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NEW YORK, APRIL 24, 1898.



Of Section Minneapolis on the Cuban Essential in These Days of General Question.

Cuba, Still a Possession of Spain, Thanks only to our American Capitalist Gov-ernment's Conduct, is Now to be Used as a Pretext for Spoliation and Further

Fellow Workers:—In the midst of the present clamor of jingoes and telf-styled patriots, we ask your candid attention to a few words on the question of the Cuban war agitation from the

Spanish government for the benefit of uba have no direct interest.

But American capitalists have an in-

terest in the conflict. Their invest-ments in Spanish securities were threatened by the insurrection. Thegefore, when the Cuban insurgents asked not for aid, not for recognition even, but merely that the United States should remain neutral, this government, servile to capitalistic interest, answered their plea by sending revenue cutters to prevent the insurgents from buying arms or enlisting men in this country. Thus, by American aid, Spanish rule in

ing war against Spain. What is their motive? Is it sympathy for Cuba? This is but a pretense, for the jingoes of today were but yesterday holding up the hands of Spain. Is it devotion to the flag and indignation at the destruction of the Maine? The destruction of the Maine was an atrocious crime. Maine was an atroclous crime capitalism daily commits equal at

tiles against the workers, under the very flag it calls on us to worship. The flag which was polluted at Homestead, at Cœur d'Alene, at Chicago, and at Hazleton is no longer the emblem of liberts.

Second-A part of them hope to fill their purses by rich contracts and their purses by rich contracts and profitable speculation in case of war.

navy to protect the foreign interests of American capitalism.

Fifth—All agree in wanting a strong

Sixth-All agree in wishing to culti-

agitation which will distract the atten-tion of the workers from their real in-

Such are the motives of our capital-

other for the glory and profit of our

April 10, 1898. P. S.

P. S.—The appearance of President McKinley's message, since the above date, perhaps warrants me in making this note, on my own responsibility, in order to point out how completely his course justifies the position taken in this address. The President's policy of armed intervention is not founded on the Maine disaster nor on the sufferings, though both of these are cited as in-cidental justifications. The avowed object is to protect American commercial interests in Cuba, and to put an end to interests in Cuba, and to put an end to conditions which inflict great loss on American investors. The President does not propose to recognize the Cuban Re-public. He proposes merely to oust the Spaniards and to impose such con-ditions as may suit American interests. His watchword is to be, not "Cuba for the Cubans," but "Cuba for the Americans." Thus the prediction of the Cuban Junta is amply fulfilled. The insurgents are likely to find in their pre-tended friend only a more genteel enemy in disguise. With characteristic hypocrisy the President disavows any intention of conquest as being offensive to our code of morals. (What will the Mexicans say remembering Curching

CAREFUL LANGUAGE.

Confusion.

Those Who Realize the Impotence of Old Trade Unionism Must Guard Against Language that Might Promote the Error that New Trade Unionism Would be Equally Impotent.

The below letter merits publication, applause, but also a warning comment: Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Local Union, No. 32.

Lynn, Mass., April 13, 1898,

Carrie E. McPhail, Lowell, Mass.:

Dear Madam and Sister Worker:-fours, of April 4th, asking for financial aid for the men and women who are on strike at the shoe factory of J. M. Stover, of Lowell, Mass., received and placed before our meeting last night. The union instructed me to call your attention to several self-evident truths which we are considering here, and bindly request that you read the same kindly request that you read the same before a meeting of your people and ask their serious consideration of the same

We are forced to admit that the ma-jority of strikes are lost, and we natur-ally ask, Why? and the answer is because the unemployed are so numerous, and because capital can wait and still be capital, but if the workers wait they starve, and become skeletons instead of live men. We cannot corner the labor live men. We cannot corner the labor market and hold it for a rise, because the goods are so perishable. Next, we ask, Why are the unemployed so numerous? And answer comes, Because thousands have been displaced by improved machinery. Every machine which displaces men sincreases the chility of the employer to grind us ability of the employer to grind us down, and yet every machine which lightens labor and increases the effectiveness of human exertion ought to be a blessing to the people instead of a

curse. Every machine which produces more, ought to put more and better shoes on the feet, clothes on the backs and carpets on the floors of the workers of this country. A people who own the grand inventions of modern times ought to have peace and plenty and happy homes, instead of having an army of membrayed three millions strong who unemployed three millions strong, who are destitute and discouraged. But we are commencing to see that while all the grand machines for reducing natunal material to useful finished products
EXIST AMONG US, we as a people do
not OWN THEM. The small oppressive capitalist class owns them and receives the benefit of our exertion, increased and multiplied by co-operative fort and the extra out-put of the ma-

It appears to us that the first primary CAUSE of the above named effects is the private ownership of the modern tools of industry-machines, factories in short, capital. We have further dis-covered that the people who own them also own (with our consent) the ma-chinery of government, which they finally call to their aid if we make too strong a fight, and we get shot in the back, as at Hazleton, Pu. As we review this chain of thought

we come to the conclusion that the class to which we belong has been negligent of its duty, because with its large numerical voting strength it has to capture both—the modern industry and the powers of government—to manage the same in the interest of a steadily employed, prosperous, happy people. Let us reason together, and we must surely decide that it is our duty to use every legitimate weapon against the hellish system which makes men paupers, suicides murderers and scabs,

The most effective weapon we have got is our vote if cast unitedly for a movement which represents the above ideas. We think it will be well worth the effort to try and bring about united action of our class at the ballot box for these ideas, which are best represented by that much misunderstood word, "So-cialism." While the agitation and cialism." While the agitation and education is going on along these lines we realize that there will be times when the heel of the oppressor-will grind so hard that outraged manhood can bear it no longer, and we must strike an imit no longer, and we must strike an immediate blow, let the consequences be what they may. Such a time you are now in the midst of, and we feel proud of the effort you are making, and to make a long story short we enclose money order for \$25 to prove that we mean what we say and to give you more courage to continue the fight, hoping that the time is near when we will all unite and back up our industrial will all unite and back up our industrial efforts with a grand political effort, which must be the sheet anchor of hope

for the toiling masses of the future. Please send receipt for money Alex. McDonald, Box 299, Lynn, Mass. Shall be pleased to hear from you in regard to how you are getting along. Respectfully yours. FRED. S. CARTER, Secy.

It is, indeed, cause for applause to find in America a trade union of old standing give such evidence, as the above letter gives, of progress in the understanding of the cardinal principles of the labor movement. Between such an organization and the old style of British pure and simple union there is a deep gulf. The cause of the degradation of labor being so well understood, there is no danger of such a union hunting the pure and simple willo'-the-wisps that have dragged the trade union down into the mire, and have wrecked the union movement. Such an organization will not be cheated by fakir leaders into expecting salvation from "high dues"-for the fakirs; or from capitalist issues. Such

an organization will march with an in-

telligent and intelligible aim in view.

In so far such an organization cannot be too loudly applauded.

But, whether it happens from oversight or otherwise, the letter above quoted is open to serious criticism from one side. After reading it, the question forces itself to the mind, If strikes and boycotts, i. e., the economic weapons of the workingmen are so useless, why have any economic organization at all. have any economic organization at all, why not disband all unions, build up no new ones, and organize exclusively into the political party of labor the Socialist Labor party?

Neither the numerousness and in-

creasing number of the unemployed nor the power of Capital to wait, while Labor cannot wait without starving nor Labor's incapacity to corner the Labor-market; —no, none of these separate or together, nor many more of separate or together, nor many more or that sort are sufficient to explain the decline of the power of a labor union, or the increasing impotence of the eco-nomic movement. THE fundamental reason of the present impotence of the union is that the large majority of them are built upon principles that dony the are built upon principles that deny the sound principles set forth so masterly in the letter from Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 32. The denial of these principles blind the organizations, so built, upon the mechanism of the capitalist system; so blinded, they ignore and disregard their class interests; and, so ignoring and disregarding that, instead of striking out for themselves they rendered themselves the appen-dages of the exploiting class. The strongest manifestation of this attitude strongest manifestation of this attitude is the political attitude taken by the bulk of the working class to-day: it divides at the polls between its employers, and thus unites, in the most effective way possible, to uphold employerdom, capitalism, which is the same as to say the system that tyrannives over it. nixes over it. Ignorant of the class interests of the

working class, the union cannot choose but become, at best, a rudderless ship. it becomes worse than that rudderless ship, if left alone, might, by a happy chain of accidents, be wafted and driven safely into port. The union was not long allowed to remain a rud-dcrless ship. Its helpless condition was quickly turned to profit by the cap-italist class. IT FURNISHED AND TOOK HOLD OF THE RUDDER IT-SELF. To take hold of the rudder of the union in person would have caused suspicion; the capitalist class took hold suspicion; the capitalist class took hold of the rudder by proxy. It blew the breath of life into the Labor Fakir, and it managed to be the captain of the union ship by managing to place the rudder into the Labor biddles hand. Thus the Powderlys, Gomperses, Strassers, McGuires, Archibalds, Weissmans, Skefingtons, Perkinses, Prescotts, etc., etc., came into existence. The rudderless ship now had a rudder, and that rudder—a capitalist rudder; the and that rudder—a capitalist rudder; the rudder was in the hands of a lackey of the capitalist class—the Labor Fakir;

and the union ship was steered—on the breakers, where now it lies wrecked. For the same reason that the ship, wrecked by ignorant seamanship, can-not justly be blamed for its condition, the union cannot be blamed either.

Had the union been given a Labor, in-stead of a Capitalist, rudder, and had the man at the helm been a representative of the intelligent and class-con-scious proletariat, instead of an ignor-ant and corrupt Labor Fakir, it would not be the wreck it is to-day. also, a union properly ruddered and captained need not, would not, be the impotence that we see the stranded pure and simple union to be.

The trade union is not a useless thing:

useful at best to give a blow in despair The trade union that is built upon the principles of the class struggle cannot be wrecked. Such a union would neces sarily be a class-conscious political unit. The Labor Fakir could no more exist in it than mosquitos could exist in frost. Its blows at the ballot box would make it respected and throw dismay among the capitalist class. Knowing that no heeler of capital could pull such a union from its course, and realizing that the working class, being the large majority, could conquer at the ballot box, the capitalist class would not dare to treat the workers as it does to-day, lest is spur and drive them all the mor to persist on the course that mean to persist on the course that means death to Capitalism. Not only would encroachments and ill-treatment not occur, needing resistance, BUT THE UNION COULD TAKE THE AGGRES-SIVE AND MAKE POSITIVE CON-QUESTS

Backed by a strong and growing po-Backed by a strong and growing pu-litical party of its own class, the trade union can be a powerful shield, and MORE THAN A SHIELD. Old or British trade unionism is impotent because of its constitution, which invites pirates on board. New Trade Unionism, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, is a potent weapon.
It is not likely that Local Union No.

32 actually means to fly to the extreme actually means to my to the extreme to which the wreckage of "pure and simpledom" drives so many, and under rates the power of unionism for good-provided unionism is class-conscious. Join the S. T. & L. A.

Since April 1, when the 50 cent a year régime of THE PEOPLE was started, more than 2,000 subscribers have come That alone is a good start for three weeks; the best of it is that the number subscriptions keep on coming in larger numbers.

A debate will take place to-day at 2 p. m., at Teutonia Hall, 16th street and 3d avenue, between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the General Council of Shoemakers, or between the Old Trade Unionism and New. None but shoemakers admitted.

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50.

POT AND KETTLE

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Spanish Feudalism and American Capitalism.

Both Systems Produce "Reconcentra-dos", Together with all the Miseries the Word Implies; the Difference is only to it the One is Unrefined, the Other is Refined in its Cannibalism.

The louder the cry grows for war with Spain, and the nearer we seem to be to hostilities, all the more preposterous does the situation become.

The pretence for war on the part of our Government is the barbarities of

the existing conflict in Cuba. Our moralcode, it is claimed, rebels at the sufferings of the "Reconcentrados." This claim, and the advance of this principle becomes ever stronger. It is found necessary on the part of the capitalist interests that make for war to empha-

A traveler from Mars, landing on our planet at the spot where Washington is situated, would, in the innocence of his heart, imagine that our Washington Government, together with the forces that impel it, is a sort of International Avenger: a Paladin of the oppressed; a belated Knight Errant of the days of chivalry who unsheathes his sword wherever the cry of distress is heard, and goes out of his way to redress Wrong and protect Right.

One may imagine the surprise of such a traveler when he casts his eyes about and takes in the sights that on all sides would force themselves upon his optics. What he sees would warrant his looking at the terrestrial map carefully, and assure himself whether, indeed, it is upon American soil that he has landed, or whether, by some mistake, it is not Cuba that he alighted on. The "Recon-centrados" are seen all around him,— famishing figures of all ages and all sexes, premature corpses, bearing either the marks of slow and gradual starvation, or the marks of sudden death by bullet or bayonet, or mutila-tion by the factory machine. Our traveler, noticing such sights, on the one hand, and on the other the luxuri-ous, bloated ease of the beneficiaries of such "Reconcentrados," must surely rub his eyes and wonder: "Am I in America, or is it Cuba I am in?"

Great as the surprise of our traveler must be when he ascertains that it is,

must be when he ascertains that it is, indeed, America he is in, and not Cuba, a greater surprise awaits him. He reads the trash that is printed as our "diplomatic correspondence"; he reads not only our "diplomatic" indignation at "Spanish barbarities"; he reads also the Spanish rejoinders, etc. The keenness of our traveler's mind causes him to expect to come across some indignant to come across some indignant Spanish denunciation of the American conditions that produce reconcentrados here. Surely, the same right that America has to rise and indignate at Spain's production of reconcentrados, Spain has to rise and indignate at the same thing here, all the more as the article is so much more extensive here. But nothing of the sort! Upon that subject Spain is mum. Why, how is that? Spain being a degree or so further back in civilization than our Government, is more ingenious; she considers it a matter of right divine to produce "reconcentra-dos"; capitalism, being barbarism anyhow, needs "reconcentrados," but being more sophisticated, pretends to con-

dem the thing.

The insight thus gained into the situation will enable our traveler to appreciate the issue, and, appreciating it, say with the Socialists: "A curse upon both your houses—feudal, unrefined cannibal Spain, and refined cannibal American Capitalism.

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE. The Mills of the Gods Grind Elowly

But they Grind Exceedingly Fine. The below letter, published in the New York "Volks-Zeitung" of last Sunday, tells its own extensive tale;

"In "the 'Volks-Zeitung' of the 14th instant, is a report of our union in which it endorses the action of our fellow-member Bennett.

fellow-member Bennett.

"Although, from the communications to the Volks-Zeitung," one may arrive at some other conclusion than Union 96, it is not my purpose to touch that side of the question.

"Upon the request of Bennett himself the conclusion that Selection.

self, his conduct in the affair of the Seidenberg strike was approved by our union's Executive Committee, which drafted a resolution to that effect; the resolution was submitted to our authorities at a meeting last Tuesday, the 12th, at 7 p. m., and was promptly adopted. AN HOUR LATER THE QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION

WAS OPENED. "Several of the members present felt sure that at that meeting this affair of Bennet would come up for discussion. NOTHING OF THE SORT HAP-

"THE EXECUTIVE HAD NOTHING TO REPORT. The report of the delegate to the 'Volks-Zeitung Conference took up the whole evening, and thus it

was made impossible to bring up the Bennett matter. "At the close of the meeting, 11.45 p. m., I learned, to my great surprise from the Recording Secretary that the

report upon the Bennett matter had already been adopted by our officers. "I now ask the Executive, Is it democratic to decide so weighty a question over the heads of the members? I AM OVER THE FIRM CONVICTION THAT,
HAD THE MEMBERS BEEN GIVEN
AN OPPORTUNITY TO PASS UPON
THE QUESTION AT THAT GENERAL
MEETING, THE AFFAIR WOULD
HAVE TAKEN A DIFFERENT TURN.
"At the request of several members."

"At the request of several members, "MAX HALTER, Member of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90

on the wrapper.

individual subscribers.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 4.

FOR THE 100,000

Kausas City's, Mo., Hammer Hits Hard and Makes Experience.

KANSAS CITY, April 12.-A week has passed since the municipal election, and the smoke of battle has begun to clear so we can begin to see "where we are at." What the S. L. P. vote is cannot yet be determined. The morning after the election we started in with 112 for our candidate for Mayor. On the school ticket, however, we made a great increase. The vote for President in 1896 was 27. The vote for school directors in 1898 is 1,322, or over 6 per cent. of the total cast for school directors-a gain of 5,000 per cent, in two years is certainly most encouraging. Our general ticket has been growing ever since the morning after election, and where it will end up we are still in the dark.

The Socialists are slow but sure. To begin with, the vote first reported, 12, was so far out we had no trouble in finding people in any precinct in the city who had not been counted. We began making preparations for a siege of the Election Commissioners' office with effidavite and other evidence. The official count, however, kindly gave us 303 for the head of the ticket, with 350 more or less with other candidates. We have told the Election Commissioners they must find 800 or 900 for us some way or other, so to-day we presented evidence that in the First Precinct of the First Ward as a beginning there were 8 or 10 votes suppressed. The Commissioner inspected the returns made by the judges, but could not find them. He then looked up the original He then looked up the original tally sheets, and, sure enough, we had the votes, but the judges had failed to foot them up and return them to the Board. They at once decided they would have to investigate the original tally sheets in all the 128 precincts of Greater Kansas City. So it will be another week, doubtless, before we shall know our true vote on the general ticket. In any event we have made a gain from 12 to 20 fold in the last two years, which will do as a starter. The boys are all going to work harder than ever, and next fall we hope to give THE PEOPLE a report from this Congressional district which will make the "New York crowd" get a hustle on themselves to beat—and greatly help

themselves to beat—and greatly help toward the 100,000.

If the elections in other places are conducted in as easy, happy-go-lucky disregard for all law and regulations as this last one in Kansas City, the wonder is we ever learn of Socialist votes being cast at all. A few of the breaks made by the old party election officers it might be well to chronicle in THE PEOPLE that Socialists elsewhere may

be on to some of the glaring imperfec-

tions, and checkmate them.

In short, the election law here requires separate ballots for the different parties of same size and color. A full set of tickets should be presented voter, who fixes them in booth, folding the ticket he votes so no one can see the face; also the tickets he rejects are treated in the same way and put into a box for rejected ballots, so that no one can examine the forces. A few of the little flaws in the carrying out of this programme are here noted In several precincts there were no So-cialist ballots offered to the voters. One Republican is willing to make affidavit he received none in his precinct. In another precinct the judge carefully un-

folded all the rejected ballots in the presence of the voter so as to see the face, and then refolded them and put them in the rejected ballot box. Not much secret ballot there. In another instance the judges had been asking the Yoters all day which ticket they wanted: lots of secret ballot about that. In fact the whole business is full of defects and opportunities for cheating, and no one

could tell the difference.

A few words as to the campaign. This A few words as to the campus, is the first the militant Socialists have is the first the militant Socialists have made in Kansas City. We labored under a great many difficulties, being new to the work—we have made many mistakes. Considering our inexperience, we have done a good deal of work. We have distributed 25,900 leaflets all over the city. We arranged a few hastily gotten up meetings in the last days of the campaign. The attendance at the meetings Sunday before election, in spite of a downpour of rain, was very good. A great deal of the work done in this campaign will show forth ister, especially the distribution of literature. this campaign will show forth later, especially the distribution of literature. One thing, we got considerable "notice" from the press: With the exception of the Kansas City "Star," they all noticed as "favorably or unfavorably." The Kansas City "World," 40,000 circulation, offered all three candidates for Mayor 500 words apiece in their editor-

ial columns to put their respective sides before the people. Neither of the old parties accepted, though the Democrats parties accepted, though the Democrats promised to but failed to show up. We furnished copy every day, and thus put our side before the people. We also challenged both old parties to joint debate, No notice was taken of that by the Republicans; the Democrats answered voluminously stating in effect they were "on the same road" as we, and they therefore could not see as there was anything for debate between there was anything for debate between us. It was too late to utilize their answer in the campaign. Next time we hope to give them all more chance, and if they don't come to time, be in a po-sition to use the challenge for campaign purposes. Now the campaign is over we are making moves to perfect the or-ganization all over the city. Kansas City has entered this fight to win. The next campaign is already begun. To all Sections elsewhere we say: "On with the dance: let joy be unrestrained." We

propose to be in with you at the finish: KANSAS CITY SCETION, S. L. P.

As Illustrated by the Paper Mills of Holyoke, Mass., and Elsewhere.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 19.-Discussion threshes out truth. This was well proven at a recent meeting of Section Holyoke when the question was debated: "To what extent has labor-displacing machinery been introduced into the paper mills of Holyoke within the last twenty years?"

The occasion for this debate was the

following incident:

A young man, in the hearing of a number of people, had, a few days previous, made the observation: "It seems strange to me that there are so many people hanging around the streets apparently out of work when all the mills in this city are running full time."

A Socialist, and member of the Socialist Labor party, answered that the reason for this state of affairs was to be found in that labor-displacing ma-chinery was doing the work of the men, and these were idle as a consequence.

A Democrat then chimed in, saying:
"This is not so; there has been no new
machinery put in the paper mills of
this city for the past 15 years; I have
worked in the mills and know it."

A lively debate ensued right then and there. The Democrat was asked the question: "How is it that the paper mills of this city turn out ten times as much paper to-day as they did twenty years ago?" to which the Democrat answered: "They speeded up the machines! " " The people have to work quicker and harder. " " The raw material is being treated in a more economical manner," etc., etc.

Recognizing from all this that a little more light upon that subject would do no harm, the incident was made the occasion for the above mentioned de-It proved highly interesting and instructive

Holyoke being the chief centre of the Holyoke being the chief centre of the paper-making trade (there are 24 large paper mills here, employing 3,260 hands), our Comrades, of whom quite a number are papermakers, naturally took special interest in the debate, and brought several friends of theirs, who are also expert papermakers, to the meeting.

meeting.

One of the Comrades had secured figures from the Parsons' paper mill, which is representative in every respect on the subject under debate. The Paron the subject under debate. The Parsons' Paper Co. was organized in 1853 with a capital stock of \$69,000. It manufactures fine writing paper, bond, ledger, envelope, etc. In 1880 this company employed 250 hands, and its payer roll amounted to \$9,000 per month, or on an average \$36 per hand; the average product per hand being 80 pounds of paper per day.

paper per day. In 1896 this same company employed

In 1896 this same company employed 525 hands, the pay-roll being \$10,000 per month—an average of \$30.70% cents per hand, with a daily average product of 92½ pounds per hand.

This, then, is the picture of progress in the paper mills of Holyoke. The average product per hand has been increased from 80 pounds to 92½ pounds while the pay-roll has decreased from \$36 per month to \$30.70.

The company "saves" \$20.544 per

The company "saves" \$20:541 per year on the wages' account of the people who do the work. In "speeding up" the machines of this

mill, the labor of 51 hands is being The water and steam power of this mill has been tripled inside of thirteen years, while the papermaking machines

have been increased one-fourth only The figures from the mills producing "newspaper", are still more startling. Testimony being produced from several leading mills of the country, including Dalton, Bellows-Falls and Fort Ed-

wards. One of our Comrades, who is a fore-ian in a large mill, made the statement that the reasons why the paper mills of to-day can produce ten times as much paper as they did twenty years ago lies in the fact that numerous minor improvements have been made, such as miproved wire guards, suction boxes improved wire guards, suction boxes, felt, drying facilities, etc. This and the fact that the machines have been widened from 75 inches to 160 inches made it possible to run the machines at such lightning speed. Twenty years ago it was thought a big thing to run out 144 feet of paper per minute, while now even the commonest machines run out 244 feet per minute, while the latest machines, at Fort Edward, run out 502

feet per minute.

Thus the discussion between one of our S. L. P. men and a Democrat brought out the square four-jointed truth on the subject, establishing the fact that improved methods of production—where the improvement by tion — where the improvement be through new and better machinery, or otherwise—, bring, under capitalism, the absurd condition of increased wealth going hand in hand with in-creased poverty for the worker.

Capitalist Investments.

standpoint of the wage-working class.

Cuba has been held and ruled by the

Spanish capitalists. This rule has been oppressive to the Cubans, and a part of the Cuban people have risen up in arms to establish their independence. Let no one, however, be deceived into thinking that the success of the insurrection would bring freedom to the Cuban workers. The insurgents have not proposed to abolish capitalism. They have promised to "respect the sacred rights of property." The insurrection, if successful, would result in freeing the Cuban workers from thraldom to Span-ish capitalists, only to make them the servants of capitalism in their own So far the struggle is one in the class-conscious workers of the United States, of Spain, or even of

Cuba has been maintained.

But the situation is now changed. The organs of capitalism are demand-

A part of our capitalists, led by Mark Hanna, still desire peace for the sake of their bonds. The rest are ready for war for the following reasons:

First-A part of them wish for annex-ation, that they may extend their field of exploitation.

Third—Others wish to force a new issue of United States bonds.
Fourth—All agree in wanting a strong

army to keep down the workers at

vate a sentiment of jingoistic patriotism; and f
Seventh—All agree in welcoming any

Such can never be the motives of the

wage-workers.

We, as, proletarian revolutionists, hold the following position:

The Cubans have a right to independence; but war is not necessary to secure this: Cuba would already be independent. this; Cuba would already be independent if the government had held off its hands. As for the war now proposed: If war comes, its burden will fall upon the workers in this country and in Spain. Its fruits will be enjoyed by the capitalists in both countries. Our Company of the Socialists of Spain, large dorades, the Socialists of Spain, have de nounced war. Let us join hands with them. Let us avenge the crimes of capitalism at home. Let us establish real liberty, not only its forms. And let us not be led into battle to shoot each

By order of Section Minneapolis, S. L. P.

to our code of morals. (What will the Mexicans say, remembering Guadaloupe Hidalgo?) It seems the Cubans are not to be coerced, but only put under the necessity of voluntarily accepting

American domination Organizer, Sec. Minneapolis, S. L. P. April 12, 1898.

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Entered as second-class matter at the Nev York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

OCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	18,831
In 1890	1,157
In 1894	13,133
In 1896 (Presidential) 3	6,564
In 189755	,673

Muse not which way the pen to hold, Luck hates the slow and loves the Soon come the darkness and the

Greatly! begin! though thou have But for a line, be that sublime-Not failure, but low aim, is erime. Lowell.

"AUTONOMOUS CLASSES."

Signior Toniolo, advertised from Europe as a great and good church dignitary, is the latest "apostle of the working class" who has entered the field of the Social or Labor Question under the banner of ."Christian Socialism."

Signior Toniolo steps forward with a very full, a very elaborate programme to solve the Social Problem, and establish personal liberty and happiness on earth. It will be enough to consider one of Signior Toniolo's planks to form an opinion of his whole plan. It is this:

"In the political field, to make use of the present system of universal suffrage, for the election of special representa-tives of the working class by the side of the others in the existing parliaments, and in this way to bring influence to bear on equitable and harmonious, social and economic legislation, and, later, on the reform of the parliamentary system itself, on the basis of a standard of autonomous representation of dard of autonomous representation of

Autonomous representation of the classes!

The classes are marked by the power, that is, the magnitude of the means of production in their hand; and, as a result of that, by the power they have over one another.

The capitalist class is that class that holds so large a quantity of capital that it can defy competition.

The middle class is that class that holds so small a quantity of capital that it can not compete with the capitalist

The proletariat, or working class, is that class that is wholly stripped of capital.

This relative power, or weakness, or total absence of the weapons needed for production, that constitutes the chief mark of the classes, carries in its train certain results that add to the distinction and characteristics of the classes.

Possessed of sufficient weapons of production, the capitalist class becomes a dominant class: the existence of the middle class is made by it less and less tenable, while it can dispose absolutely over the existence of the working class, which, bereft of all means of production, cannot set in operation its labor function, therefore cannot earn a living unless allowed to by the capitalist class, and, consequently, is a dependent, a serf if not a slave class.

The existence of classes must be predicated upon the capitalist system. This, indeed, is Signior Toniolo's idea, as it is the idea of all "Christian Socialprivate ownership of the machinery of production, and classes, says at the same time MASTER and SLAVE. "Autonomous classes;" or "autonomous representation of the classes," is, accordingly, as senseless, as contradictory a notion as "autonomous diseases." "autonomous representation of diseases" in the parliament of the human body;--and as a nostrum to solve the Labor Problem it is the bizarrest notion vet set affont

"He who talks nonsense well," said the surly yet profound old Dr. Johnson, "knows that he is talking nonsense." It is of secondary importance whether, with Signior Toniolo, it is his intellect or his honesty that limps. The real point of importance worth calling attention to is the fact that just as soon as any adjective or other qualifying word is attached to SOCIALISMwhether that adjective be "Christian" or "Jew," "Democratic" or what not--. the term is but a cloak, to disguise capitalist intentions; is but a sugar coating. to induce the swallowing of capitalist poison; is but a lure to entrap the un-

PHILIP BAUER AS A SPECIMEN.

Not a few close watchers of the Socialist Labor party, who approve, in the abstract, the party's tactics, but who see the violence with which the party is attacked on the score of its close affiliation with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, question whether, on the whole, the organizing of the S. T. & L. A., and its endorsement by the party, does not do more harm than good. They reason that men who are not inherently

corrupt, but still are blind to the wisdom of the S. T. & L. A., could be more easily won over into our ranks by the party's not adopting tactics that throw such men into paroxysms of rage; and those that argue this way clinch their point by pointing out here and there a man, who, once considered a worthy member of the S. L. P., has, through the party's affiliation with the S. T. & L. A., so far soured as to pull out, and

virtually assume a posture of hostility. The serious error that underlies this easoning, rendered all the more dangerous by reason of its plausibility. would, in itself, justify consideration. The taking it up is, however, rendered all the more useful because it will help to illustrate principles that are basic in the movement.

A type of the men above referred to is Phillip Bauer. The issue is made all around clear by examining it by the light shed upon it by this specimen.

Philip Bauer is a member of a New

York bricklayers' union.. The present President of that organization is the notorious Labor Fakir Klein, a heeler of the Democratic party, and of David B. Hill in particular. A firm attitude on the part of the Socialists in that union might or might not have overthrown Klein and purified the organization, but what such an attitude would certainly have resulted in would have been the earning of the ill-will of Klein and his fellows for the Socialist members. Klein and such other officers have the dispensing of favors in their power; no favors would or could flow from such hands to inconvenient Socialists. Now, then, not long ago, there was a "job" or favor to be bestowed. Someone of the union had to be sent on a mission to distant Milwaukee. It is not very essential to the point whether the mission was really necessary, or whether it was a mere pretext, of the many devised by the genus Klein, to "throw something in the way" of the faithful. The mission was there, and whether bona fide or otherwise it was a plum. On whom did Klein bestow that plum? -On Philip Bauer, who, at the time, was a member of the S. L. P., and had been for some time.

Again, a member of Philip Bauer's organization was more recently very inxious to be elected delegate to a convention of his trade. The reason for his anxiety was that, as delegate, he had a better chance to advertise himself to the capitalist politicians and get a job that he coveted; in other words, he was anxious for an opportunity to traffic upon his organization. Philip Bauer admits these facts frankly, and-he frankly adds that, with full knowledge of these facts, he voted for that candidate, adding, furthermore, that, if the man did get the job he was after, it would do his (Bauer's) union good.

The specimen is complete. It is a basic principle with Socialism that material interests dominate the masses of men. It is a sequence of the principle of the class struggle that men will rank themselves on the side of this principle or that according as their interests direct. The man who sees his personal interests in the plumful good graces of a Klein, the man who further sees his and his fellow union men's interests in the prostitution to capitalist purposes of a union's delegate to a conventionsuch a man belongs to a sub-division of a class that is radically at variance with the Socialist movement. The connection of such a man with the S. L. P. has not for its purpose to inject Socialism into pure and simpledom, but to inject pure and simpledom into Socialism. The hostility of such a man is natural; and what is more-THE TACTICS THAT BRING HIS HOSTILITY OUT INTO THE OPEN, AND DRIVE THEM OUT OF THE S. L. P., ARE THE RIGHT ONES.

It is not only in eral capitalist parties that a re-arrangement is going on to-day. As the Social Revolution approaches the jumping off place, class interests must assert themselves with increasing intensity. This process is needful to clear up the situation. It is a process to be welcomed; likewise, to be welcomed are the tactics that stimulate it. The organization of the S. T. & L. A. was a move in that sense; the party's decision to join hands with it was a further move in the same sense. Instinctively every one whose specialized class interests are hostile to the rock-bed class interests of the S. L. P. must take alarm; the conduct of these and their final withdrawal can only be applauded.

The test of tactics, especially at this constructive period, is their effect upon the solidifying of the basic principles of the party, and their helping to set forth these principles with all the greater sharpness and clearness. While, temporarily, the process may cause disturbances, in the end it cannot but be beneficent

The S. L. P. is organized for battle; not to run away.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC

The Burnside, Ky., "Free Lance," whose motto is:

"Rip 'em up the back." has these complimentary remarks:

"THE PEOPLE, the national organ of the Socialist Labor party, has reduced its subscription price to 50 cents a year; and will add enormously to its list of readers. Socialism, whatever the mass of our people may think about it, is growing rapidly in every civilized

country of the world, and the burning questions brought to the front by these agitators and thinkers must be answered, and answered soon. The choolhouse is doing its work in making independent thinkers, who dare to question the 'divine right' of kings, whether on thrones in Europe or in American palaces built by fraud and the robbery of labor. In Germany the Socialist vote has increased upon an average of 15 per the last twenty years. In yain cent for the last twenty years. In vain has that fossil by 'divine right,' the Emperor, imprisoned the brave thinkwho talked and wrote for justice The Socialist element is so strong now it elects many officials in spite of all opposition, and has its members in the legislative halls. In Belgium the So-cialist vote is twice that of all other parties; but the ancient monarchy still holds them down. In France it is claimed that one-third of the voters are In France it is Socialists. In America, especially in the cities and about the manufacturing and mining plants, Socialism is spreading like wildfire. If you want to keep posted; if you want to know what So-cialism is: if you want to hear what the leaders of economic thought have say: subscribe for their papers, and send for their papers, and send for their books; and THE PEOPLE of New York City is one of the best you can get.

The experience made here with "labor men," who are elected upon capitalist political platforms, is, as a matter of course, the experience made in England also, as appears from the following observations made by the London, Eng., Labour Leader"

"When the Liberal-Labour M. P. gets to Westminster, and sits among gentle-men, he becomes ashamed of himself and of his class. He copies his 'betters in their dress and manners, and is the tamest of lickspittles. ignorance does not disgust one as does this impudent servility. I swear and declare that the Liberal-Labour members in the present House of Commons are of no more parliamentary use to the class they are supposed to than would be an equal number of whipped and toothless poodles. This beastly farce of 'Labour' representation can be cloaked no longer. At the Day of Judgment, the devils in hell will re At the Day joice and bless themselves that they are not three miles lower down, with Liberal-Labour M. P.'s."

And right it is tis so. That member of the working class, who places himself upon a political platform of the capitalist class, is a man who believes in and holds to capitalism. He ascribes his poverty, not to the workings of capitalism, but to an "accident"; and he admires the capitalist so much that he seeks to ape after him. In short, such a man is wholly unconscious of his class interests and class mission.

The safety and dignity of the Labor Movement do not lie exclusively in men, whatever their class. They lie in the principles. The workingman, who is so blind to his own class interests that he works for the interests of the class opposed to him, is no better than the upto-the-handle class-conscious capitalist who relentlessly pursues his own class interests. The rejuvenating social principle is the "Abolition of Wage Slavery." The test of social virtue and intelligence is uncompromising adhesion to that principle. All those who, whatever their class, stand uncompromisingly for that, and that alone, stand upon the class interests of the working class, and alone will be true. If they are workingmen, proletarians, then are they class-conscious; if they happen not to be proletarians, then their intellect has raised them above, and their rectitude has caused them to cast off their own class interests.

The recognition of the class interests of the working class, together with the consequent unswerving adhesion to the tactics that such recognition implies, THAT, and not men, is THE point to keep in mind. This point firmly kept in mind, no surprise or disgust can be felt either in England or here, for the antics of either the labor men who cling to capitalist parties, or of the non-workingman elements that, bereft of both intellectual vigor or rectitude, squeeze themselves into the Labor movement, and seek to inject into it their own perverse and petty class interests or class

What must the condition be of that man's mind, who, taking up the Pittsburg, Kans., "Pittsburg Kansan." reads this clause:

sink to the bottom of the Gulf as a band fighting for freedom or as men dying for freedom, than have it and then survive through the further enslave-ment of the American people to the coupon clipper pirates";

and then, having thus been taught that the boss slave-holder is the "coupon clipper," turns the page, and has his eves alight upon this:

"The cause of poverty is landlordism"!!

The only hope for the reader of such a paper is that he may come to the conclusion that, seeing it so palpably contradicts itself on the source of slavery. both its statements are false. Having dropped the two false notions that coupon clipping or the landlordism is the cause of the people's degradation. he may, if not tired out by wading through such economic blunders, finally alight upon the truth that the trouble lies with the capitalist system of production which puts in the hands of a small and idle class the nation's machinery of production, the nation's natural and social opportunities, and thereby dooms an increasing number of people to poverty and dependence.

The long advertised Labor Fakir O'Connell's plan to demand the eighthour day for the machinists is abandoned. An official circular letter gives,

as the reason for abandoning the plan, the utter hopelessness of the struggle, as gathered from letters received. In commenting upon this official retreat, the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" incurs a

serious lapse. It says: "This bugle call sounding a retreat is not surprising. That the rank and file has become utterly indifferent is well It is the result of the lack class-consciousness in the trade and the stubborn refusal of the officers, who ought to be educators and leaders of thought, to point out the rock-bottom principles upon which trade-unionism is

Whatever may be said of the CLASS-

UNCONSCIOUSNESS of the rank and file, to which, no doubt, as indicated by the "Citizen," their attitude must be ascribed, one can not but admire the deep sense of CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS of the officers in question. Their sublime class-consciousness is manifested by their "stubborn refusal to point out the rock-bottom principles of the labor movement." These pure and simple leaders are not proletarians. They constitute a special sub-division of the genus "Exploiter." Teach the rock-bottom principles of the labor movement to the rank and file, and what would happen? The rank and file would become intelligent; it would no longer have any use for lobbying committees nor for "Presidents," etc., to go about jollying the workers with false hopes. Having, no longer any use for such officers, the rank and file would stop being fleeced of dues to keep these gentry in patent leather shoes, stovepipe hats, rum, etc. These officers would then be deprived of their revenue and would have to go to work for a living. Now, then, for the same reason that the capitalist class-consciously opposes the education of the workers on the "rock-bottom principles of the labor movement," the O'Connells, Gomperses, McGuires, etc., class-consciously do the same.

In view of the numerous up-croppings of "Christian Socialism," engineered by the beneficiaries of Churchianity, the following from the London, Eng. "Justice" is timely:

"The line they will take will be to favor certain palliatives, and discount as much as possible those measures which have a Democratic tendency, or cause men to be critical in thought. Under the plea of tolerance their agents will always be trying to blast the fame of the independent leaders in the cause and will continually play on the senti-mental, or, which is the same thing, the anarchical side of human nature. anarchical side of numan nature. Dis-sension, under the plea of unity, will be its policy. With an ignorant proletariat and a crafty priesteraft there is, un-fortunately, only too much scope for its will influence. But it will fall. When the hour arrives Socialism will combat the mechinations of the church as it the machinations of the church, as it has combatted all opponents, with cour age and hope and the knowledge of certain victory."

The Rhode Island Comrades have certainly reason to congratulate themseives upon their late campaign. That their hammer-blow has told, and that the blow is still ringing appears from this article in the Boston, Mass. 'Herald"

"A RHODE ISLAND FEATURE.
"It is stated that the Socialist La party vote increased largely in Rhode Island because of the cotton factory troubles. This is the nearest to being a feature in the late election in that State if, indeed, it amounts to the dignity of in indeed, it amounts to the dignity of importance. It is a movement made blindly. When labor men who feel aggrieved seek to start a new party, they take the most mistaken course possible in their cours introducts. They simply in their own interests. They simply divide their votes in elections, and lose any influence that they may have shrewd course on their part would be to study the action of the other parties, and unite with the one which best promises to aid them. As politics in the United States are, it requires resources make a new party successful. To vote with a new party is, therefore, to vote in the air, as the phrase is. Laboring men can express their disgust with existing parties by giving their votes for a new party, but when they do this, as practical action, they simply strengthen the parties to which they are opposed. These ask nothing better than to have the labor vote divided."

This sort of argument is among the things that the Rhode Island S. L. P. vote, and the increasing S. L. P. vote elsewhere, knocked, and is knocking on the head. The working class WILL linite, and it does not propose to give any capitalist political party the benefit of the unity. It will unite to a purpose.

It is quite in time, now that our warriors are being praised to the sky as paragons of bravery and reliableness. that the Johnston, R. I., "Beacon'

"Captain Sampson, in command of the naval squadron at Key West, is just the right man in the right place. His experience as inspector of armor plate during the Carnegie 'blow hole' incident, when defective armor became per-fect under his inspection, amply qualfifes him for the new position. Knowing the weak spote—those he winked at while inspector, he is certain to be more cautious than a less experienced man would be.'

The Paterson, N. J., "Morning Call" seeks to deceive itself and its readers this wise:

"The 'passing of Maguire' means the death of the Socialist party in this city, and there is no doubt that was the real object of the Democratic machine." Now, the "Call" knows very well that

the S. L. P. vote increased in Paterson; and it has sense enough to know that the "passing of Maguire" can have but one effect, to spur the party to increased activity, and its elected candidates to increased revolutionary aggressiveness.

"COLONIES."

Two Thrilling Chapters from the Realm of Fiction.

NOTICE.-Read Chap. I. first, then Chap. II.; and then read Chap. I. over again.

CHAP. I.

[The Eden Land Colonization Scheme, from Charles Dickens' "Martin Chuzzle-

"Then you think," said Martin to Gen-"that allowing for the hardships we are prepared to undergo, there is a reasonable—Heaven knows we don't expect much-a reasonable opening in

'A reasonable opening in Eden, sir! But see the agent, see the agent; SEE THE MAPS AND PLANS, sir; and conclude to go or stay, according to the natur' of the settlement. Eden hadn' need to go a-begging yet, sir," remarked the General.

The General was one of a party at the public table next day, and after break-fast, suggested that they should wait upon the agent without loss of time They, desiring nothing more, agreed; so off they all four started for the office of the Eden settlement which was almost within rifle shot of the National Hotel.

It was a small place, something like a turnpike. But a great deal of land can be got into a dicebox, and why may not a whole territory be bargained for in a shed. It was but a temporary office, too; for THE EDENERS WERE "GOING" TO BUILD A SUPERB ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE TRANS-ACTION OF THEIR BUSINESS, AND HAD ALREADY GOT SO FAR AS TO MARK OUT THE SITE.

"Heyday!" cried Martin, as his eye rested on a great plan which occupied one whole side of the office. Indeed, the office had little else in it, but some geo logical and botanical specimens, one or two rusty ledgers, a homely desk and a stool. "Heyday! what's that?" "That's Eden," said Scadder, pointing

at the map and picking his teeth with a sort of young bayonet that flew out of his knife when he touched a spring.

Why, I had no idea that it was a 'Hadn't you? Oh, it's a city."

"A flourishing city, too! An architec-tural city! THERE WERE BANKS, CHURCHES, CATHEDRALS, MAR-CHURCHES, CATHEDRALS, MAR-KET PLACES, FACTORIES, HOTELS, STORES, MANSIONS, WHARVES; AN EXCHANGE, A THEATRE, PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF ALL KINDS—down to the office of the Eden "Stinger," a daily journal.—ALL FAITHFULLY DEPICTED IN THE VIEW BEFORE

"Dear me! It's really a most important place!" cried Martin, turning

"Oh, it's very important," observed

At last they stopped. At Eden too. The waters of the Deluge might have left it but a week before, so choked with slime and matted growth was the

with slime and matted growth was the swamp that bore that name.

There being no depth of water close in shore, they landed from the vessel's boat, with all their goods beside them. There were a few log-houses visible among the dark trees—the best a cowned or a rude stable. But for the harves, the market places, the public buildings!

"Here comes an Edener," said Mark The man advanced toward them through the thickening gloom, very slowly, leaning on a stick. As he drew nearer they observed that he was pale and worn, and his anxious eyes were deeply sunken in his head. His dress of omespun blue hung about him in rags his feet and head were bare.

He sat down on a stump half way and beckoned them to come to him.
When they complied he laid his hand
upon his side as if in pain, and while he
fetched his breath, stared at them wondering.

"Strangers!" he exclaimed, as soon as

"The very same," said Mark, "How are you, sir?"

"I've had the fever very bad," he answered faintly, "I haven't stood upright these many weeks. Those our notions, I see," pointing to their property. "Yes, sir," said Mark; "they are.

You couldn't recommend us some one as would lend a hand to help carry them up to the-to the town, could you, "My eldest son would do it if he

has the chill upon him, and is lying wrapped up in the blankets. My youngest died last week '

"I'm sorry for it, governor, with all my heart," said Mark, shaking him by the hand. "Don't mind us. Come along the nand. "Don't mind us. Come along with me and I'll give you an arm back. The goods are safe enough, sir," to Martin; "there ain't many people around to make away with them. What a comfort that is!"

'No," said the man. "You must look for such folk here," knocking his stick upon the ground, "or yonder in the bush, toward the north. We've buried most of them. The rest have gone away. Them that we have here don't come out at night.

CHAP. II.

[The Debs-Hinton Colonization Scheme,—Colonel Richard J. Hinton, President—, from the Chicago, Ill., "So-cial Democrat," of April 7, 1898, page 3 column 4.1

"Arrangements have been made to secure a large tract of land in which all the primal elements are present, and from which can be built up a higher order of civilization. . . Our plans have already been laid down for the handling of this property. "Our agricultural and pastoral stations houses have at the HAVE

tions, houses, barns, etc., — HAVE BEEN DESIGNED AND LOCATED ON SUITABLE MAPS.

"Abattoirs, tanneries, shoe factories, woolen and cotton factories, ice houses, artificial ice plant, refrigerators, hotels and individual homes have all been likewise — INDICATED ON SUCH MAPS.

"Our coal, iron and steel industries, our machine shops, and in fact all the departments of manufacture in a complex civilization—HAVE BEEN LIKE-WISE SO INDICATED.

"The location of a central town, with its schools and colleges—HAS ALSO BEEN SELECTED" (on the map).

[Now read Chap. I. over again.]



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Uncle Sam-You look gay with all those American flag buttons on you. Is this your birthday you are celebrating? Brother Jonathan-No: it ain't my birthday I am celebrating; I'm celebrating something much more important.

S .- And what may that "some-

thing" be? J.—That "Something" is nothing less than the evidence of solid patriotism that my country is displaying!

U. S .- And in what does that evidence B. J.-In what? Look around you. Don't you see high and low, rich and poor, capitalist and workingmen, women

and men, young and old-

U. S.—Good heavens, make it short!
B. J.—All are moved by one spirit—

U. S .- What spirit? B. J.—The spirit of patriotism, and determination to wipe Spain out of

S.-You are too green to burn B. J.-Isn't there a stupendous nna-

nimity on this score?
U. S.—I don't see it.
B. J.—Then, man, you must be blind;

why, everybody says: "Away with Spain." U. S .- That's why I say you are green. There may be unanimity in say-ing: "Away with Spain!"; but to con-

sider the saying to mean patriotism is B. J.-What else does it mean? S .- It means, A war with Spain

gives us a chance to make money. B. J.-Pshaw!

S.-Let's see. Would a patriot B. J .- Yes; to sink!

U. S .- But not to float, eh?

B. J.—'Course not!
U. S.—Can Spanish warships float without coal? B. J.—No. U. S.—To furnish them with coal

would be the act of friend or foe?

B. J.—Of foe. S.-Patriots, American patriots

wouldn't do that, would they? B. J.—No. U. S.—Of course not. Now, where are

several Spanish warships coaling just B. J.-I don't know.

U. S.—Didn't you read that they were coaling at Nova Scotia ports? B. J.—Yes; I remember now. But Nova Scotia is not American territory:

it belongs to blasted England.
U. S.—Then you have forgotten that
the bulk of the Nova Scotia coal mines are the property of American capital-

B. J. (drops his jaw)—Why, that's so! U. S.—Thus we have American 'patriots' helping—for pay, of course, Spanish warships to float. How's that

Spanish warships to float. How's that for patriotism, Greeney?

B. J.—That never occurred to me.

U. S.—Now that you are reminded, you may perceive that "War with Spain!" is not a cry that necessarily rises from patriotism; you may catch on that it may rise from a different feelthat it may rise from a different feel-ing; that it may rise from the desire to sell and make money. And that is the case now. Without war, in the instance of coaling for one, there is not the demand for coal that there would be with war. When these American owners of war. When these American owners of Nova Scotia mines cry "War with Spain!" they, for one, mean: "A chance to sell our coal, though that may cause the death of our sailors in the war.' So it is all around: The papers want war, that means excitement, and more sales; and so forth. Mark you this (giving his ears a jerk); There is no such thing as patriotism in the heart of capitalism; "patriotism" is, with the capitalists, a swindle, and when workingmen are caught by the trick, it is a case of ignorance with them, not patriotism. Poor devils, they will have to bleed.

THE WORKERS' PRAYER.

From London. Eng., "Justice" by G. W. S. of Walworth Branch.

"God of our fathers, known of old; Lord of our far-flung battle line." —The Recession Thou but by Whom we have and hold Chisel, axe, anvil, loom and plough-Worker, Whose works are manifold— Great Master-craftsman hear us now Who 'neath Thy firm directing hand In serried ranks of Labor stand!

The fool of old said in his heart, With him this second fool takes part,
Whose god must fit his ghastly creed. There is no god"-and here, indeed,

Whose god must fit his ghastly creed. Such god of hosts, for slaughter met, Let us forget, let us forget! Fools in their folly glance abroad

With greedy eyes o'er land and sea, And, drunk with empire, pray to God To point their maxim guns; but we Who "raise the stone and cleave the

Do surely know that "God is good."

Remember yet, dear God, the yoke The wiles, begot of conscience' dread, To make and keep us silly folk Compelled to win our bitter bread With many a kinsman's life-blood

Remember yet, remember yet!

"God of our fathers" cry ye then?
"God of OUR fathers," cry we too,—
God of the murderers of men—
God of the myriads whom they slew: Match they their Serpent in the

With Thee as bountiful as just!

Oh, not so blind, and not so daft.

And not so weak shall we uprise
When duly ripened in Thy Craft,
To strike this Evil 'twixt the eyes:
And then—Thy mercy round us yet
Lest we forget; lest we forget!

THE SOUTHERN TOUR.

Comrade B. F. Keinard's Work, Experience and Interesting Observations

JOLIET, III., April 14.-I herewith submit some notes on my tour through the South, a tour affecting mainly Maryland, Virginia, Alabama and Texas. From this there results State Committees for Maryland, Alabama and Texas, and an additional Section for Virginia, with the ground taken for several others in various Southern

IN MARYLAND.

I re-organized Section Canton and organized Hagerstown, as well as pre-pared the way for a Section or two in the mining regions of Western Maryland. Hagerstown is the second place I visited on my bicycle tour last summer, speaking there amid great tur-bulence at Fourth of July time, and being nearly lifted heavenward by cannon-crackers under the rostrum (or

IN. VIRGINIA.

besides, of course, visiting the already existing Sections, among which Richmond and Roanoke are the most flourishing. I broke the ground for a couple of new Sections, and organized Pocahontas ta mining town 'way down in the southwest of Virginia near the in the southwest of Virginia, near the West Virginia State line). T men, and is the first colored Section of the S. L. P., I believe, in the United States or anywhere else. Here I had some tribulations, as could be inferred from previous reports in THE PEOPLE. It is a town where they club, stone, jail and actually kill agitators. No agitator ever spoke there before—Coxey, Sovereign and others who tried it being at once hustled out of town—and every difficulty was thrown in my way; the bills were torn down, the lights were turned off in the opera house, and a brass band brought up to play a long time outside of the private house in which I held a meeting—all at the instance of the Southwestern Improvement (!) Company. Many other such things I could relate.

I organized 15 colored men, a number,

I see, they have since increased to 33. The whites were afraid to attend the meetings, on account both of their jobs and being way;aid sometime. This is the worst town in the United States, the natives themselves saying so. When a few years ago the people of Pocahontas. appealed to the Governor of Virginia for the removal of the martial law which the city officials (two of the company) had imposed, he replied that he was powerless to interfere: it was a local matter. I observe, however, that Senator Daniel, of Virginia (chairman Chi-cago '96 Convention of Democratic party) was one of the most prominent men in the Grover Cleveland intervention at Pullman with local matters. A few months ago Senator Daniel was re turned to the Senate by an absolutely unanimous vote of Republicans, Democrats and Populists. I noticed that Gov-ernor Hobe Tyler (silver-bug), goes to his inaugural at Rickmond in a Norfolk & Western special car "kindly ten-dered" by the company. This N. & W. is the same company that makes Pocahontas a hell. The stockholders are Northerners and Englishmen. At Roanoke I was laid up about a week with a severe cold, but Dr. Downey

a member of Roanoke Section there and a mighty fine physician and Socialist, fixed me up O.K. Roanoke is a large and flourishing Section, and ought to make a noise before long.

IN ALABAMA.

I organized four Sections, in addition to the already existing one at Blocton. Four of our Alabama Sections are in the great mining and manufacturing region of Birmingham and vicinity, and one or two more ought to follow from there

The organizing of Birmingham, which was a pretty lively affair, and stirred up the fakirs, has already been reported by the Birmingham Comrades, in THE PEOPLE. Comrade Harry R. Engel, of Birmingham, rendered me much in-valuable help, financial and otherwise. Others helped me at various places through the South, and if the fact is not always mentioned it is only because of lack of space. It has been fully reported every time to the National Executive

The last Section, organized in Ala-bama, is at Phenix City, and consists largely of cotton workers. So we attack 'em on both flanks simultaneously

Alabama, like all the Southern States, fast being overhauled and transformed by the capitalist system. producing a corresponding intellectual change in the people; and our party must do well there, especially with our growth in the North to guide and stimulate. How fast this transforma tion goes on may be seen from the fact that Birmingham already ranks next after Pittsburg and Youngstown as a steel and iron centre, and is to-day shipping iron to England at prices the English manufacturers say they cannot meet at any profit. Thus not only is the population transformed by the introduction of a Northern and European element, but the natives themselves fast become "greasy nechanics and mudsilis." as they used to dub the Yankees in war time. The death is being in war times. The dough is being kneaded; all we need now is the yeast of Socialist agitation. This the Alabama Comrades will do their best to supply

Supply.

This State has a similar shameful record to others in the matter of using the military to break strikes. Oats, once Governor, said in a speech at Phoenix City, that he would line up the troops on one side and the strikers on the other, and after ordering the strikers to return to work, shoot down those who disobeyed.

Before leaving the subject of Alabama I cannot hele referring to a matter of

I cannot help referring to a matter of the greatest value in illustrating the practical nature of the solidarity stilled by the New Trades Unionism of Socialism. When the great Hamburg dock-workers strike took place, among dock-workers strike took place, should the first and most generous to contribute were the Socialists of Blocton. Ala., though, being of an altogether different occupation (mining) and living so enormous a distance away. And once more, when the miners of Alabama were no strike the Socialists of the United on strike the Socialists of the United States sent to their aid \$1,000, a sum greater than that forwarded by the A. F. of L. although their membership F. of L. although their membership was no more than a fraction.

Such are the practical results of tac-tics that are really broad, as against the mean and narrow practices of "pure and simple" cussedness and "reform." Anything that can be more narrow than these gentry I cannot well conceive—"narrow" towards the working-class and 'broad' to its enemies. Socialist tactics for workingmen are broad as the world; but for the capitalist class, narrow as a rapier, to pierce its heart.

IN TEXAS.

The next State in which I did any considerable agitation was Texas, a State that seems to be for us most promiseful, for, on the one hand, the Texans are fighters, and on the other the capitalist system, to them, is in the nature of a sudden invasion, the harshness of which is necessarily thrown into violent contrast with the freer and and cannot fail to call forth criticism and rebellion. Further, owing to the newness of the Texan capitalist proletariat, it probably has not been faked disheartened to the degree else-

At Galveston I spoke to large out-door audiences, one reaching from curb to curb, and great was the scatteration as a fire-engine dashed by. Organized a Section of 17, very successful, especially in view of no previous advertisement.

At this place the mosquitoes interviewed me before even the reporters. Had to sleep under a mosquito bar at night. Roses here (red ones, too) all the year round. Strawberries nearly all the

In Houston, great success, very gratifying to see how the crowd "caught on" to the mean middle-class aims and tactics of the Democratic party. The encouraging sign, too, of numerous questions was shown. Organ-ized a Section of 12 good men, with prospects of soon adding several more as well as a number of the Social Democracy, who got their eyes open.

The Social Democracy of Houston, I was told, had been expecting Debs in April. Mr. Debs might as well save his car-fare (?), as our Section is composed of good stuff, and we are going to get all the Social Democracy in Houston worth having. The remainder cannot last much, if any longer; like everywhere else, composed of an indescribable mixture of confused and irreconcilable ideas and interests.

At the same time I reorganized the Houston American Section. Comrade Samuel Bongio organized about 30 Italians, and expected to enroll about 50 before sending in the application. Comrade Bongio is an Italian fruit mer-chant, who has devoted a great deal of time and money towards helping his own countrymen and the working-class in general, and he will endeavor to organize the Italians in other Texas towns. It was very encouraging to hear an auditor say, just after a classconscious speech and the thorough smashing of "colonies," labor ex-change, etc. "That's just what we've been waiting for."

been waiting for."

In San Antonio I had three good meetings and many questions. This is the largest and ablest Section in the State, and is largely to be credited with bringing about this Southern tour. Readers of THE PEOPLE may remember the first resolutions on the ber that the first resolutions on the Hazleton massacre were passed by Section San Antonio, and they laid the blame where it belongs—on the labor fakir. This says everything.

Herewith is an interesting bit of history about San Antonio Section. About a year ago, a movement was started in San Antonio, known as the "Industrial Army," a secret, oath-bound Anarchist organization, advocating a physical uprising, at a signal from "Nemo." This rising, at a signal from "Nemo." This infernal organization even entrapped some of our own members, but when Comrade Leitner, the organizer, learned of it, he fought it with all his might. The fight that took place was bitter and furious, but at last the daylight tactics of Socialism won. Now the Industrial Army is dead, probably over all Texas. I do not know if it exists elsewhere. So much for the courage of one class-conscious and intelligent Socialist. It's not so much numbers as courage and ac-curacy, as the ill-fated Davy Crockett and his Texans showed many years ago when from the Alamo (in San Antonio) a hundred and sixty odd of them repulsed a Mexican army of thousands until their ammunition gave out. They were revolutionists.

The man who wrote the Jesuitical book that started that Anarchist organization, saying the ballot was useless. preaching physical force and giving in-structions on making explosives, etc., is Timothy Putnam Quinn. of Chicago, formerly, if not at present, a member of the "Social Democracy."

This organization, bound together by a murderous oath in groups of ten. these groups unknown to each other, THOUGH ALL WERE KNOWN TO A FEW OFFICERS." was to "uprise" at a FEW OFFICERS," was to "uprise" at a signal from "Nemo." Who was "Nemo?" I don't know. I remember once we were told "to save your money and buy a gun," and last August again that "The time will come to incite the populace. " " There will be a great uprising of the people, the Supreme Court will be abolished. Congress will be dispersed," etc.

Another thing. There were "dooz in this army; considerable "dooz," and the man suspected of being the army's leader in Texas, turns up, soon after a business failure, while such leader, with

new stock of goods. One more "original accumulation." Next stop. Austin, the capital, and not manufacturing town; population 18,-00. I hardly expected to organize here and San Antonio Comrades said I couldn't. I therefore made myself as clear and emphatic as I could, brought out the robber nature of the capitalist class, and preached the class struggle for all I was worth. Result; Large crowd, close attention, organization of Section of 14 members and application of a farmer for instructions to organize a Section of farmers nearby. A leading lawyer took notes all the way through and the plug-hat politicians looked on in astonishment.

Next stop Waco, where I organized. The greatest applause was given when said: "The workingman who casts a Democratic or a Republican ballot votes to murder his own class." Had "a go" here with a few Single Taxers, some of whom joined the Section. One said: "I thought the single tax was all right before, but I see now it has holes in it."

At Fort Worth, where I spoke one night, a "norther" came up and knocked out the other meeting. The thermom-eter went down from 86 to 32 degrees in about one day. On this account and difficulty of getting a hall and properly advertising for so short notice, I went on to

Dallas where I formed a temporary organization of five, which ought soon to become a full Section. Here I met a confused and feeble branch of the Social Democracy, that is due any time to give up the ghost. Some of them were sickened by the expose of the "Social Democracy," and one of them, who in disgust had dropped out of the Social Democracy several months ago, joined us, and will do all in his power for the S. L. P. Others will join later, after severing their connection with the S. D. This branch is composed of the same confused and conflicting elements as elsewhere. They put up a municipal ownership platform demanding "cost of operation to be the limit price of services," omitting the beneficent pro-visions of our platform. Demanded also "That the rate of taxation be re-duced to the minimum," and soon a regular capitalist platform almost all the way through.

way through.

Dallas, let me remark, is the head-quarters of Congressman Sayers, a 16-to-1 "feeler." who, when the resolution was up in the House to commend Cleveland for his action upon the Pullmanstrike, said the time had come to call a balt, and he believed Congress should halt, and he believed Congress should for what he had done.

This was my last stop in Texas, the enormous State, enclosing distances as great, in a straight line, as from New York to Chicago, of an area that would provide 2½ acres for each man, woman and child in the United States, a State of great natural resources, fast being exploited by the capitalist system, but a system that in Texas has a race of people to deal with who will not hesiit and fight it to death. And don't forget that we are going to get some as good Socialists as you ever saw right out of the farmers of Texas. This our Texas State Committee understands, and will do all in its power to further. It is possible for us to have a couple of farmer Sections there before long, especially with growth in numbers and aggressiveness IN THE NORTH. Northern Comrades realize this, that when they agitate, they are agitating not only for the North, they are agitating for the South as well, and that just as the capitalist class is felicitating itself on the growing "unification of the Sections." so may we Socialists also look with joy upon the growing con-sciousness of oneness of interests that, though long retarded, now faster and faster permeates the whole mass of American workingmen.

Although our Southern Sections are composed most largely of Northern and European workingmen, yet there is a large Southern element, and a "put it there, old man." from many of them, upon leaving, testified to the feeling of solidarity and class-consciousness,

SILVER-BUGS-GOLD-BUGS.

That all wage-workers are but slaves ing), no matter what they produce, is the attitude of the whole Southern capitalist class—just as their Northern doubles. Gold and silver bugs on this

point are horribly unanimous. (How, could they be different?)

The Richmond "Dispatch" (silver) preaches it. The Lynchburg "News" (silver) speaks of a 10-hour law as a "mischievous achievement" and the "vicious proposal" to appoint a factory. "vicious proposal" to appoint a factory inspector "to nose into private busi-ness." Nashville "American" (silver) ness. Nashville "American" (silver) speaks of Tennessee's "future greatness" if "her sons" accept the opportunity presented by her—"in such a country living comes cheap, hence a lower rate of wages is accepted." etc. Birmingham "Age-Herald" (advocate of tree and unlimited skinvage also) refree and unlimited skinnage also) relating how a Georgia mill showed bigger profits than the Lowell mill belonging to the same firm, due to "cheaper wages, longer hours," etc., says: "The mill in the cotton fields wins. Why it wins does not so much matter. That it does win * * * is glory enough for does win *

A Texas prospectus says the capitalist "must get where the operatives can be fed cheaply the year round," etc., and after showing they have the cheap feed, etc., says: "How patriotic and person-ally profitable it is then for every citizen to herald these facts abroad," and they all do it with the fervor of a Methodist deacon singing "It is good to

be here; it is good to be here."
In some places they still whip the negro; he cannot vote, and he lives poorer than when a chattel-slave. How much is his "freedom" worth?

LABOR DISPLACEMENT

A fact of absorbing interest is the ide-spread installation through the South of electric power plants run by water. The electric power company for Richmond claims to have 1,500 to 2,000 contracts for supplying power in that city. This means an enormous saving of coal, boilers, railroad transportation, engineers, firemen, miners, etc. Event-ually the occupations referred to must almost entirely disappear. The river-horse, for example, makes coal unnecessary. How can even the and maintain vice" of the helpful Gompers maintain vice" for the miner? How can even the "aid and adliving wages" What will miners, engineers, boiler-makers, etc., do? Why, simply transfer their energies to "some other and higher calling." either the one contemplated by the capitalist, viz., trampdom, or the one contemplated by the Socialist, be a man, and do "something now"—for the children at least—by overthrowing the capitalist class, who would let the working-class perish and taunt them while perishing, and by setting up the collective ownership of these great instruments for the whole nation. The appearance of the steam engine was the beginning of an epoch which saw the people torn from their land and implements and made helpless. wretched, starving "reconcentrados," who cannot, without permission, pass the deadly "trocha" of capitalist owner ship. And now it would seem that the steam engine is to disappear and the dynamo to be the fatal electric chair to execute them. Workingmen, get hold of that button, or you die!

B. F. KEINARD,

The English translation of Karl Marx "Eighteenth Brumaire," that re-cently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant vol-ume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be with-out it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. city. Price 25 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Skirmish in Anderson, Ind.

To THE PEOPLE.—On the first of this month the secretary of the indiana State Committee of the S. L. P. received two letters from Anderson, Inf. in which it was stated that a public mass-meeting of the Socialist Labor party was to take place on Sunday. April 3rd, to organize the S. L. P. and at the same time nominate a ticket of the party for the city election of Anderson; the letters closed with the request to send literature, application blanks, membership cards and constitutions. These letters aroused my suspicion all the more as the S. L. P. has a section as Anderson, I sent the requested supplies to, our organizer in Anderson and in-

section at Anderson. I sent the requested sup-plies to our organizer in Anderson and in-formed him of what was written to me. On Saturday, April 2d, the Indiana State Committee, S. L. P., had a meeting, and these letters came up for consideration. The mem-bers of the State Committee became also im-pressed with the view that something was wrong at Anderson. To clear up the mystery it was decided that I should go there on Sunday, the 2, and see to it that no mischief was done to our cause at the announced meeting. Com-

pressed with the view that something was wrong at Anderson. To clear up the mystery it was decided that I should go there on Sunday, the 2 and see to it that no mischier was done to our cause at the announced meeting. Comrade G. Rempler volunteered to accompany me at his own expense.

We started at 4 o'clock in the morning. Artived in Anderson, we went to see the organizer of Section Anderson. When we asked him about the meeting, he declared he did not know what it was or how it came about, as it was not called by the Section Anderson. Well, we went to the meeting. It was opened by one Henry Rawie, a hard-baked single-taxer: a chairman was nominated and elected with 3 ayes votes, likewise a secretary, none of them member of the S. L. P. A report was read by the "secretary," stating that a meeting had been held the Sunday previous and that it was there decided to nominate a ticket of the Socialist Labor party for the ensuing city election. The H. Rawie, aforenamed, took the floor. He said there were two factions of Socialist Labor party for the optimization of the Socialist Labor party the Anderson Socialists would compromise by endorsing the principles of both factions and adopt the name of the Socialist Labor party for the ticket to be placed in the factions and adopt the name of the Socialist Labor party for the ticket to be placed in the field at that meeting. Comrade Rempler remarked that the S. L. P. does not compromise. Upon that Rawie sailed in to denounce the S. L. P. as being too tyranical and tuterly un-American. I asked him in what way the S. L. P. was tyrannical or un-American. He said in the S. L. P. no one could write anything for the party papers unless he submits his writing first to the National Executive Committee for indorsement. I replied that the statement was untrue: where upon he referred to our constitution: "The National Executive Committee has the right to discharge or suspend an editor of our national organs if the same should write against the party or not in accordance with the prin he is expected to keep his pledge. No "Careys" are allowed to work the party undenounced. But I could not say this at that meeting because I was not allowed the floor. They did not, as Rawie remarked, want any advice from Indianapolis men. He said they were set upon "cutting loose from the S. L. P." Upon Comrade Remipler's asking how they could cut loose from a party with which they never were connected, Rawie became very hot, he denounced us right and left without any attemnt at proof.

he denounced us right and left without any attempt at proof.

They then presented a long meaningless resolution, and after Comrade Rempler and myself had entered our protest against the name of the S. L. P. Being used in connection with that meeting or a ticket nominated there, they resolved to drop the name of the S. L. P. and call themselves "independent Labor Party."

Comrade Rempler and myself then left the hall, but waited outside till the meeting was over to see some of the Section members who were there. When the people left the hall we were quickly surrounded by them, and then we had a chance to state our position; that our work was not in vain, is proven by the fact that five men gave their names and addresses to Comrade Wm. Cery, the organizer of Section Anderson, S. L. P., with the intention to join the party.

izer of Section Anderson, S. L. P., with the intention to join the party.

How timely and necessary our action was at said meeting appeared the next day when the Anderson papers announced that the leaders of the "inedependent Labor party" were going afound to the candidates on the Republican ticket, asking them to accept the endorsement of the "independent Labor party," An "independence" would have carried the saistance must, indeed, be very independent Such "independence" would have carried the label "S. L. P." if we had not spoiled the game. There is a growing sentiment for Socialism and the S. L. P. throughout the politicians are trying to take care of our party and turn it to their favor.

Our Anderson experience is a warning to the workingmen of this region to be careful not to accept as S. L. P. anything that may be palmed off to them under that name. There is, however, very good material for the S. L. P. in Anderson and all over the "Gas Belt"; I expect great success from Comrade Keinard's tour through the belt in the near future.

E. VIEWEGH.

Indianapolis. April 17.

future. Indianapolis, April 17.

Maguire's Defeat in Paterson.

FO THE PEOPLE.—Owing to deep-laid plans and corrupt combinations, Comrad Maguire was defeated for Alderman in the city Tuesday, Orders had been issued from the Democratic State leaders to use every means possible to retire him, thinking that that would smash the Socialist Labor party in the State. The Eighth Ward, where Maguire was the candidate, is the home of the wealthy brewer and Senator from Passaic County, Christian Braun, whom the Democratic party have decided on for their candidate for Governor at the fall election in New Jersey. The same tactics are to be employed all over the State, that is, to coddle and deceive the German citizens by making them believe he is the proper person to represent that race. To THE PEOPLE.-Owing to deep-laid

that race.

Then there was the wholesale purchase of every Republican party worker possible; an unlimited supply of honey for the purchase of every voter who can be reached by it. This was done in the Eighth Ward last Tuenday. In the first place they had the Republicans to make no nominations, then secured all their heelers to man the poils for the Democratic candidates, \$5,000 being used in this ward. Thomas Flynn, the notorious Trenton lobbyist and ex-speaker of the Legislature, came on from Philadelphia and worked in Paterson all day. He formerly represented this district previous to his becoming a starter at the race tracks.

Their anxiety to beat Comrade Maguire was on account of statements made in Newark and elsewhere that Maguire was to be the Socialist Labor nominee for Governor.

The comrades are not at all discouraged, but determined to work harder than ever. Already arrangements are being made for International Labor Day demonstration.

Comrade Maguire himself is pleased with the result; the post was insignificant for agitation purposes; now he can give more time for agitation as his official duties kept him very busy the last term.

J. Paterson, N. J., April 15. there was the wholesale purchase of

Paterson, N. J., April 15.

Louisville, Ey., Working Well.

To THE PEOPLE.—At the meeting of the S. L. P., April 14th, a resolution was passed pledging the support of the party members to Brewers' Union No. 110 of this city in their just fight against the Common Beer Brewers' Association, particularly the Oertel and Carie Bros. brew. Every member was instructed to shun the places where the beer of these firms is sold, as they have gone back on the contract which they originally signed and are attempting to ignore the Union altogether. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that these bosses see the Union men ignoring their own principles, and therefore they rightly conclude that they can also girlore them.

A committee of the S. T. & L. A. also promised to take up the fight and to place at the disposal of the Brewers' Union their organization committee at any time they so desired.

The brewery workmen of Louisville may

The brewery workmen of Louisville may just as well be prepared for coming struggles;

for, strong as the organization is, the enemy is vastly more powerful, and sooner or later the compromise tactics of "Kurzeknabelsm" are-bound to bring bad results. If the organization of the brewery workmen had been strictly class-conscious both economically and politically in PRACTICE as well as in THE-ORY, then the majority of the members of that union would no longer be voting capitalist tickëts or hanging on to the tail of "pure and simple" organizations, such as the A. F., of L. A. which is striving to carry out the demands of their cosnitution which recognizes the class struggle and demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class as the only permanent solution of labor's troubles. Belonging to such as organization they would not only be better equipped for economic struggles, but they could promptly clinch their victories at the ballot box.

This is the message that the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. of this city have to deliver to the local Brewers' Union and Judging from present indications it is being fully apppreciated. But although we's severely criticize our friends of the Brewers' Union No. 110, we are also fully aware of the fact that it is our duty as class-conscious Socialists to stand by them, and therefore we say in conclusion, do your

as class-conscious Socialists to stand by them and therefore we say in conclusion, do you duty, comrades of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., shun Oertel and Carie Bros. beer and agitate in this direction in all your respective

agitate in this direction is the Countries.

The convention of the S. L. P. for the purpose of framing a platform and nominating a candidate for the fifth Congressional District Louisville and Jefferson Counties), will be held at Zimmermann's Hall, Monday April 25th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Let every Socialist be on deck. Fraternally,

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Louisville, Ky., April 10.

Echoes from the Milwaukee Campaign,

To THE PEOPLE.—The elections are over.
The 518 votes polled by the Socialist Labor
party shows we are not to be broken down.
This year we had the roughest road to hoe.
Under the name of "Social Democracy," the
old populist hacks got their ticket on the official ballot in a column of their own, while
our ticket was entered nameless under the
heading "Individual Nominations." It was
by reason of that hard to find, all the more
so as another party, sporting what is considered to be a Socialist name. "Social Democracy," was in full view.

so as another party, sportling what is considered to be a Socialist name. "Social Democracy," was in full view.

It is in the air that the Republicans, the control the local government, rendered the "Social Democracy" all aid possible, the object being to split up the Democrats and Populists, and in that may get the Republicans in. The whole line of agitation of the Debsits was in keeping with this stool pigeon mission. The Republican papers reported the speeches of Grotkau and Debs by the column. A report in "Germania." a German Republican paper, of a speech by Grotkau took up a whole page of the paper. Large Debs party placards were pasted on the walls bearing the according to one of them himself, did not have \$200, engaged the largest theaters, and its campaign must have cost several thousand tallers. Whence the money came is no diffi-

ccrding to one of them himself, did not have \$300, engaged the largest theaters, and its campaign must have cost several thousand dollars. Whence the money came is no difficult question to answer.

But the Republican calculation was false. The Debs party didn't draw. It only polled \$2,400 wotes, about one-quarter of what the previews Populist candidate had polled, and the bemocrats won. Next November these 2,400 will have melted still further down. We are learning of many neonle who meant thy ote

played twice. Moreover, it is doubtful that the Republicans will again bestow as much money upon the Debsians, after the experience of this campaign.

The S. L. P. had hardly any funds, and few speakers, had we had half the funds that the Republicans placed at the 'disposal of the Debs party we could have swamped it.

The 'orking class of Milwaukee has so often been cragged through the mire by the elements that manned the Debs party that they can no longer be cajoled. The experience of this campaign has given birth to a new proverb: "The Populists are sold, the Victors (Berger) are bought, therefore the Pauls (Grotkau) have gone up in price."

I must not leave unmentioned a very funny incident. It is notorious that the Debs party is the gathering place for all confusionists. As a matter of course, Anarchists were not absent. Mr. George Lutz, a worthy disciple of Johann Most, held high-sounding speeches for the Debs party. Now, one fine day, it so happened that both the Debs party and the Anarchist group. "Dawn" held meetings. Lutt spoke at the Debs meeting warmly urging the workers to use their ballot, and then be rushed over to the Anarchist meeting where he denounced the ballot. Such actors cannot be beat. A Socialist is too "narrow" to accomplish that; the feat must be left to people who have a "broad" basis.

The Debsiats said the S. L. P. is a German party; people now call the "Social Democracy" a "Platt-Dutch" party, seing that the bulk of their vote came from Platt-Dutch districts, and very little from the English-speaking ones.

The Debsiats said the S. L. P. is a Scab party and the services and very little from the English-speaking ones.

The Debsists said the S. L. P. is a scab par

ty: the fact is that the Mayoralty candidate of the "Social Democracy" was a scab machinist.

The Debsists said the S. L. P. has no able candidates; the fact is that the "Social Democracy" had a lot of candidates who can't speak a word of English, while their candidate in the 12th Ward cannot even read or write his own native German.

in the 13th Ward cannot even his own native German. With such weapons and such false pretences did the "Social Democracy" fight us here. That was necessary for its ignoble role; but it did not harm us while it killed itself.

E. MINKLEY.

Milwaukee, April 18.

Rising Conflict Between Light and Darkness in Worcester, Mass.

Rising Conflict Between Light and Darkness in Worcester, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE —A preity encounter took place yesterday on the common here. Conrade John Young of Section Worcester addressed a large crowd on the issues of the day. He said:

"The laboring class of the United States is removed only two months from stavation. The means by which the laboring class lives is owned by another class, which exploits the laboring class for its own benefit. Carroll D. Wright has said that only 17 per cent. of the product of the laboring classes goes to that class, the capitalist class absorbing the rest. "The only remedy is to get control of the means of production and distribution. Until then the people cannot hope to win. You may realize that truth by the history of the recent strike in New Bedford. Those strikers were nobly suported, but they lost and are returning to work. They were defeated by starvation, as men always will be defeated in following that method. A railroad president at the beginning of a recent strike gave a pai illustration of the case. He said if you put a silver dollar on the shelf and leave it there six months you will have a silver dollar at the end of that period. Put a working man on the shelf and leave him there six weeks and you have a skeleton when the six weeks and you have a skeleton when the six weeks and minds together with a sense of their

r. Socialist party brings many men of ninds together with a sense of their

and you have a skeleton when the six weeks are over.

"The Socialist party brings many men of many minds together with a sense of their common interest. It makes them class-conscious and shows that only by the ballot can they win against the tremendous odds.

"Would it not be the most foolish thing to assemble a crowd of pickpockets to draft a law to abolish picking pockets? Yet such we do in our elections, plating men in power whose interests are opposed to ours. We should not elect governing bodies of men who belong to or are in sympathy with the capitalist class.

"Then as sensible men we are to come together and make a common case against the conditions that grind us down. The \$5 a day men are realizing that they have a common ground of complaint with the \$1 a day men. You have only to cast your mind over the field to understand that. Now many men who are skilled in the brain are glad to get a job at \$1 a day."

In the course of his address Comrade Young remarked that Socialists called a spade a spade, and so saying he proceeded to pillory a local labor fakir named Jefferson D. Pierce as a fellow who, through a branch of Gompers' A. F. of Hell, did ail he could to keep the workingmen back so that he could live upon them. One Donald of the Pierce fraternity, hearing that, tried to start a row, by asking questions. Comrade Young promptly answered him, saying:

"Any man who is willing to live upon the backs of his fellow laborers and declare that the old trade unionism is good enough for him, deserves to be called a labor fakir."

One of the crowd in a loud voice advised Donald to take a Turkish bath, but he paid no attention and kept up a running comment on the Socialists, threatening to break noses, gouge eyes, etc., and in many other ways showing his title clear as a slum-prolestarian bruiser of the capitalist class. But he went on the socialists threatening to break noses, gouge eyes, etc., and in many other ways showing his title class as a sum-prolestarian bruiser of the close of the meeting it was anoun

Af the close of the meeting it was announced that on May 1st, Comrade Daniel De Leon would speak here at Horticultural Hall. Conditions are now in America ripening to

the point, long ago passed in Europe, when a severe conflict between Labor, under the flag of capital, and Labor, under the flag of Labor, will have to be gone through within the ranks of the proletariat. The sooner the better.

Worcester, Mass., April 18.

A Cambridge, Mass., Class-Conscious Workmen's Organization Moves for a "Daily People."

for a "Daily People."

To THE PEOPLE.—At the last meeting of this body, 'the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America, Branch SI, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The working class of America with paper in the English language.

detailed by the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS. The working class of America has no daily paper in the English language, devoted wholly to the interests of the working people, and furthering the emancipation of labor in this country.

WHEREAS THE PEOPLE, national organ of the S. L. P. in the English language is only a weekly paper; and

WHEREAS A capital of \$50,000 is required to establish upon firm basis a daily-English paper in the interest of the working class; therefore, be it

RESOLVED. That this Branch \$1, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, of Camberidge, Mass., elect a committee of six members to co-operate with all Branches of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, and all Sections of the S. L. P., together with their friends and sympathizers, to establish a tend to make THE PEOPLE a daily paper of which all progressive and free thinking people may be proud; and furthermore, bei it RESOLVED. That subscription lists be circulated among the members of the S. L. P. and members of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund and their friends to further this cause.

The Committee appointed, pursuant to these resolutions, is: Rob. Langhaus, Max Boora, Rob. Fitz, L. Mitshke, A Blashka and J. N. Wolffer.

Cambridge, Mass., April 16.

"Sila's" May Day Edition.

"Sila's" May Day Edition.

"Sila's" May Day Edition.

To THE PEOPLE.—I desire to bring to the notice of our coursales and friends that our Polish party organ. "Sila." will publish a special May Day Issue. That issue will be of 8 pages printed with red ink, with illustrations. It will comprise: Appeals and letters from prominent Polish Socialisis of Europe, articles about 1st of May or 3rd of May; our party platforn; condensed history of the development of Socialism in different countries; Socialism in America, its present stage, its prospects and ways to success; a May Day appeal to Polish workingmen; short stories, poems, etc.

The issue will be published with great care and sacrifice in order to spread our agitation more powerfully among Polish workingmen. American and German comrades who work where a Polish movement does not yet exist, or is weak, should order some of our agitation copies and distribute them among the Polish people.

They will be rewarded for their work. The

copies and distribute them shows people.

They will be rewarded for their work. The Polish element is a good field for Socialism. Orders should be sent accompanied with money, without delay. For agitational purposes, to individuals and societies, ic. a copy. After the 1st of May this copy will be sold at Sc. H. SAWICKA. Buffalo, N. Y., April 9, 550 B'way.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

A. S. T., Bridgeport, Conn.—A libel is a written or printed defamatory untruth. In an action for libel against a paper, the plati-tiff must allege that the statements made about him are untrue. When, in such an about him are untrue. When, in such an action, a paper answered by denying that it bibelled the plaintiff, it thereby maintains that what it said was true. The plaintiff who draws or affects to draw consolation from such an answer must be very foolish, or, very shysterishly, he must rely upon imposing upon the credulity of others.

upon the credulity of others.

Karl Pankopf, Jersey City.—The last time we had to do with che of your stripe was when your companion Joseph B. Keim tried to play the paladin for the "Rev." Thomas Dixon, Jr. The "Rev." Dixon, Jr., was at that time talking Socialism; the wind ct his talk attracted straws; and his false pretences the heavy blows of our exposure, which is n all cases correct. To-day the "Rev." Dixon is with the Republican Gold Bugs, and Paladin Keim with the Democratic Silver Dittos. You will remember that both Keim and his wooden God, the "Rev." got but short shrift from us. The parallel is complete as far as it goes; it will be completer ere long.

C. C. C. Pleasantville, N. J.—The text of the actual law is too long to quote. There is in substance no tuch law as you have in mind. A. M. D., New York.—It was a typographical error: the Rhode Island vote is 2,971, not 3,971. Fine context of the report showed that 2 and not 3 was meant.

Constitutions is English, German and Polish (with platform). 50c, per 100 Constitution in Jewish (without platform) 40c, per 100 Due Cards 40c, per 100 Application Cards 40c, per 100 Emblem Buttons (stud or pin) per 40cen 5cc.

When ordering supplies, enclose the cash; it takes time to keep credit accounts, send out bills (perhaps a number of times before collection is made), and all this time, postage and

any kind.
Address all orders to: HENRY KUIIN.
184 William street, New York, N. Y.

Socialist Tracts.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms, \$1,50 per thousand.

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

2.—"Socialism," by William Watkins.

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

Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank

W. Cotton.
"Socialism." Extracts culled from Rob-ert Blatchford's "Merric England."
"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.

'Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party.'

Scholler Party.'

bor Party."
"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of

lican Party to the Workers to Euroli

-"An Appeal to the Workers to Euroli
Themselves in the Rauks of the Socialist
Labor Party."

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

-"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party
Towards Trade Unions."

he Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one.
act. (Adapted from the German.) Price,
1 cent.per copy: 1,000 copies, \$5.00.

eform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon.
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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

Arbeiter Kranken, und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1892 is origines imbued with the spirit of solidarity as ocialist thought. It numerical strength (as pusses supposed of 155 local branches with more the cocialist thought. Its numerical strength (at pursues temposed of 155 local branches with more than 16,00 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the medern labor movement. Workingmen believes 16 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, mon payment of a depend of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Humbers belonging to the first class any section of a continuous of which interruption. He moves belonging to the second class reacher 40 weeks wholest continuous or with interruption. He moves belonging to the second class reacher whole makes the same divergentianess and length of time \$5.00 and \$2.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$260,00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between He and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for \$1.00. Monthly issues are leviced according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no header exists, a new branch can be formed by 18 workingmen in good health, and men affairing to the above named periorphen are invited to so.

Address all communications to Humar Fears, Trancial Becretary, 16—37 fad &vs., Been 63, Herrichten of the control of the property of the second of The Socielist Labor party is from its inception and from its very character an international party. But at the same time it has the tendency to take on more and more the shape of a national party. i. e., to become the party of the people, in the sense that it becomes more and more the representative, not of the wage-workers only, but of all the toiling and exploited stratas of society, in other words, of the bulk of the population. The industrial proletariat steadily tends to become the only working class in society; the conditions under which the other working classes labor and live become more and more the same with those of the proletariat; finally, the working proletariat is the only working class that steadily grows in power, in intelligence, and in the consciousness of its destiny. By reason of all this, the eaching proletariat is the center around The Socialist Labor party is from its

class that steadily grows in power, in intelligence, and in the consciousness of its destiny. By reason of all this, the working proletariat is the center around which the steadily vanishing portions of all other working classes are gathering; its thoughts and feelings become the standard of the thoughts and feelings of the "small man" himself.

In the measure as the leadership of the people thus goes over to the wageworking class, does its political party become the party of the people. Indeed, just so soon as the independent workers, engaged in small production, begin to feel as proletarians, just so soon as they recognize that they, or at least their children are hopelessly doomed to drop into that class, and that there is no longer any hope for them except in the emancipation of the proletariat itself, just so soon as the emancipation of the proletariat itself, just so soon are they bound to see in the Socialist Labor party the natural repre-

Sentative of their own interests.

The small producer has nothing to fear from the triumph of the Socialist Labor party; on the contrary, it is to his interest to promote that triumph; it betokens the introduction of such social conditions as will bring freedom from exploitation or oppression, to-gether with the acquisition of well-being, and the certainty of a livelihood to all the toilers, not to the wage-work-ers among them only, but also to the in-dependent, toilers in the domain of small production.

But, furthermore, the Socialist Labor

But, furthermore, the Socialist Labor party does not represent the interests of the small producers in the FUTURE only, it represents them in MODERN SOCIETY as well. As the lowest layer of the exploited classes, the proletariat cannot free itself from exploitation and empression. It consequently, is the oppression. It, consequently, is the sworn enemy of all wrong, in whatever sworn enemy of all wrong, it whatever form such may manifest itself; it is the champion of all the exploited and op-pressed. Numerous evidences can be adduced as proof of this fact. The oc-casion, for instance, for the establishent of the "International Organization of Workingmen" was a proclamation of the proletariat in favor of the uprising of the Poles to shake off the yoke of the Tsar; the first document which the "In-ternational" issued was a message of congratulation to Abraham Lincoln, expressive of its sympathy with the abolition of slavery; and, again, it was the organization of this very "International." located in England, and num-bering Englishmen among its members, that took the part of the Irishmen, who were oppressed by the ruling class of England, and conducted most vigorously the agitation on their behalf. And yet, neither the Irish nor the Polish movement, not even the emancipation of the American slaves, affected directly the interests of the wage-working class. Instances of this sort, both of a national and international character, could be enumerated indefinitely.

The contention is occasionally heard that, seeing that Socialism builds upon the economic development, and that Socialist production is predicated upon the substitution of large for small produc-tion, the interests of the Socialist Labor party lie in the downfall of the small industrialist, farmers and merchants, that it must, accordingly, promote the ruin of these, and cannot have their interests at heart. This reasoning is defeetive. The Socialist Labor party does not create the economic development; the overthrow of small by large production is carried on without its co vance, the capitalist class is doing work, and is doing it to perfection. True enough, the Socialist Labor party has no occasion to brace itself against this evolution; but to strike to check the economic development is just the reverse of laboring in the interest of the and farmers. small producers and farmers. All efforts in that direction are bound to fail; in so far as they can be at all effective, they can only do harm, they can accomplish no manner of good. To hold out to the small industrialists and farmer schemes whereby their small concerns can be kept alive, is, so far concerns can be kept alive, is, so far from promoting their interests, to do them positive injury; it is to hold the word of promise to their ears with impracticable plans, to mislead them from the path in which their true interests lie, and then expose them to the bitterness of the inevitable disappointment that must follow. that must follow.

But, furthermore, although the down-

fall of small production is inevitable, it follows by no means that it must take place under all the horrible circumstances that to-day accompany that eco-nomic evolution. The process of the disappearance of small production is the last act of a long tragedy, the first acts of which are engaged with the slow and painful crushing down of the in-dependent small producer. The Socialdependent small producer. The Socialist Labor party, on the contrary, not only has not the slightest interest in crushing down the small farmers and industrialists, but it has, on the contrary, the greatest interest in preventing such a consummation. The more crushed down and degraded those portions of the population are from which the proletariat must recruit its forces. all the harder will the work be of raising these recruits high enough to enable them to catch the inspiration of noble and manful efforts, and to feel prompted to join the ranks of the militant p to join the ranks of the militant prole-tariat. It is upon the growth of this body, the militant proletariat, not upon the growth of the whole class of the proletariat, that both the growth and the strength of the Socialist Labor party depend. The deeper the depth of misery into which the farmer and other small producers may be steeped, the more these have become habituated to endless toil all the more helpless and endless toil, all the more helpless and unfit for the resistance will they prove themselves, the moment they have sunk into the class of the proletariat, they will be all the more submissive to ex-

ploitation, and all the more will they injure the higher layers of the prole-tariat through their competition for work. Reasons similar to those that work. Reasons similar to those that lead to the international solidarity of the workingmen, lead also to the solidarity of the proletariat with those classes from which its future recruits are to come; but this solidarity has hitherto, as a rule; been one sided; it has proceeded from the proletariat alone.

As a matter of course, however, every time the small farmers and industrialists try to keen their fieads above water

ists try to keep their fieads above water at the expense of the proletariat, by any of the many schemes which can redound only to the injury of the latter, they must expect to encounter the most vig-orous opposition from the working class, and, accordingly, also from the Socialist Labor party. For the rest, and for the reasons mentioned above, the working class and the highest manifestation of its aspirations—the Socialist Labor party—not only does not be-grudge, but positively favors all measures that would truly improve the condition of the small producer and lighten his burden. But such measures are not in the gift of the capitalist parties, they can, from the very nature of things, be in the gift of the working class only, of the ONLY anti-capitalist party—the Sotalist, Labor party. All propositions cialist Labor party. All propositions offered by ANY of the other, i. e., by ANY capitalist party in the land, without exception, aim, some sincerely, others insincerely, at improving the condition of the small producers, agricultural and industrial, AS PRODUCERS. at the same time attempting to ve their present and previous preserve forms of industry. Such a course is hostile to the economic development; it is not only vain, but harmful. Equally vain is all hope or attempt, from what ever source it proceeds, to raise all these small producers, or even a perceptible portion of them, into the category of capitalists. The masses of the small producers could be helped only in their capacity of CONSUMERS.

To render aid in this direction. directly in the interest of the Socialist directly in the interest of the Socialist
Labor party. The better the condition
of the small producers is rendered as
consumers, the better their standing,
and the higher their physical and mental
wants, the clearer will be their vision,
all the sooner will they quit attempting to lead on the contest against large
production by means of "competition in
starving" all the sooner will they give starving," all the sooner will they give up the hopeless struggle, and all the sooner will they join hands with and strengthen the ranks of the proletariat. They would not then slip into the ranks of the humble, resistless and degraded stratas of the population; they would join forth with the militant body of the proletariat that is conscious of its aims and its mission, and promote its tri-

umph.
This triumph cannot spring from degradation, as many have imagined; it can spring from degraded small producers as little as from degraded proletarians. The Socialist Labor party has every interest in the world to prevent the deg dation of the one as earnestly as that the other. To strengthen its arm is, ac-cordingly, in the interest, not of the wage-working class only, but of all those members of society who live on the sweat of their own brows and not on the exploitation of others.

The class of the small producers, farmers and industrialists, has never

been able to defend its own interests

against those of the large producing, or genuinely capitalist class. To-day it is still less able to hold its own. -It cannot protect its interests without joining some other class. The instincts that large production raised within it, throw it steadily into the arms of some cap-italist party or the other, that is to say, drive it into alliances with the various groups of the upper property-holding classes. The capitalist parties them-selves seek to bring about such alliances -either out of political necessity, and then they simply consider the "small men," the same as they do the proletar-ians, as "voting cattle"; or as the result of deeper thought. They are well aware that the little private property in the instruments of labor, which the small producer still possesses, is the strong-est bulwark of the whole system of private property in the machinery of production, and, consequently, of the system of exploitation, upon which they live. They care nothing, much as they may affect a contrary feeling, for the wellbeing of the "small man;" they care not how he may suffer, provided only his small industry, that fetters him in the bands of private property, is not wholly carried off. At the same time, all these parties are highly interested in the expansion, i. e., in the progress of the economic development. They are They are anxious, indeed, to preserve both the agricultural and the industrial small producer; they PROMISE him their aid; but IN POINT of fact they do all that in them lies to increase the rule of large production and to oppress the small agricultural and industrial producer.

But matters are wholly different with regard to the relations between the independent small producers and the Socialist Labor party. Unquestionably, the latter cannot set itself up as the defender of small producers; nevertheless small production has nothing to fear from the Socialist Labor party. It is the capitalists and large landlords, not the proletarians, who are steadily expropriating the small farmers and small industrialists. The triumph of the proletariat is the only means of putting an end to this expropriation. As CONSUMERS, however, the interests of the independent workers in small producers have, accordingly, every reason to join the Socialist Labor party when they seek to protect their interests. But matters are wholly different with when they seek to protect their inter-

The recognition of this fact will not be rapid; yet numerous are the signs that portend a stampede to the Socialist camp, led by the best and most belligerent elements, who drop their former weapons, not for the purpose of escaping the conflict, but who, tired of the petty strife for eking out a pitiable existence, determine to step boldly into that larger imposing arena where they will be able to struggle for the emancipation of our people, yea, of mankind The recognition of this fact will not will be able to struggle for the emanci-pation of our people, yea, of mankind itself, from the incubus of the present social system that threatens to engulf society, and to help us usher in that new social order in which every mem-ber of society shall be able to share in the great conquests of modern civiliza-

The more unbearable the present system of production becomes; the more visibly its bankruptcy draws near; the more incompetent the ruling parties prove themselves to cope with and re-

move the shocking social ills; the more completely these parties reveal their imbeclifty, and shrink into cliques of politicians bent upon the promotion of their own interests only;—the broader and stronger will also be the stream that will flow into the camp of the Social ways of the stream that will flow into the camp of the Social ways of the stream that will flow into the camp of the Social ways of the stream that we have the stream the stream that we have the stream that we want to be stream to be str cialist Labor party from the non-pre-letarian classes, and, falling in line with the irresistible phalanx of the militant proletariat, help to carry its banner on to final victory.

OFFICIAL.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS - Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleve land, O.

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

The session of April 19th; A. S. Brewn in the chair, Financial report for week ending April 16th; receipts, \$33.45; expenditures, \$83.36; deficit for the week, \$34.91.
Ohio State Committee sends call for State convention to be held in Columbus on May 36th.
Secretary instructed

retary instructed to call attention of Sec-Secretary instructed to call attention of Sective Hudson County to some letters and articles which have appeared in hostile papers and were signed by a member of that section; said letters and articles contained attacks upon the National Executive Committee, upon the party organ, upon other party members and organizations; and they take up the cudgels for an outside hostile organization. The section is to be asked what they intend to do in the matter.

Charter granted for new section in Central to do in the matter.

Charter granted for new section in Centra
L. MALKIEL,
Recording Sec'y.

A Call to the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

Labor Party.

In view of the approaching National Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and in accordance with the provisions of the party's constitution under Section 5 of Article IV, the Sections of the S. L. P. are hereby called upon to make nominations for one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor party at the said convention.

The nominations made must be sent to the undersigned no later than Saturday, May 7, 1898, on which day they are closed, and the names presented will be submitted to a general vote. The convention will be held in Philadelphia or Buffalo on July 4, or September 19. Exact date and place will be given before a vote is taken.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

May Day.

May Day.

Final arrangements are now being made for the monster parade and mass-meeting on Saturday evening, April 30, on Union Square, to celebrate International Labor Day. Over 100 trade and labor organizations will participate in the parade which will start from the Labor Lyceum, 64 East sith street. New York, at 7.45 P. M. sharp and parade the following route: From 4th street and Bowery to, 6th avenue, to Carmine, to Charlton, to Hudson streets, to 8th avenue, to 23d street, to Broadway, to Union Square. On arriving at the Square the vast audience will be addressed from four platforms in the English, German and Jewish languages by prominent speakers of the Socialist Labor party. Letters have been received from similar arrangement committees of Queens and Hudson Counties, stating that all the progressive trade and labor organizations in their respective counties have decided to come to New York and participate in the parade and mass-meeting. Everything points that this demonstration will outdo anything of its kind ever held in Greater New York.

1. ABELSON, Secretary.

California.

SAN FILANCISCO, April 12.—Last Thursday Comrades W. Costley and F. M. Anthony started with a van well equipped for a tour of the State.

Canada.

Canada.

MONTREAL, April 10.—Meeting of National Executive Committee on this date. Mr. Saunderr in the chair. Sections Torouto and Montreal reported they had rescinded resolutions regarding lecture tour; it was getting too late in the season; resolved that on receipt of answer from Section London concerning the above Comrade Samil and N. E. C. of U. S. he notified. Sub-committees appointed for the revision of the platform and constitution, reported that a provisional draft of the same had been submitted to the sections for approval.

itch, reported that a provisional draft of the same had been submitted to the sections for approval.

Resolved, that as there are five courades travelling in various parts of three provinces, the committee keep in frequent communication with these contrades with a view to the formation of new sections in other parts of the country. The N. E. C. had their attention draws to the insufficiency and unfitness of the means at the disposal of the officers for the means at the disposal of the officers for executing the work of the committee, resolved that proper supplies be procured and that the Serretary draw up a circular letter for publication after receiving approval of N. E. C. Application for a chaster for a new Section at Hamilton, Ost., granted. Names of mefibers elected on N. E. C., Comrades John Hrenham, Morris Saunders, Hen. Saunders, Richard J., Kerrigan, F., Olson and John Clarke, Resolved, that THE PEOPLE be requested to jublish in every issue the address of the National Secretary for Canada.

CANADIAN EXECUTIVE, S. L. P. Secretary's address; George A. Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal, Canada.

Secretary's address: George Ryde street, Montreal, Canada.

Illinois.

BELLEVILLE, April 18.—The S. L. P. in cont convention of Section Belleville, Ill., and section East St. Louis, Ill., have just made he following nominations:

For Congressman—Gustav Surber, carpenter, For State Legislator—Henry F. Zerweck,

Soper. For County Treasurer-Thomas R. Harris,

moulder.

For County Clerk-D. M. Clegg, moulder.

For Sheriff-Ernest Heuer, coal miner.

For Superintendent of Schools-E. F. W.

Beisner, machinist.

For County Judge-C. R. Davis, lawyer,

Indiana.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS. April 10.—Whereas. The general vote in this State has decided to hold a State Convention of the S. L. P. on May 29, 1888, in the city of Indianapolis, therefore, by order of the State Committee, S. L. P. of Indiana—

The Indiana Sections and Branches of the S. L. P. are hereby notified that the State Convention will be held on May 29, in this city, at 2 p. m., at Columbus Itall. Each Section is entitled to three delegates. For particulars address

E. VIEWEGH,

E. VIEWEGH.

Michigan.

Michigan.

DETROIT. April 18.—The Annual May Day on the international labor day celebration, arranged by Section Detroit. S. L. P., assisted by the Socialist Mannerchor, will be held at Finnette's Hall, on Saturday eve. April 20, 1888, with concert, ball and speaking. Tickets, 10 cents. Comrades, do not forget that it is your duty to help the cause along: sell all the tickets you can, bring your friends along.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis.

To the Readers of THE PEOPLE in St. Paul:
Cemrades.—You are aware that we have a
candidate for Mayor and several for Aldermen in the field. The time has come to do
work. If we are to poll a big enough worto-become a recognized party we must put
feith all our forces. We have now an opportunity to lay a good foundation. We have
until the 3rd of May to work. We have meatings every Sunday at 3 P. M. Attend them
and bring along all the workingmen you
know.

J. HERTZ, Organizer.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J.—This city last week polled 25° votes for our Mayoratty candidate. Last spring we polled 38° votes, so comparing city election with city election, we gained 180 votes this year. Our city election day is not a legal holiday.

H. CARLESS.—

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to April 13th, 1898.

\$4,575.

Piedgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal prompt THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

-OF THE-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics

is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furtherthat the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the

opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the exist-ence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that

class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of

labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies ot its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own down-

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions. ditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the barbarous struggie by the production, transportation and distribution to the and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, vil onds, canals telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under con-

communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been com-

corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes 9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be

compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, compulsory, gratuitous and accession to all by public assistance in means, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of the computations detailed to health or marelling.

is detrimental to health or morality Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation). All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equaliza-

tion of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal).

nicipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative 18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal it of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be all holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced. legal holidays. 20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective consti-

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States.

Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish-

New York. TO THE ENGLISH SPEAKING COMRADES OF THE

the English-speaking members of the

All the English-speaking memorys of the Thirty-second Assembly District are requested to communicate with the undersigned for the purpose of organizing an English-speaking Branch of the District. It is time that we should take hold and do some practical work in our district. Fraternally.

L. A. MALKIEL.

309 E. 106th St.

BROOKLYN.—A meeting to organize an English-speaking Branch of the S. L. P. in the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn will be held on Monday, April 25th, S. P. M., at Irving Hall, 125 Broaklyn. Broadway, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—There was an excellent attendance at the 2d meeting of the recently formed 9th A. D. (EnglishiSocialist Club. held at Clark's Hall, on the 18th inst. The speaker. A. S. Brown, gave a most instructive and interesting lecture. Comrade Brown explained the evils of the present capitalistic system, their cause and cure. He also made some remarks on the results of war to the working classes. His lecture was followed by a short but exceedingly pungent address on the later subject by Comrade Tsche, who elucidated the foolishness of the "intelligent" workingman in sighing for war: in times of "peace" supporting a mob of soldiers for no other purpose than to keep himself in subjection, and in times of "war," rushing madly to the front,

to bleed, perhape to die, for "the honor of

to bleed, perhape to die, for "the honor of MY country."

In the discussion one man asked if we should not 'take' revenge on the Spanish for the "murder" of the sailors of the Maine, and 'was answered by Comrade Brown, who advised him, if he was so anxious to average "murdered men." to bend all his energies toward the extension of the S. L. P., and in their triumph to take revenge upon the capitalist class for the death of the MURDERED MILLIONS, basely done to death in our (?) country in times of so-called "peace"; in sweatshops: on railroads: everywhere.

The next meeting will be held on May 2nd, at 8 p. m., in the same place, Clark's Hall, North-west corner Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth street, second floor. The lecturer will be Courade Teche, and the subject "China and Capitalism."

Ohio.

Cleveland, April 13, 1898.

Cleveland, April 13, 1885.

To all Sections S. L. P. in Obio:

Greeting—The State Convention will be held in Columbus. May 39th, as the result of the vote just taken. The Sections are requested to elect their delegates and inform this Committee thereof. Every Section or Branch is entitled to three delegates, and each Section aboutle be represented, so the convention may be a great success. Section Columbus has been requested to make arrangement as to hall, etc. You will be informed later as to location of hall. Convention will open at 16 a. m. Comrade II. F. Kelnard will tour Obio.

Trades and Societies Calenda

Standing advertisements of Trades Union of the Societies (not exceeding five in will be inserted under this heading hereafters the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meeting their places of meeting their places.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at a East 4th atreet. New York Labor Lycens Business Secretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of New Yor (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Ma at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East street, New York City. All bona-fide trade as labor Unions should be represented. Com-nications are to be sent to the correspond-Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 6th street New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive Internations
Union No. 90. Office and Employment
Bureau: 61 East 4th street.—District I (Babmian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at
p. m.—District II (German), at 12 Forsyt at
meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III
meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at
m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 17st etc.
e ery Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Roard of Savenson meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avena
at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, ist flow Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028
D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquart
F. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at
o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres. Fred
Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Kings
Business agent.

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second as 231-233 E. 33d Street.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 18 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Mees 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at # 20 clock a.m., at Toutonia Assembly Rooms, 12 -160 S. Ave.. New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., Seth 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 1878 St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A .-Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M.

WORKMEN'S

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o'clock P. M.

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Gioversville, Elmira, Albany, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Bonth River,
Bassalc and Trenton, N. J.
Boston, Holyoke, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden and Hartford, Conn
Philadelphia, Pittaburg, Allegheny, Lusera,
Altoona, Pa.
Chicago, Jil.

Chicago, Ill.
For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepersee "Vorwarts".

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commencing about May 1st and ending at the State Convention. Sections should contribute to the agitation fund. With Socialist greetings. P. C. CHRISTENSEN, Sec'y State Committee.

Rhode Island.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE.—There will be a meeting of the Speakers' Club in Textile Hail, on Monday, May 2, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of making arrangements for the summer campaign; the following members are hereby requested to attend: Chas. Kroll, Thomas Donahoe, James McGuigar, Ed. Theinert, Hurley, Ernost Shewood, James Reid, Franklin Burton, Dowarics, Thos. Curran, John Thornton, T. P. Muldowney, Lawrence Lee, John Rigney, John Gannon; also all those conrades (especially those who own wheels) who are willing to help in the distribution of literature.

It is of the utmost importance that all should attend.

A. McDONALD.

See'y Speakers' Club.

Virginia.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va.—Section Richmond, S. Le.
P. will hold an agitation meeting at Fair Oals,
Henrico Co., Va., Sunday, April 24th, Cars
will leave 29th and P streets at 2 p. m. slars,
All interested in the cause of Socialism are
cordially invited to attend, and all others not
interested come. and get a few wrinkles,
everybody come.
First subject, "Socialism"; speaker, Comrade A. B. McCulloch, Second subject, "Socialism and the Farmer"; speaker, Comrade A. B. McCulloch, Second subject, "Socialism and the Farmer"; speaker, your humble servant
P. D. MACTIER,
Organizer Section Richmost

New Bedford Strike Fund.

Section S. L. P. Lynn, Mass., \$5.50. Collected by H. W., New York, \$0.70.