRANK K. FOSTER, Chairman Legislative Committee Typographical Union No. 13. Sir—Your communication to the various candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for School Committee, in regard to the use of the "Union Label," duly received. As these candidates represent a party of solidarity, and not individuals, the Socialist Labor Party, as you must be well aware, stands for practical as well as theoretical recognition of the fact that there are but two classes in society—the class which lives because of its ownership of the tools of production, and the class which merely exists because of its being itself merely a tool for the increase of wealth for the possessing class. It is plain, then, that what is to be to the interest of the one class is directly hostile to the other class.

Necessarily, then, the Socialist Labor Party, always standing loyally for the emancipation of these human tools, demands the overthrow of the present system under which human beings merely exist, and do not live, and which forces children into the slaveries of capitalism at an age when they should be receiving the best education the community can afford.

For years the Socialist Labor Party has carried on the fight against the system which produces the strange spectacle of women and children swarming into factories, offices and stores, while able-bodied men are forced to walk the streets in search of employment.

Instead of receiving any support from these organizations similar to your own, which claim to work for the best interests of the producers of wealth, the working class, we find, on the contrary, that at every election the votes of a majority of your members are cast in favor of the continuance of the capitalist system.

So far as we are informed, your organization has never declared itself against the capitalist system, but, on the contrary, its leaders and officers can participate and have participated in capitalist politics and fraternize with these agents of capitalism whose business it is to keep the vote of the working class divided.

We might also remind you that you not alone play the part of seals in political action, but you even work against the immediate economic interest of your own allied craftsmen, as has been shown by the contracts entered into by you and other Typographical Unions; notably the contracts with Boston, and with Chicago publishers. Upon these occasions, you violated your own International law in its bearing upon affiliated organizations.

To endorse your organization would be equivalent to endorsing capitalism, and to further oppression of the wage-workers, inasmuch as your organization has never protested against the system which we are pledged to overthrow, but continually works to uphold it.

Under this system of industry, a "Union Label" is not to quote your own words, a "sign manual of a decent wage" and it seems appropriate to here call your attention to the fact that even in localities where the Typographical Union label has attained some consideration, a portion of your craftsmen have been obliged to leave their calling and in the twilight of their lives become members of the agricultural profession, or to act in the capacity of street peddlers.

Competition among the workers, intensified by the constant introduction of labor saving devices and machinery, continually fixes the wage anew. This wage becomes then an ever smaller and smaller fraction which the working class gets back from the greater and greater total wealth that it produces.

So it is plain to us that the basic contention of the working class must be to claim not a mere fraction of its own wealth—a wage—but to take possession of the whole wealth.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is organized upon this basis. It fights for the wage worker economically and politically. It permits no compromise with capitalism. It fights the whole year round and then on election day it strikes with the most powerful weapon of the working class—the ballot.

When your organization reaches that stage of development and acts accordingly, when it stands firmly and squarely on the side of the Socialist Labor Party, we can then, and not until then, consider its propositions.

C. ARVID OLSON, Secretary City Central Committee, Socialist Labor Party of Boston.

Every Workingman Should Have a Portrait of Karl Marx

of the great teacher of Modern Socialism. This portrait is the work of one of the foremost lithographic artists in New York (a member of Local Alliance No. 170, S. T. & L. A.), who contributed his work gratis for the benefit of the Party, thus enabling us to sell the portrait at the low price of

THIRTY CENTS. Five to ten copies, 20 cents each. Over ten copies, 15 cents each. New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Road St., New York.

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

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES New and Second Hand. BILLIARD SUPPLIES. PRICES LOW. LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipaw Av. JERSEY CITY, N. J.

R. AUERBACH, The "ALLIANCE POWER PRINTER," 126 Essex Street, New York.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month, at 230 P. M., at its headquarters, 1504 Germantown Avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same place.

This great recording force is preserving the photograph of the capitalist class and its labor houndenants for history, and will also help to make history by helping to abolish that class and its agents and establish civilization.

The Daily People.

The attention of the readers of the Weekly People is called to the following:

IT IS NECESSARY TO USE ALL OUR ENERGY IN PUSHING THE AGITATION. IN ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.

THE DAILY PEOPLE, the only English Socialist Daily in the world, can perform this work.

ITS EDITORIALS MAKE SOCIALISTS. ITS SPECIAL ARTICLES BUILD UP THE MOVEMENT. ITS NEWS COLUMNS ARE REPLET WITH THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION. ITS EFFICIENCY IS OF A NATURE THAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED ANYWHERE.

HELP THE WORK ALONG BY PUSHING THE MAILING LIST OF THE DAILY PEOPLE.

IT TAKES THE PLACE OF SPEAKERS. IT CAN GO WHERE SPEAKERS CANNOT GO. IT APPEARS EVERY DAY. ITS WORK CANNOT BE SIDE-TRACKED.

In order to assist the Sections in this matter, we have arranged for the following: We shall make a specialty, during the Winter of one month's subscribers. The Party members, readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, sympathizers and all who are interested in the welfare of the working class should send in at least enough names to send the DAILY PEOPLE into every town and city of the country.

BEGIN YOUR WORK TO-NIGHT. CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW. IT WILL BUILD SECTIONS AS NOTHING ELSE CAN.

Remember that we shall send the Daily People for One Month for FORTY CENTS.

THE PRICE IS ONLY: 1 Month, 40 Cents; 3 Months, \$1.00; 6 Months, \$2.00; 1 Year, \$3.50.

Sunday Edition, with Special Features, \$1.00 a Year; 50 Cents for Six Months.

IF YOU CANNOT GET A MAN FOR A YEAR, GET HIM FOR SIX MONTHS. IF SIX MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, SEND IN THREE MONTHS, IF THREE MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, GET HIM FOR A MONTH. AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at headquarters at Headquarters, No. 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday at 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. Speakers' Club every Thursday at 8 p. m. State Committee every first and third Sunday at 9 a. m. County Committee the last Sunday of every month at 10:30 a. m. Pittsburgh District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Sunday of every month at 11 a. m. Machinists' Local No. 100, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at 8 p. m. Mixed Local No. 101, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 13th Ward, Allegheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at Yey street, Allegheny, Pa.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD-QUARTERS of the 34th and 35th A. D.'s 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Wednesday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 440

DAILY PEOPLE CONVENTION meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-4 New Beach street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First Avenue; E. S. C. Financial Secretary, 362 Grand street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Irvington street. 410

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, at 2:30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening at the same place.

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LOCAL ALLIANCE 282 of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m. at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark, N. J.

Section Harrison, S. L. P. meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 302 Main street. S. T. & L. A. Local No. 307, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION IOWA, L. P. meets every 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a. m., at Public meetings every Sunday, 3 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 12 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 435

SECTION ESSEX COUNCIL, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 75 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J. 430

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P. BRANCH 4 meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., 8 p.m., Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. m., except 1st Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 858 Grand st., Westville St. meets every 2d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. 423

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SE. N. S.L.P. Br. 1 meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 255 E. 33th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian weekly, Aftonavisen. 425

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2 meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a. m., at Lunna Hall, 619 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 438

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, northwest corner 11th street and First Avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, at 2:30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening at the same place.

WATERBURY ALLIANCE "LITHIUM" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 408

WEST HARTFORD SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 212 W. 142d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room. Open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

PEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A. meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 225 E. 3rd street, Secretary, K. Wallberg. 405

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 24 and 6 New Beale St., New York.

Single Copy..... 02
Six months..... 1.00
One year..... \$2.00

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office June 17, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Socialist Vote. Includes data for 1888, 1892, 1896, 1898, and 1899.



Wisdom stands outside of man and urges itself upon him, like the marks of the changing seasons...

A TIMELY RECOMMENDATION.

Considerable adverse comment has appeared in the Labor Press on the subject of the "right line" paragraph...

TEXAS LIVING UP.

It was Massachusetts that was last pointed out in these columns as one of the latest States to enter the arena with a Labor-disfranchising scheme...

AND NOW COME THE ANARCHISTS.

The tactics of setting up a straw man, and triumphantly knocking it down has many devotees. During the last weeks, the trick has been extensively practiced...

raised a man of straw, it proceeds to knock down "Socialism" by reading a warning to proletarians everywhere.

There is no patent on names, nor is there an absolute antidote against fraud. Even in business, where the shark-hunt for pennies often drives businessmen into Courts for redress, established firms never think of prosecuting every fraud who tries to imitate their firm name...

THE GUERRILLA.

Simultaneously with news from the Philippine Islands that peace is established, news comes from South Africa that all Boer opposition has been crushed...

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A DELMONICO MENU.

"I do not believe that Senators have ever looked at the law which we passed two or three years ago as to the food sailors shall be supplied with on shipboard. Why it is up almost to the menu of Delmonico's."

MENU DE FRYE.

- Water - on fumigant nature.
ENTREES.
Biscuit - a la d'habillerie.
Pork - salt, avec maigre.
Beef - metallurgical a la Mignet.
Poussin - cassis de l'Inde water.
Whicor - of cold turkey.
Butter - gal - de pulment.
Corn - mou - au marais.
Lard - sans sauce de la date.
Potatoes - a la poule de ferree.
FRUITS.
Coddle - leangorpe de la Jean.
Mustard - a la Pepper - John.
Salt - a la name blanche.
DESSERTS.
Dried Fruit - antiseptical.
LIQUEUR.
Molasses - avec du straw.
SOUCIFFER.
Congressional Record - Edition de L'Espresso - a la sup. Biquin.

It is a sorrowful thing to see a grey-haired sailor as he weathers the sea's gully left foot on the main rigging, as he sits in the hammock to castle and indulges in an apoplectic stroke or two...

THE CLEVELAND CITIZEN.

The fact that troubles have been heaping upon her, takes occasion to revile Mary Ellen Lease. Time was, and it is no more than a year ago, when the "Citizen" threw its patent inside into the air...

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Echoes From Louisville, Ky.

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Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What great pity that is about merchant marine!
UNCLE SAM—A great pity it is, indeed.
B. J.—To think that these days English ships are wiping us off the face of the sea!
U. S.—Pretty bad, isn't it? And what shall we do about it?
R. J.—The first thing we should do about it is to muzzle all these croakers against the ship-subsidy bill now in Congress.
U. S.—Why would you muzzle them?
B. J.—Because they are hindering Congress from doing that which will give us our rightful place on the seas.
U. S.—I'm all ears. What is the proposition?
B. J.—It is a proposition for subsidizing U. S.—To whom?
U. S.—Oho!
B. J.—What is there to "oho" about?
U. S.—If you are growing thinner every day because I am shipping you, what same one wants you to improve, what it be sensible for him to stand by me?
B. J.—No; he should stand by me.
U. S.—Just so! I "obede" because subsidy is proposed for the wrong man. Our merchant marine is going broke. The reason of it is that American sailors are hard to get; the reason of that is that the shipping companies are hard on the sailors. Now, then, if our merchant marine is to be helped we must stand by the sailor. That's the long and short of the story.
B. J.—I can well imagine that the sailors are not treated any too well. But the workmen ashore have nothing to brag about. And yet the application for jobs ashore are more numerous than the jobs.
U. S.—You are only partially right. B. J.—Wherein am I wrong?
U. S.—Our workmen ashore are treated badly.
B. J.—That's just what I said.
U. S.—But the sailor is treated a little better.
B. J.—How so?
U. S.—I quit you want to quit with me. B. J.—I quit it.
U. S.—What is the worse that can happen to you?
B. J.—O I might forfeit my last cent's earnings.
U. S.—Could you be arrested?
B. J.—No!
U. S.—Could you be locked up?
B. J.—No!
U. S.—Could you be thrown into jail in the shop and made to work?
B. J.—No!
U. S.—Now all these things can be done to the sailor.
U. S.—No "nonsense" about it. Shipping company may cancel its contract with the sailor any time. Not so with the sailor with the company. He can be arrested, locked up, brought back to a vessel and thrown in irons.
B. J.—You don't say!
U. S.—Similar was the position of the workman ashore at one time. They were the conditions under the law of Edward II. With the workman ashore that has changed. With the workman aboard, the sailor, that has not changed. The sailor is substantially governed by the old vassal laws of the times of Edward II. Do you wonder that the American can not be had as a sailor?
B. J.—I'm stumped! What's to be done?
U. S.—The thing to do is to "organize" at the right end. The present before Congress proposes to subsidize at the wrong end. The thing to do is to hold the club of Government over the heads of these companies who are squeezing the sailor even worse than the land employers squeeze their employes.
B. J.—But then these employers do not possibly compete with foreign employers.
U. S.—We now face the proposition. There are two ways of enabling employers to compete:
One way is to bully and browbeat American sailors down to the dog's English level;
Another is to force these dogs of English shipping companies up to American shipping standards.
B. J.—How?
U. S.—First, raise the wages and prove the treatment of the American sailor; and then place heavy discriminating duties against every ship whose crew is not treated up to the American standard.
B. J.—By Jullihcan! That would fetch it! That would do it!
U. S.—All else that Congress proposes is mere swindle. The proposition alone will stand. It is a step IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. The direction of the emancipation of the working class; the step would be to FROM the right direction; it is to the Proletariat of the world.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

National Executive Committee.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People building on Monday evening, December 17. Forbes in the chair.

to State Committee at once as there are a number of bills to settle and funds are low. Circulars received from National Secretary Kuhn, announcing that Comrade Dalton is touring the circuit of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, organizing and strengthening Sections and outlining a plan to raise funds for the purpose.

Section Allentown, Pa., per P. R. Herriger, 2.00
Section Medford, Mass., per Joseph Meekel, 1.50
Excelsior Literary Society, N. Y., per P. M. Ginsburg, 8.00
Total, \$107.40

IN COLORADO.
A Full Statement on Conditions in That State.
The article appearing in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of November 24, entitled "Western Gold Fields," contains two errors. The writer states that "the great Bull Hill strike of '94 came along and the Colorado miner was shot into submission."

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.
AKRON, OHIO: J. J. W. Garity, 124 Upton street.
ALLENTOWN, PA. P. Herriger, 520 North Penn street.
BALTIMORE, MD. Columbia ave. Robert W. Stevens, 622 Columbia ave.
BOSTON, MASS.: W. H. Carroll, 2001 Washington street.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.: J. C. Custer, 422 Main street.
BUENA VISTA, PA.: W. H. Thomas, 1107 Elm street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: B. Reinhold, 521 Broadway.
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CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.: John P. Curran, 53 Dexter street.
CHICAGO, ILL.: H. Sale, 1104 Third street, 2d floor.
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.: John J. Kelly, 62 Grant street.
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CLEVELAND, OHIO: P. C. Christensen, 306 Professor street.
FRIZ, FEDER, 317 Anderson avenue.
CLINTON IOWA: E. C. Matson, 102 Howe street.
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DULUTH, MINN.: Ed. Kitz, 614 Garfield avenue.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.: Louis Cohen, 69 Norman street.
ELIZABETH, N. J.: G. T. Peterson, 122 3rd street.
ERIE, PA.: Fred. Uhlmann, 456 W. 5th street.
EVANSTON, ILL.: C. Schaal, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.: M. J. King, 197 Ferry street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.: H. Ormrod, 29 Beason street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.: F. B. Stone, 81 N. Main street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.: J. P. Stone, 1107 Elm street.
HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Felbermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.: Ernest A. Gagnier, 25 Lincoln street, Hartford District.
HOMESTEAD, PA.: Thomas Lewis, 701 Amity street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: J. T. L. Boney, 223 Station street.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.: Lewis Hurdell, 427 E. Perry street.
KANSAS CITY, MO.: J. De Castro, 71 W. Railroad street.
LAWRENCE, MASS.: John Howard, 42 Lowell street.
LINCOLN, NEB.: Emil Ittig, Room 8, 8th Street.
LOUISVILLE, KY.: Thos. Sweeney, 160 High street.
LOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 24 West Manchester street.
LYNN, MASS.: J. F. Coyle, 260 Washington street.
MADISON, WIS.: John Hobbs, 523 White street.
MALDEN, MASS.: Phillip Rowland, 122 Malden street.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Gust Langner, P. B. 774.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Richard Babcock, 222 Sixth street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: W. R. Hammond, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.
MONTREAL, CAN.: J. M. Couture, 703 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: H. Carless, 178 Springfield avenue.
A. P. White, 178 Springfield avenue.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: C. E. Patrick, 219 Washington street.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.: M. Steel, Broadway street.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.: Chas. Sobey, 113 Ferry street.
NEW LONDON, CONN.: Adam Marx, 12 Union street, Box 412.
NEW WHATCOMB, WASH.: Wm. McCormick, 1000 Orleans La.
ORLEANS, LA.: Leon Lecoste, 282 Customhouse street.
PASCOAG, R. I.: Gus Martin, 109 Lower Hamilton St.
PATERSON, N. J.: Richard Berdan, 94 Clinton street.
John C. Butcher, 129 Germania avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.: Austin Doudreau, 6 Lucas street.
PEORIA, ILL.: Chas. Zolot, 1314 Main street.
PEORIA, ILL.: F. Lichtsinn, 109 Lower Hamilton St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 105 Hope street.
Eam. Clark, 129 Germania avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.: Wm. J. Marshall, 495 Rider avenue, Allegheny.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.: P. E. O'Connor, Box 206, Olneyville, R.I.
PUEBLO, COLO.: Nixon Elliott, 105 Berkeley avenue.
READING, PA.: Silas Hinkel, 107 Cotton street.
REVERE, MASS.: O. Sullivan, 21 Payson street.
RINNSBEE, N. Y.: Henry Statton, N. C. Church street.
RICHMOND, VA.: J. E. Madson, cor. Louis and Hollings et.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: A. F. Seward, 22 E. 12th street.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.: C. Luedcke, 28 St. Josephs avenue.
ROCKFORD, ILL.: Herman Miller, 35 Vernon avenue.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Frank Leitner, 229 Wyoming St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Jos. H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street.
E. W. Carpenter, 51 8th street.
SAN PEDRO, CAL.: Christian Petersen, 1114 Broadway.
SAN JOSE, CAL.: Fred. Hamann, 22 North 1st street.
SARASOTA, FLOR.: Henry J. Poehling, 239 College avenue.
SALEM, MASS.: John White, American House, 23 Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: Geo. F. Peterson, 121 West Temple street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.: P. Jepsen, 12 South Ferry street.
SCRANTON, PA.: Wm. Watkins, 24 N. Broadway avenue.
Walter Walker, 1314 Broadway.
SLOAN, N. Y.: N. Van Kesteren, 100 Somerville avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.: Louis Hein, 30 Broad street.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: F. A. Nagler, 11 Highland street.
STOUGHTON, CAL.: J. B. Ferguson, 12 East Market street.
SUTTERSVILLE, PA.: Cyril Siskel, 1107 Elm street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.: E. Harris, Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUNTON, MASS.: Max Doewe, 72 Whittenton street.
TACOMA, WASH.: Arthur Spencer, Post Office.
TROY, N. Y.: F. E. Passonico, 104 Jacob street.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.: Otto Becker, 548 Broadway.
WILKINSBURG, PA.: Jos. A. McConnell, 100 Somerville avenue.
WATERBURY, CONN.: John Neuber, 29 Charles street.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.: Charles W. Peckham, Box 275.
WILKINSBURG, PA.: Jos. A. McConnell, 100 Somerville avenue.
JAN. V. Schugel, 47 Mala street.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.: Frank L. Fogarty, 46 Front street.
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Christmas Entertainment and Grand Ball of Section Buffalo, S. L. P.
At German-American Hall, Corner Main and High Streets.
On Christmas Night, Tuesday, December 25th 1900, at 8 p. m.
Vocal and musical selections, recitations, and speech by our Socialist poet-comrade.
W. S. DALTON, OF SEATTLE, WASH.
Tickets for Lady and Gentleman, 25 Cents. For sale by all comrades.
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\$1.25, Prepaid by Mail.
Daily People Christmas Box.
To the DAILY PEOPLE-Section Pawtucket wishes to be placed on record as heartily in favor of the Christmas stocking suggestion of our comrade in the West, and I send herewith, as a visible evidence of our approval, \$5, which was collected at our last meeting. The comrades in Pawtucket are determined that the DAILY PEOPLE must live and continue to be a beacon light to those misguided workmen who might otherwise be wrecked on the shoals of pure and simple fakelism or "Prosperity" politics, and a source of inspiration to those of us who are apt to get discouraged when everything is not such smooth sailing as we would wish it to be. Moreover, we do not intend that our financial assistance for the DAILY PEOPLE shall cease when the Christmas stocking is emptied, but shall keep up the work each week hereafter, realizing that it is the duty of every section and every comrade to do his share towards maintaining the official organ of our party.
Long live the DAILY PEOPLE! Would that it could be placed in the hands of every workman in the land! ROBERT F. HUNT, Org. Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 17, 1900.
The New Haven debate on Trade Unionism, taken down stenographically by B. F. Keinar, and published in the Sunday, Dec. 2, issue of the DAILY PEOPLE, is now going through the Labor News Company press in pamphlet form, capably annotated. This pamphlet edition is invaluable to all the seriously disposed in the Labor Movement; it contains 64 pages. Send orders to the Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, this city. Price 5 cents a copy; \$3 a hundred.
READ THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC. ORGAN OF THE IRISH SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY.
The only straight-cut, class-conscious, revolutionary month-piece of democracy in Ireland.
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WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE? (IN ITALIAN.)
"WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE?" has been translated into Italian by Camillo Claffarra, editor of Il Proletario, with the title: "Il significato d'uno sciopero." During the last two years fifty thousand copies of the English edition "What Means This Strike?" have been sold. The pamphlet is the best one in agitation. Sections should see to it that the Italian workmen obtain copies of it. Price, 10 cents a copy. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

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Total, \$2,812.55
HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged, \$1,330.47
Received from Ohio State Committee, account lists, 47.48
Received from Minnesota State Committee, account lists, 11.70
Total, \$1,419.65
HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

Daily People Christmas Fund.

Previously acknowledged, \$20.10
"Searchlight," St. Louis, Mo., 1.00
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W. Wolkman, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1.00
Chas. Kottke, Br. Union Hill, N.J., 1.00
H. Colgate Point, N. Y., 1.00
\$65.90

The Lovan Fund.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Dec. 12.—The following is the total amount received to date from all sources to the Lovan fund:
Previously acknowledged, \$30.15
Capitalist, through a brother comrade, 50.00
Section Watervliet, N. Y., and friends, per A. H. Hargraves, 7.00
Section Pasco, State of Washington, per R. Blaney, 3.25

Syracuse Christmas Entertainment.

The Annual Christmas Entertainment and Ball of the Socialist Labor Party will be held in Freeman's Hall, Monday, December 21, at 8 p. m. Children will receive presents from the Christmas tree. Tickets, admitting Gent and Lady, 25 cents. The committee wishes the cooperative effort of all Syracuse readers of the DAILY PEOPLE to make this a success. The committee have arranged for a program of ten numbers. The Women's Auxiliary will serve lemonade and cake, and also coffee and sandwiches. We invite all friends and sympathizers to help make the entertainment a financial success, as the section needs the money to pay its bills and continue its fight against the capitalist class. JAMES TRAINOR, Org., 606 S. Clinton street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dalton in Buffalo.

W. S. Dalton of Seattle, Wash., will speak on "Socialism" at the Labor Lyceum meeting Sunday afternoon, December 23, at 3 o'clock. This meeting will be held at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street. On Tuesday December 25 (Christmas Night) at 8 p. m. Section Buffalo, S. L. P., will have a Christmas entertainment and ball at German-American Hall, corner of Main and High streets. The program will contain several musical and vocal selections, recitations and a speech by W. S. Dalton. Tickets, 25 cents for gentlemen and lady, for sale by all comrades. THE COMMITTEE.

S. T. & L. A. Bridgeport, Conn.

All members and sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance are earnestly requested to attend an open meeting of the Mixed Alliance on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at Socialist Hall, Main street. Bring all kickers and knock-you-out questioners with you, and we'll warm them up. Trojans Take Notice. A lecture on political economy by a well-known speaker, will be given under the auspices of Section Troy, N. Y., at their headquarters, 251 River street, Sunday, December 23, at 3 p. m. Admission, 10 cents.

Notice to S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries.

Secretaries of S. L. P. sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of general and special industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., to the Editor of the Labor, DAILY PEOPLE, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

Campaign Fund of Section N. Y. S. L. P.

Previously received, \$315.25
Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, list No. 258, 2.00
Same District, on list 259, 1.00
Sixth and Tenth Assembly District, New York, list No. 219, 1.50
Twenty-fifth Assembly District, New York, list No. 218, 1.00
Same District, list No. 218, 4.00
Twelfth Assembly District, Brooklyn, list No. 129, 25
Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, list No. 149, 50
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, list No. 139, 1.00
Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth Assembly District, New York, list No. 61, 1.00
Total, \$357.50
L. ABELSON, Org., 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.