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## THE WAR.

### Review of the U. S.'s Attitude Towards a Free Cuba.

Not a Free Cuba is Wanted Now by American Capitalism but a War that May Secure Gold Bug Domination—Free Cuba is a Pretax.

Capital is said by a Quarterly Review to fly turbulence and strife which is very true; but this is very incompletely stating the question. Capital eschews no profit, or very small profit, just as Nature was formerly said to abhor a vacuum. With adequate profit, capital is very bold. A certain 10 per cent. will insure its employment anywhere, 20 per cent. certain, will produce eagerness; 50 per cent., positive audacity; 100 per cent. will make it ready to trample on all human laws; 200 per cent.—and there is not a crime at which it will scruple, nor a risk it will not run, even to the chance of its owner being hanged. If turbulence and strife will bring a profit, it will freely encourage both.

P. J. DUNNING.

This country is now at war with Spain. It may be difficult, at a season when low passions are rampant, for the word of sense to be hearkened. But that is no reason for suppressing it. The Socialist is accustomed to stand up unperturbed against mountain-high errors and deafening nonsense. His success in the past is a guarantee that there is that in reason that secures its ultimate triumph, and lays upon the same the obligation to utter it regardless of immediate consequences. Our Comrades, the class-conscious working-class of Spain, are doing their duty in this respect, and, in their own country, are tearing off the mask of "patriotism" from the hideous face of the exploiting class that rules them, and exposing its true object in its Cuban policy. If they, in a more backward country than this, and, consequently, surrounded by denser masses of ignorance than we are, are doing their duty, the duty is all the more imperative upon us to speak out here.

This war is the direct product of the bestiality of the ruling classes of to-day. Under the pretence of "national dignity," the Spanish ruling class seeks to continue its malfasces in Cuba. Cuba, like all the American colonies once owned by Spain, has been the pasture ground for the lazy, dissolute Spanish Grandee to recuperate his fortunes. Bankrupted at home by self-indulgence and extravagance, he would secure from his influential partners in a life of crime a "mission to the colonies." As "Captain General," "Governor," "Alcalde," or "Secretary," or with some other of many sinecure titles, the Iberian reprobate would in the colony "enter upon his mission." Extortion, high-handed theft, even murder—he stuck at nothing. His object was to amass as much wealth as possible, in the most rapid manner possible, while living as sumptuously as possible all the while. This is a condensation of Spanish colonial history. From Mexico, down to Argentine, the experience was the same. These colonies, more than eighty years ago put an end to their colonial martyrdom. On a hundred fields of bloody battle the Spanish forces were crushed, and Spanish domination ended.

When the last batch of Spanish Viceroy, captured on the bloody fields of Junin and Ayacucho, were packed by the South American revolutionists on board a ship and sent back to Spain with the warning that if they or any of their kind returned they would no longer be treated as belligerents but as brigands, and would be hanged on the nearest trees, the South American revolutionists saw no possessions left to Spain in the Western hemisphere except the larger Antilles—Cuba, San Domingo and Porto Rico.

South America seemed and remained safe. But the presence of Spanish forces in these Antilles alarmed the South Americans. The Liberator did not consider their freedom really secured so long as Spain held those islands in American waters. As a result of this apprehension, the freedom of the islands was decided on; Cuba was the first one to be invaded and freed from Spain by the South American forces. Preparations were made on a large scale. The expedition was about to start. But, from a quarter least anticipated, it found its path barred. What quarter was that?—The Government of the United States.

At that time, the Bourbons and Copeheads ruled this country. Slavery had become valuable to them, and, consequently, it had been declared by them "sacred." The South American Declaration of Independence from Spain had gone accompanied with the emancipation of the negro. When independence was secured chattel slavery was simultaneously abolished. This was the fly in the ointment. The Government of the United States feared to see Cuba and the other two islands made free by the breath of the South American Revolution. Cuba's freedom would have meant the emancipation of the negro. The Washington administrations, intent at the time, one after another, upon the acquisition of more territory on the continent to extend chattel slavery on, blocked the South American plan. Cuba remained to this day a Spanish colony, groaning under all the ills that that means.

Since then three distinct attempts were made by the Cubans themselves to shake off the Spanish yoke. The first one is the third. And it is under the pretext of aiding this third



attempt that our country now finds herself in war with Spain. The attitude of our capitalist class when it first interfered in behalf of Spain in Cuba is substantially the attitude it strikes now, and even worse. Self interest at the expense of the Cubans caused it to block the South American expedition; and now, self interest, at the expense of our own working class, causes it to appear as the paladin of Cuban freedom.

That Cuban freedom, however, is not the real object of our Government, a cursory review of the situation will demonstrate. For three years the Cuban insurgents have been battling against Spain. During this period what was our Government's attitude? It sedulously sought to prevent all aid from reaching the Cuban insurgents. Nor is that all. Having at last come to the opinion that Cuba should be free, what would have been the natural course, if what our Government really was after was the liberation of the island? Would a declaration of war against Spain have been necessary? No.

If the insurrection of Cuba is powerful enough, numerically, to maintain the country free, all that was necessary would have been to recognize her independence, and then open our ports and our markets to both belligerents—Spanish as well as Cubans. The Cubans, suffering for want of arms, could have got here all they wanted; their bonds would have sold readily, and furnished them with an ample treasury to equip themselves. Our Government might have added to that the sending of a Minister Plenipotentiary to reside near Gen. Maximo Gomez. Many a broken-down home politician would have been found ready for the mission. The freedom of Cuba would have been assured. But it would have been assured without war on our part. It is because war was wanted and needed by our Government that the peaceful and natural method was not resorted to.

The FREEDOM of Cuba is but a pretext, the real object was WAR, and war is but the means to an end that our ruling capitalist class of the Republican variety has clearly in mind, and proposes to pursue at all costs. The "patriotism," and wading knee-deep through the blood of the American as well as the Cuban working class. First—in the first place, the promised "good times" did not materialize. Neither could they. Consumption is not to be cured with soothing syrup; neither can the ills of the capitalist system be remedied by the gold any more than the silver cure, by the protection any more than the free trade injection. McKinley, as well as Bryan, stood for the continuance of the capitalist system. The election of the former did what the election of the latter would have done, leave the disease untouched. Poverty, with its resulting desperation, is increasing apace. What the quack doc-

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## CHALLENGED.

### A Sanford Professor Called Down from His High Perch.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 1.—It was with considerable impatience, I admit, that I listened to Prof. Jordan's lecture last night. It would only be natural for one to suppose that when he pays to hear a lecture on social subjects by the President of Stanford University he will learn some remedy for the existing ills of society. We all know what they are, and if the best the professor can do is to tell us that nothing can be done, and that "the present social system is the most perfect that ever existed," then he is either a bad teacher or we are in a bad way.

My own opinion is that we are living under the worst possible system the world has ever seen, and that, in fact, it is such a very impossible system that it is rapidly approaching dissolution.

Let us apply Prof. Jordan's dictum and judge simply by experience, and what do we discover?

We find that, joined with the means of production, increased to prodigious proportions, we have the means of distribution diminished to less than that of feudal days.

With the aid of electricity and steam applied to labor-saving machinery, one man can supply the means of support to one hundred, yet, owing to the competitive system, he gets, if lucky enough to have a job, but wages enough to furnish a scant supply for a single family, and in trades where wife and children can work, such as cotton milling, etc., his wages are not enough to support a family, unless augmented by his children's wages. (See Massachusetts labor report.)

I cannot see what grounds the learned professor has for a system that threatens with starvation the workers simply because they produce too much.

The professor advises frugality. Does he know that the evil of to-day is over-production, and if there were any considerable attempt to follow his advice it would simply accentuate the situation?

It seemed to me that the remarks with which Prof. Jordan finished his lecture,

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## USES OF FALSEHOOD.

### Sam Gompers, Now Better Known as "Mr. Go," Nailed Once Again.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—In the April issue of the "American Federationist" Gompers, in an article headed "Socialism vs. Socialists of New York," prints extracts from the report of the Economic and Industrial Committee of the International Socialist Congress, London, 1896, and with his usual mendacity twists them, takes them out of their proper place, and stops conveniently short when it becomes necessary for his purpose. If Gompers had printed the full text he would stand convicted of misrepresentation. To show how Gompers has deliberately attempted to make capital for himself by taking statements in the aforesaid report out of their proper position and also deliberately refusing to conclude a sentence, I enclose his printed excerpts, and then place them in their proper position. First comes this as Gompers puts it:

"The trade union struggle of the workers is indispensable to resist economic tyranny of capital, and thereby better the actual condition of the toilers. Without trade unions no living wage, and no shortening of hours of labor can be expected."

The report of the committee reads as follows:

"The trade union struggle of the workers is indispensable to resist the economic tyranny of capital, and thereby better the actual condition of the toilers. Without trade unions no living wage and no shortening of hours of labor can be expected. BY THIS STRUGGLE, HOWEVER, THE EXPLOITATION OF LABOR WILL ONLY BE LESSENED, NOT ABOLISHED. THE EXPLOITATION OF LABOR CAN ONLY BE DONE AWAY WITH ENTIRELY WHEN SOCIETY HAS TAKEN CONTROL OF ALL THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION, INCLUDING THE LAND AND THE MEANS OF DISTRIBUTION. THIS, HOWEVER, REQUIRES IN THE FIRST INSTANCE A SYSTEM OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES. IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT THOSE MEASURES COMPLETELY THE WORKING CLASS SHOULD BE THE DOMINANT POLITICAL POWER."

Second comes this: "The Congress considers strikes and boycotts are necessary weapons to attain the objects of trade unions. What is most essential is the thorough organization of the working classes; as the successful management of a strike depends on the strength of its organizations."

While last comes this:

"Thus avoiding waste of power by small individual or local organizations. ESPECIALLY DIFFERENCE OF POLITICAL VIEWS OUGHT NOT TO BE CONSIDERED A REASON FOR SEPARATE ACTION IN THE ECONOMIC STRUGGLE."

The actual report reads as follows: "IN ORDER TO MAKE THE TRADE UNIONS AS EFFECTIVE AS POSSIBLE, THEY ARE RECOMMENDED TO ORGANIZE AS NATIONAL TRADE UNIONS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES, thus avoiding waste of power by small independent or local organizations. Especially difference of political views ought not to be considered a reason for separate action in the economic struggle; ON THE OTHER HAND, THE NATURE OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE MAKES IT THE DUTY OF THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERS UP TO THE TRUTHS OF SOCIALISM." Then further on comes the extract given as the second.

I was a member of the commission which brought in the report, and was present at its sessions, and the attempt on Gompers' part to make it appear that the Socialists of the United States are at variance with the "best writers and thinkers in the Socialist movement in every other part of the world" I consider a clumsy and cheap one even for him, though the Lord knows he is clumsy and cheap enough. The Socialists of America and England know what a "fakir" is, but for Socialists on the continent to conceive of a "leader" of a labor organization who deliberately and openly traffics with the capitalist class, and especially with a capitalist government, is impossible. They know of the hot-headed man who wants a forcible and bloody revolution; they also know of the Anarchist who does not want political action of the working class; but creatures who would descend to the level of capitalist political decoy ducks, such as Gompers, they know nothing of; no section of the working class in Europe would tolerate for a moment such as "leaders."

The clause relating to no separate action on the economic field was aimed by the continental Socialists at the hot-headed and anarchistic ones who have in the past prevented united action during strikes in Europe; and by the American and English Socialists at those who in America and England stand in the same relative position as do the Anarchists of Europe—the fakirs—who have, while ostensibly wanting united action, by their treachery at the hustings divided the working class along capitalist political lines, and thus prevented their union on the economic field.

The true Socialist position was taken by that committee, and also by the S. L. P. of the United States, namely, that in the case of a strike or lockout united action must be had for the success of that strike or lockout, and that the So-

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## PATRIOTISMS.

### Two Sets of them That Have Run Fou of Each Other.

Fishermen and Naval Makers of Captures for Private Profit Come in Conflict, the Former are Threatened to be Shot at Sight if they Pursue their "Patriotism."

Let not the incidents that accompany this war be overlooked. To the knowing they will be found infinitely more thrilling than the news about the flotilla off the Cape Verde islands or the blockading squadron off Havana.

Our fishermen on the Eastern coast are learning much about the sort of "patriotism." Their illusions are receiving rude shocks. It so happens that our naval forces have turned into pirates. Civilization has condemned plunder ashore. War, the principle is, may be carried on only by armed forces against armed forces; and when the property of unarmed people is seized, it is seized only to assist the operations of the armed force; under no circumstances is such property seized for the private benefit of the captors. This principle is now being violated on the waters. Unarmed merchant vessels are being captured by our battleships, and the property so captured is not turned to the benefit of the armed force; it is divided among the captors. It is a repetition of the barbaric old style of warfare where the soldiers enlisted with the prospect of private plunder. The "patriotism" of our Navy officers is all ablaze. The prospect of piratically and privately appropriating property to themselves with the aid of the national forces, paid for by the whole nation, has fired them with a "patriotism" that is simply incandescent. What can there be more "patriotic" than to have the whole nation pay for the private seizures of a "patriot"? To carry this patriotism out well, more, however, is needed than United States ships, equipped with United States guns, etc. Cables conveying rapid information are also needed. Consequently, at the expense, of course, of the whole nation these cables are laid.

But lo, and behold! The cables are found cut, every little while. The "patriotic" intentions of our naval plunderers are thereby greatly interfered with. They watch, and look, and inquire, and set scientists and detectives to aid them in searching for the cause of the cables being cut. And they do find out. What is it that happened? They (the naval patriots) had run foul of somebody else's patriotism.

The fishermen had also been boiling over with "patriotism." War? Why, certainly! Makes no difference with what nation. But these particular "patriots" counted this wise: If there is war, we may have more sales for our fish; and as we don't propose to go to the war, but propose to let others perform that part of the programme, we shall remain "patriotically" alive so as to be able "patriotically" to pocket the proceeds of our fish. Then the cables were laid by the naval patriots. These cables cut the nets of our fishermen patriots, and otherwise interfered with the catching of fish for the "patriotic" purpose of selling them. Here we had two "Patriotisms"; separate and distinct—as capitalist "patriotisms" always are, being based upon conflicting, because private, interests, instead of upon public and general principles. The fishermen, in pursuit of their "patriotism," cut the cables.

So far the picture is complete and quite instructive. But it is made still clearer, and more instructive by what follows.

One should think that one "patriotism" is worth another. That probably was the notion of our fishermen "patriots." They found themselves mistaken. The "patriotisms" that capital breeds are of different powers; the nearer they manage to identify themselves with the Government the greater their power. In other words, the nearer they come to the point where the whole nation must pay for the means they need to carry on their "patriotism" the greater their power to enforce it. When, accordingly, the two Patriotisms in question ran foul of each other, the fishermen's article went down before the strong hand of the naval man's article. The order was issued that the first fisherman found cutting the cable be shot dead on the spot!

Our "patriotic" fishermen may now have something to think about. In order that the naval "patriots" shall have ample opportunity to make prizes and thus fill their private pockets, aided therein by public property of the nation, the fishermen must stand by and bottle up their "patriotism."

Guess by this time the patriotic ardor of these has somewhat become saner. There is nothing like cold facts to nip capitalist illusions.

Socialist Labor party of Germany, called there Social Democracy, is the first in the political field. Its manifesto is a flat denial of the claim made here by capitalist papers that what the Socialists demand in Germany, the workingmen have in America. Besides the general demand of all Socialist Labor parties for the collective ownership of the machinery of production, the special demands of the working class of Germany illustrate how similar the political conditions are in all capitalist nations. Among other things, the manifesto reminds the workingmen that the government's plan is to minimize the political rights of the masses, especially curtail the franchise. This passage would apply here to a.

The elections are to be in June. A large increase of the civilized vote is looked forward to.

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HOW TO DIVIDE IN THE SOCIALIST WAY.

(Written for the May Day Issue of THE PEOPLE by PETER E. BURROWS, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Light's earliest dawn this law of life decreed: Divide—

Freedom's first thought, her last aggressive deed, Divide—

Who has not the divider's mind Leaves not a guiding thought behind, Divide!

Divide, divide the bond from free: Just as we are, let's know and see, Divide!

This word was uttered at creation's birth: Divide—

When sunlight smote the dark and formless earth, Divide—

It liberated life, it ran Discerningly from beast to man, Divide!

Divide, divide the day from night; Divide your vigor from your blight; Divide!

If our Columbia's splendor yields not bread, Divide—

When labor's all creating hands Pile wealth and beauty o'er these lands, Divide!

Divide, divide by closing in, Nearer your comrades through the din, Divide!

When art and science bar you from their schools, Divide—

When Hanna climbs your narrow stairs, Opens his pack and spreads his wares, Divide!

Divide, divide, but not his gold; More you can have, a thousand fold; Divide!

If seeking right they mark you for their guns, Divide—

Then call to arms for their defence your sons, Divide—

Insulted, wounded, will you rise, And with your people organize? Divide!

Divide, divide, but not your vote— The S. L. P. is now adrift, Divide!

A WORD TO THE PROLETARIAT OF SPAIN.

Fellow Workingmen—The respective Committees, called Governments, of the ruling class in our two countries have ordered us to fly at each others' throats.

The attitude in which you and we are placed towards each other exemplifies the deep inhumanity, the monstrous absurdity of the social system in which we live.

What quarrel have you with us or with you? None. Say that the soil of Cuba be the issue. Has its ownership by the class that rules you in the slightest benefited you? Has the wealth, the increasing wealth, drawn from Cuba's soil flown into your hands in any perceptible amount? Is the "Pearl of the Antilles" a gem that glistens on your brow? The question almost seems cruel. Not only did the wealth drawn from Cuba never fall to you, but constantly, at some periods less, at others more so, you have been forced to mingle the blood of your own veins with the sweat of the brow of Cuba's working class, to secure to your common exploiters the enjoyment of Cuba's fertility. The "Pearl of the Antilles" has ever been but an heirloom of your tyrants and to you an additional scourge. So much as to you.

And as to us, we know full well that, whether Cuba pass over to "us" or is made "free," our fate or the fate of Cuba's toilers will not be improved. Same cause, same effect. The social system under which we both live remains the same. The issue, accordingly, is not one that concerns us. Whom does it concern?

Apart from the general and conflicting capitalist interests in both our countries, the immediate and representative interests concerned are those of our two Governments. Our Republican

Government seeks by a war to perpetuate itself; the Government of your Queen-Regent seeks to prevent its own downfall, which would surely follow as a result of its abandoning Cuba. Back of each of these are grouped kindred interests.

Theory, based upon a long line of facts, has long established the principle that peace and civilization can never be so long as nations are overlorded by the brigand class that now holds the reins of power. Together with this follows the principle that the working class of all nations has but one enemy—the capitalist class of all nations, its own nation's at the head of the list.

The war which has broken out between our two nations furnishes the freshest illustration of that. Blinded by lack of class-consciousness, many of our own class, on both sides of the waters, may allow themselves to be absorbed and carried away by their exploiters. Nevertheless the hope is justified that this may be one of the last experiences that they are to make; and that, rising to the full elevation of their class, they may soon take that stand that alone will insure the peace of the world.

In the meantime, across the smoke of belching cannons, and the floods of human gore that this war will cause to flow, we, the class-conscious proletariat of America, reach you the hand of brotherhood.

CARICATURES.

More than once, and each time illustrating the statement with a fact, have we pointed out that the pure and simple trade union is not a labor organization but a caricature of capitalism. An incident during these war days helps prove the fact.

All intelligent observers know that the present war, with sympathy for Cuba as the pretext, is, among other things, but a method adopted by the Capitalist Class to ease up the congested labor market, and help to remove the stroke of apoplexy that the Nation is threatened with. The Capitalist Class realizes that capitalism is the cause of the congestion; the privately owned machinery of production displaces labor and brings on the congestion that threatens collapse. To remove the cause of the disease and place in the hands of the nation the machinery of production, is no part of the capitalist programme. No Class, conscious of its own interests, will cut its own throat.

To propose the removal of the cause of the present convulsions that threaten society, would, on the part of the Capitalist Class, be tantamount with decreasing its own death. Intelligently, as a Class, it upholds the conditions for its existence; and, not unintelligently, as a Class, it seeks to avoid the consequences of its own system, by letting its victims, the Working Class, bleed profusely. A war carries away members of the Working Class by the thousands; thus a war relieves the situation, at least for a time. A war is a not unintelligent Capitalist Class method to keep itself up.

Now what do we find many a pure and simple union doing? The congestion of the labor market through the displacement of labor by machinery that causes the Capitalist Class to tremble for its existence, has the effect of crowding down wages. The intelligent labor organization, New Trade Unionism, knows the reason thereof; and being class-conscious, it seeks to remove the evil by removing the cause: to place the machinery of production in the people's hands so that, instead of human beings being displaced, toil, hours of work, be thrown out, and more time be gained for the enjoyment of life. Not so the pure and simple, or British form of organization. With the capitalists, it seeks to relieve the strain, and strains to uphold the cause; and—with the capitalists, it adopts a method that sacrifices its own class. Several of these pure and simple unions are now, not only shouting for war, but showing why they want war, to wit, to deplete the labor market; and, like the capitalists, they are offering inducements to their members to go to the war, which means, to betake themselves off, and leave their jobs to others, and thereby make the getting of a job and the keeping of it, when one is got, a little easier.

What the Capitalist Class seeks, the pure and simple union seeks also. But what the former seeks class-consciously, and, therefore, intelligently, the latter seeks class-unconsciously, and, therefore, as a caricature of the former.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Commenting upon the perpetual struggle implied in the present social system and the loss it entails, the New York "Sun" remarks:

"The Socialists contend that all industry should be regulated by the Government, and that the production of no more of any commodity should be permitted than is demanded by consumers. Precisely how the officers of a government could ascertain in advance the demand for each commodity, and how they would enable the producers of it to earn their living when the demand for their services was not sufficient to keep them busy at their trades, has never been satisfactorily explained. Nor has it been explained how, under such government regulation, industrial occupations would increase in productivity. Progress in invention would have to stop, lest workmen should be thrown out of work."

The wisacre who penned these lines has much to learn. Though, by saying of certain Socialist methods that they never have been satisfactorily explained, he would convey the idea that he is extensively versed in Socialist literature, he can not deceive but the ignorant on that head. The very things he claims has never been explained have been so frequently and so satisfactorily explained by Socialist Deputies in the Parliaments of France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, etc., that the Capitalist Deputies, who had pompously claimed much erudition, sat like nailed frogs in their seats.

"The officers of the Government," that is to say, the representatives of the nation's industries, will be just as able to ascertain what the needs of the people will be in the various departments, as the present officers of the Government are to ascertain what the needs are of the troops they are enlisting for war. A country's need of shoes, clothing, food, and even luxuries is a matter of statistics. The present capitalists try also to "ascertain," but they cannot, and fall into gross blunders, and throw the country into disastrous panics, because their competition among themselves requires each to "keep his trade secrets." Thus none knows all that needs to be known in order to arrive at the approximate figures; while the "officers of a Socialist Government" would have that collective knowledge.

Funniest of all is the notion that "progress in invention will have to stop, lest workmen should be thrown out of work." Here we have a choice bit of capitalist wrong-headedness. The notion herein expressed is that the object of life is WORK; and this notion is all the odder seeing that it is the whole aim of the capitalist, all his scurrying, cheating, lying, swindling, etc., having no object other than to make quite sure that he will under no emergency have to WORK but to ENJOY LIFE. Inventions are now threatened with stoppage because capitalism is making labor so cheap that further machinery will eventually become less and less needful. But Socialism, just because it aims at rendering toil and work as little necessary as possible, will stimulate invention and improved machinery tremendously.

Socialism aims, by the ownership of the nation's machinery of production and the facilities that co-operative production will afford, to remove as far as possible the burden of toil for the necessaries of life—to throw men, wholesale, aye, the whole nation, "out of work"; and, thanks to improved machinery, let that do the work, and afford to the human race ample leisure for healthy bodily exercise and play of the intellect.

But all of this is of course unintelligible to a dense capitalist scribbler.

Strike out "England" and put in "America," strike out "British philistine" and insert "American philistine," strike out "Bechuanas at the Cape" and put in "Pennsylvania miners," "Massachusetts mill-hands," "New York sweat-shops," etc., and the following passage from the London, Eng., "Justice" fits here "like de baper on de wall":

"Infantcide, in one form or another, has been practised among different nations in almost all ages of the world's history. Besides the common practice among barbarous and semi-civilized nations of systematically destroying a large proportion of the female infants, there are records, more or less authentic, of wholesale massacres of children of tender years. In modern times, as one of the results of Christian civilization, however, we are supposed to have abolished all such barbarous and brutal customs. There is nothing the patriotic British philistine prides himself more upon than the belief that in all the lands brought under the beneficent sway of his government the horrible practices of human sacrifice, of slavery, of the self-immolation of widows, and of the exposure to death of little children have been altogether suppressed and abolished.

"But the patriotic British philistine is an arrant humbug. He abhors the very name of slavery, it is true; but the indentured Bechuanas at the Cape, and the factory slaves at home know well enough how sweet and profitable he finds the reality of the thing whose name he abominates. So, too, the exposure of infants is a crime, and their wholesale massacre by the sword is utterly inconceivable. But we have a more excellent way, and one more profitable withal, of dealing with our infant population now-a-days. We submit them, thousands of them, to slow but sure starvation, while we torture them with teaching which they are too weak to benefit by. At an age when they should be in the school or in the playground they are thrust into the factory hell to be used up in the production of profit for the canting hypocrites who subscribe to missions for the conversion of the heathen and for suppressing human sacrifice on the dark continent. We do not kill our children outright; we are too civilized for that. We stifle and maim them in textile factories, blind and poison them in potteries, and starve and stunt them, mind and body, by overwork in field and forge and mine. Surely the saddest sight in all our land is that of the aged, weakened faces of the working children. A savage chieftain being asked what was the strangest sight he had seen during a visit to Great Britain, replied, 'Little children working,' and it does seem a monstrous anomaly that while men and women are clamoring for work, while we are fearful of being deprived of doing our full share of the work of the world through 'foreign competition,' and are preparing to wage war to prevent such a catastrophe, we should, on the other hand, be forcing little children into the industrial arena, to do such work as is to be done."

The capitalist world is one city; and the capitalist class is an international citizenship.

An illustration of "broadness"—not of the sort that consists in swindle, but of the sort that consists in running away from issue—is given by the Aberdeen, S. D., "Ruralist." It wants to "unite the reform forces"; and the way it proposes to do that is to drop all planks but one—a plank for the referendum, whereby "the people will be given an opportunity to rule."

Neither the "Ruralist," nor any of the numerous referendum fiends has ever even tried to explain points, or answer the following questions upon which the "narrow and tolerant" Socialist insists: First—In what essential particular does the power to vote upon the law-maker and the law-enforcer differ from the power to vote upon the law itself? Second—Will the man who is so ignorant in political economy and social science that he does not know that capitalism is killing him and votes for capitalist legislators, Executives, and Judges, will such a man, by the bare power to vote directly upon each special law, have the requisite knowledge to vote down capitalist laws?

The referendum "movement" is nothing else than an attempt at seeming to do something so as to conceal the fact that the "doer" is running away, and feels unable to face the real music. The course of the brave and true is to teach the voter what capitalism means, and to show him that there is no help for the working class without it acquires possession of the machinery of production; to teach the working class the fact that the capitalist class is the foe of the working class, that capitalist politicians must be downed, and that the thing to do is to vote into a majority, and thus into power, the class-conscious platform of the working class that demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

With this knowledge the present ballot is all sufficient. The present ballot, guided and backed by such sound information, will knock down the capitalist politicians, place the government in the hands of the workers, and set these free. Referendums are a snare and a delusion at this stage of social evolution.

This is May, and as yet the financial report of the International Cigarmakers' Union is not published. There are now overdue the reports of two years. Nor will any be published. The concern is bankrupt, and its fraudulent set of officers and beneficiaries must keep the secret.

How many, some of whom even call themselves "Socialists," and go about hysterically and with the perspiration running down their purplish cheeks, seeking to make people believe they are Socialists, are not deservedly slapped in the face by the Johnston, R. I., "Beacon" when it says: "You turn up your nose and scoff in derision at the miserable dilapidated tramp, but what assurance have you that you yourself will not be a tramp to-morrow. Supposing you have got a job, you haven't got a mortgage on it. You don't know how long it will last. To-morrow your master may become dissatisfied with you, perhaps a younger, stronger, more active man may offer to take your job at even less wages, a labor-saving machine that will dispense with your skilled labor may be introduced; your masters, who for years have been bitter competitors, may form a combination and decide to curtail production, or any one of a thousand other causes may result in making you minus a job. Where are you then? How far are you removed from the road or the poorhouse? A few weeks' idleness and you become a 'Wandering Willie,' an outcast, one of those miserable individuals whom you now so thoroughly despise."

The San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter," has an excellent poem of Comrade George Aspden entitled "Our Love for the Cubans," two of whose couplets run this wise:

All our prisons are full and our almshouses, too, But it don't cool our love for the Cubans. Over Spain's cruel deeds there's a hulla-balloo, Because of our love for the Cubans; A man out of work seeks his rest in the bay, A woman makes shirts for three nickels a day, But with Spain there will sure be the Devil to pay. If she isn't more kind to the Cubans. With an ass's jawbone brave Sampson of old, Did wonders, but not for the Cubans; But our Congress will beat him some five hundred-fold, Oh, how they love the Cubans. Each member's a Samson, and each has his bone, Which he's had from his birth, so of course it's his own, And its swing even now makes the Spaniards groan, Good gracious, what love for the Cubans.

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.

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



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—I have become positively proud of our Government. Of late I was beginning to feel inclined to look upon it as you Socialists do. But you are off. Likewise are you off in the opinion you hold of our capitalist class. If and the Government are not neglectful of the poor; least of all are they neglectful of our soldiers. See how unanimous is the feeling among them of indignation at the foul murder committed upon our marines by Spain in the harbor of Havana. Our Government and our capitalists are now, as they always have been, thoughtful of the weak and the honor of our soldiers.

Uncle Sam—"Always" is good, indeed! B. J.—Yes, ALWAYS. When were they not? U. S.—How old are you? B. J.—Sixty. U. S.—Then you were a pretty big chunk of a ladie when our Civil war was on. B. J.—I was. U. S.—And you know all about it? B. J.—I do; and right royally were our soldiers treated. U. S.—Did you ever hear about the Legal Tender Act of '62? B. J.—Don't remember that particularly. U. S.—Well, this was the situation. The Greenback had depreciated greatly; so much that it took \$2.85 in Greenbacks to buy what \$1 in coin did. B. J.—What have we got to do with the money question? I thought you Socialists claim the money question has nothing to do with the Labor Question. U. S.—And so it hasn't. But the conduct of our capitalists and its Government at that time throws some little light upon their attitude towards that part of the working class that was fighting the Union's battles.

Well, then, the Greenback was greatly depreciated; business was hurt thereby because of the insecurity of prices that accompanies such discrepancy in the purchasing power of current money. Thereupon the Legal Tender Act was passed—

B. J.—And did that hurt the soldiers' interests? U. S.—It did, as you will see. By reason of this disparity, the Legal Tender Act provided that the credit notes, or the Greenbacks of the Government, were not to be legal tender in the payment of the interest on the United States bonds;—

B. J.—Now, again, I am less able to understand you. Don't you Socialists claim that money must have intrinsic value? U. S.—Or be redeemable in intrinsic value; and we add that that is the pest that attaches to all money under the capitalist system;—

B. J.—Very well; then where is the wrong in legislating for a payment of debts with intrinsic value or coin? U. S.—None whatever, provided they had legislated the Greenback clean out of its legal tender power. And herein lies the point. Our capitalist class and Government legislated the depreciated Greenback out of legal tender power ONLY in the interest of the capitalist class, and left the legal tender power sticking to that depreciated Greenback in all transactions where they were debtors themselves;—

B. J.—You don't say! U. S.—Keep cool, because, if there is any feeling in you, you will be boiling hot before I get through with my story, and show you how these capitalists love our soldiers.

Well, then, by the Legal Tender Act payments due on the bonds had to be made in coin; most other payments could be made in Greenbacks.

The soldiers' salary was not a payment of interest on bonds; consequently the soldier could be and was paid, not in coin, but in Greenbacks.

The soldier's pay was \$13 a month. But as he was paid in Greenbacks with a purchasing power that was at a discount of \$2.85, the soldiers did not get \$13, but only \$4.56—that being the purchasing power of the \$13 in Greenback that they got;—

B. J.—Thunder! U. S.—Accordingly our "soldier-loving" capitalists protected themselves; they saw to it that when, in payment of the interest on their bonds they got a thing called ONE DOLLAR, that thing should not have the purchasing power of only about one-third of a dollar; they saw to it that by their law, every time they received thirteen things called dollars, those thirteen things should have the purchasing power of \$13, not the purchasing power of only \$4.56. But the soldier they left out in the cold.

B. J.—The devil, you say! U. S.—They protected themselves by law against the economic law of capital that reduced the purchasing power of the Greenback; but the soldier who was in the front, who was bleeding, dying, or undermining his health for law, so as to keep up the very Government on whose existence the payments to those capitalists depended,—that soldier was left out in the cold. The "soldier-loving" capitalist, who stayed at home protected himself with the aid of the Government, but the soldier was left exposed to the working of that economic law.

B. J.—The devil, I say again! U. S.—And what is more, that soldier was doubly cheated. They pretended to pay him \$13 and gave him only \$4.56. Now, Sir, what say you to your theory about the Socialists being wrong? B. J.—I drop it; I never knew that! U. S.—So don't make a fool of yourself now. The capitalists and their Government live upon the working class like hyenas.

In time of peace, they live upon the working class in the shops, mills, factories, railroad yards, mines, etc.; skin

them to the bones, and shoot them down if they dare "ask for more." In time of war they live upon the working class whom they enlist, or draft, or cajole into the ranks. Whether in the soldier's uniform, or the workman's blouse, the proletariat is used by the capitalist class and its government as cattle. It cheats them right and left, passes laws in its own behalf, swindles them out of their pay; and uses their very misfortunes as a pretext for Pharisaic indignation on which to perpetrate some more swindle upon them. That you were ready to be taken in by their false pretences shows only how effective their tactics of rascality are.

UPRIGHT! UPRIGHT! (From London, Eng., "Social Democrat" by J. LESLIE.)

On Man did Nature not bestow, A beam for every pain? A hail for every ill and woe? (As Spring makes melt the Winter's snow,

And sunshine follows rain), Did not She write her lesson plain And large for all to scan? That they alone were wise and sane, Who shunned Life's poison and its bane, And lived to Nature's plan.

She wished, ye drudges, for a wage, To see her child grow tall, And gave the earth as heritage To him and his, through every age, To be enjoyed by all. Oh! slaves, will ever ye recall, Or bring within your ken, The why it is you cringe and crawl To live—the wherefore of your fall To things in shape of men?

She gave you blood and bone and heart, The reason and the will; Yet are ye wares upon the mart, Because from her ye would depart And keep departing still. Then let the degradation fill Your cup of Life to-day— Toil, harnessed to the mine and mill, For ye no "City on the Hill," Mere wares of breathing clay.

Yet Nature, to your madness kind, Though far from her ye flee; Is whispering on every wind, That woe the open heart and mind, "There's hope, if ye be free, My other self is Freedom—she Would love with Man to dwell; And this to him's my last decree, Where'er she is there Heaven MAY be, But where she's not IS Hell."

Uses of Falsehood.

(Continued from Page 1.)

cialist should take his rightful position, being necessarily the most intelligent among the working class, in the fore front of the battle. But no one on that committee had any use for, and the majority could not conceive of an organization getting-up fake strikes for the purpose of creating notoriety for leaders—which notoriety would be marketable at the bargain counters of capitalist parties.

Gompers, as he has now gone to Socialist literature for ammunition against the Socialists, ought to publish excerpts from the other reports of the Congress of 1896, such as the following for instance from the War Committee: "Just as this system sacrifices unceasingly the life and health of the working class on the BATTLEFIELD OF LABOR, so it has no scruple in shedding their blood in search of profit by the opening up of new markets. The working class of all countries should rise up against military oppression on the same ground that they revolt against all other forms of exploitation under which they are victimized by the capitalist class. To attain this object they must acquire political power."

Or this from the Political Action Committee:

"This congress understands political action as the organized struggle in all forms for the conquest of political power, and its use nationally and locally in legislation and administration by the working class on behalf of their emancipation. The congress declares that with the view of realizing the emancipation of the workers the enfranchisement of humanity and the citizen, and the establishment of the International Socialist republic, the conquest of political power is of paramount importance, and calls upon workers of all countries to unite, INDEPENDENT OF AND PART FROM ALL BOURGEOIS (capitalist)—POLITICAL PARTIES."

If Gompers will fill his columns with such extracts from Socialist manifestoes as the above, or better, publish in full the reports of all the committees of the congress of 1896, then the "American Federationist" could give some excuse for its existence. At present it may fill a long felt want as wadding paper, but is sadly out of place as a "labor paper."

Publish some more mutilated extracts, Sammy; it gives us a chance to show your lack of reverence for veracity and to note again the position regarding trade unions taken by the Socialists of the world, including the S. L. P., and thus disprove with your aid your previous statements to the effect that Socialists were opposed to trade union action. ARTHUR KEEP.

Scandinavians, So, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Scandinavians residing in South Brooklyn, N. Y., and who would be willing to participate in the organization of a Scandinavian South Brooklyn Branch of the S. L. P., are requested to communicate with Comrade C. Petersen, 280 49th street, South Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions in 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 dozen 25c. Metal emblem pins (gift) per doz. 30c. 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 effort may be employed to a better purpose. The emblem buttons and the pins are not sent out on credit under any circumstances. They are sold by the N. Y. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit accounts of any kind. Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN, 154 William street, New York, N. Y.

PILLORIED.

A Capitalist Editor Shown up, and Taught a Lesson.

The below letter by Comrade H. D. McTier, of Manchester, Va., besides its own intrinsic merit, enjoys the distinction of having been rejected by a capitalist paper. The letter was written to the Richmond, Va., "Times," in answer to an editorial in which the Socialist...

Editor of "The Times":

Sir—In reading your editorial entitled "Strange Inconsistencies" in your issue of Sunday, the 27th March, I was very much struck with your seeming lack of knowledge with regard to the question you attempted to discuss. The whole editorial was such a bundle of absurdities that I had almost concluded to pass it by in silence, and would have done so but for this fact—that suffering humanity is being daily led to the shambles by just such muddle-headed editorials and articles as that of one of yours. Therefore, I will endeavor in what seems to you inconsistency on the part of the Spanish Socialists. Before proceeding to do so, however, I wish to state that I felt very much grieved at your mode of reasoning. I hardly expected it from the honorable editor of "The Times." In your anxiety to blacken the fair name of Socialism you resorted to the tactics pursued by an ordinary ward politician, who, when argument fails, resorts to vilification. You know, or ought to know, that such a mode of reasoning always acts like a boomerang; if you go out into the world and shout: "I hate" the world, echoes back the same. So Socialists do not argue that way; their reasoning is from the standpoint of science and knowledge; and, thus equipped, they are prepared to meet all comers. And now, come and let us reason together.

SOCIALIST REBELLION.

In the first place, you simply state a fact when you say the Spanish Socialists are almost in rebellion against Spanish rule; not only are they almost wholly so; but not in rebellion, as you seem to understand it; not a rebellion carried on by blood and fire, not by the bullet, but, on the contrary, by the peaceful means of the ballot, which weapon they wield with all the power of their mind on every available occasion. And not only in Spain, but in the whole world capitalist exploiters are cowering and cowering under the power of the Socialist's weapon—the ballot.

Aye, even in the United States, the land of "no classes" (?), where everyone is "equal before the law" (?), the Socialists rebelled against the existing conditions to the tune of 56,000 votes in 1897. These facts are well known to the world, and foretell the fast approaching end of our unjust system of exploitation of the workers by a privileged class. In your nervous anxiety to cover the Socialist with filth, you put him in the same pot with Anarchists, although you deliberately contradict yourself the next moment by stating the difference.

ANARCHISM AND SOCIALISM.

In the early history of modern Socialism in Europe, universal suffrage was a thing almost unknown in European countries; Socialists having been taught by experience that nothing of lasting benefit could be obtained by force, resolved to educate the proletariat, knowing that he, thus equipped, could express himself intelligently at the ballot box. Ah! but there was the rub; the masses had no franchise; how to get it was the next thing. Among the Socialists there were, as was to be expected, some hot bloods, men of high temperament, driven to desperation by the galling chains of tyranny and oppression; these, seeing no hope for success through means of the ballot with the masses unfranchised, advocated force, twitted their comrades with cowardice, and began spreading dissonance among the ranks of Socialists, and succeeded in eventually rending them in pieces, the largest part following Bakunin, the Russian Anarchist, the minority remaining firm in their convictions that a peaceful method, if possible, was the correct and only means whereby to attain the end. And, so nothing daunted, they went to work with renewed vigor, with the result that by concentrated effort they forced suffrage from their oppressors, and to-day they have to their credit nearly 7,000,000 votes in the world, and that with only a limited franchise. As for the Anarchists, who followed Bakunin, they, having no stable foundation or well equipped organization such as Socialists have, degenerated into a disorganized mass of individual opinionists, and are invariably found voting for the candidates of the class they bitterly animatize. Socialists, on the contrary, ever progress onward and upward, presenting a solid phalanx to their common enemy—the capitalist class, whose downfall they see in the near future. Socialists have no room for Anarchists; some of the brightest minds they have had in their movement have had to step down and out for displaying Anarchistic tendencies, for instance, Herr Most, driven to Anarchy by the persecutions of a despotic European government, who not only imprisoned him for the heinous crime of criticizing his Imperial Highness, but carried their cruelty to Herr Most's widowed mother, making it a crime for any one to supply her with food and shelter while her mainstay was in prison—yet, notwithstanding the provocation, when he became an Anarchist, the German Socialists bade him adieu.

ON WHICH SIDE IS ILLITERACY?

And now with regard to your unfounded assertion that Socialists of the rank and file are of the order that assemble in bar rooms, and are, therefore, of the low, vicious and ignorant class. As an emphatic denial of your assertion, I will cite one instance of many. In Italy, previous to the last parliamentary election, the Socialists had twelve members in Parliament; those wicked Socialists gave the Premier, Count Rudini, so much trouble by firmly opposing his vicious legislation, especially that proposing to appropriate large sums from an already almost depleted national treasury, in order to send the Crown Prince to Africa on a junketing tour, the Premier determined once for all to get rid of the Socialists...

CONSTRUCTIVE REVOLUTION.

Again, you make a most unfounded assertion, viz., that Socialists, like Anarchists, are intent on tearing down, but not very particular about rebuilding. With the Anarchists' side of it I have got nothing whatever to do. The Socialists, however, have a constructive programme, and one that will bear the criticism of the whole combined capitalist logicians; yea, we rather like their attacks, the repulse of which always makes our position stronger. This programme is co-operation, instead of the competitive hell of clashing antagonisms which now holds baneful sway, wherein, everywhere, one hears a perfect pandemonium of snarling, hissing, growling, spitting, tearing of flesh and crunching of bones, shouts of savage glee from the successful, curses and...

A WARNING.

I wish to give you another word of warning. Capitalists who to-day are...

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF WORKING CLASS.

And now as to the seemingly inconsistent resolution of Spanish Socialists. To the mind of a careful student of history, their act was the proper thing to do under the circumstances, and was done by our English brother Socialist during the Venezuela trouble. The workers of the world have been fooled too long by the cry of patriotism, uttered by those who have an axe to grind, and want to use the workers as catpaws to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. What quarrel have the wage slaves of the world with each other, that they should fly at each other's throats, on the say of some czar, monarch or president? The workers of all countries are only used as a means to an end; that end the creating of vast fortunes for the idle rich. What wots it whether they are exploited by Despotism or "Republicanism"? Under all forms of capitalist government their lot is the same. Out of the wealth created by them the workers are handed a mere pittance, called wages; just enough to preserve a miserable existence and enable them to propagate their kind for the capitalist class and its children to still further exploit. Socialists recognize this fact—that all wars for the last century at least have been mercantile wars, engaged in for the purpose of spreading trade and commerce. Of such character were the British wars of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, the age of the great merchant marine service, when the ocean was strewn with wreckage, and battlefields with the bodies of her noblest and best sons,—the proletariat or toolless worker, what was his reward? An armless sleeve, a crutch, and sometimes a pinch of charity in the shape of a pension. That for the survivors; but what of the widows and orphans of the victims sacrificed to the moloch of capitalism? Oh, God! the cruelty of it, the almshouse!

REASONS FOR THE OLD AND NEW.

And now before concluding this article, let me give you some reasons for the scientific political Socialist's faith. Our present system of free competition was a necessity. Under the old crude forms of production, mankind at best could but have lived miserably. True, there were some few kings and landowners, for instance, who fared fairly well, but the great masses, what was their condition? It would have been absurd to have proposed in those days the collective ownership of the tools of production; nay, it would have been a fatal mistake, because if all had produced equally and shared equally of the wealth produced, their living would still have been necessarily frugal, and the arduous toil engaged in by all would have led to the race all refinement, such as art, science and literature; therefore, hard though it was on the workers, it was best for us that it was so. The birth of free competition changed all that; it gave an incentive to production, and by associating the isolated workers (scattered as they were all over the country in little private workshops) into factories, by the application of steam, by the invention and ever improving of machinery, made it possible for the whole human race for the first time in its history to enjoy not only the necessities but all the luxuries of life, with a few hours' labor each day, the balance of the time being devoted to the upbuilding and uplifting of mankind; it also made possible for the first time the Socialist's plan of collective ownership.

CAPITALISM AND WAR.

If proof were needed to maintain my argument in connection with the Cuban affair, it is furnished by the Rawlin's resolution in the Senate, March 29th, in which he states the prime reasons for United States intervention, viz., that the war between Spain and Cuba has paralyzed American trade with the island, and that valuable American property has been destroyed. Of course, as a secondary consideration, he mentions loss of life. As a rule, what is uppermost in the heart comes out first, and so he could not help letting the cat out of the bag. Business and prosperity must be preserved—human life be damned.

The Spanish Socialists were right. What use for the Cuban proletariat to shed his blood for the overthrow of Spanish despotism and the establishment of a Republic under the thin veil of a capitalist representative government? Is there not misery and starvation among the workers of "despotic" Russia, "constitutional" Great Britain, or "Republican" France and America? Don't tens of thousands of children die annually in our free America for the lack of food and medicine? Is there not anywhere from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 unemployed workers in the United States to-day? Then ask the workers why should they shed their blood for any form of government which still intends to perpetuate wage slavery? It is absurd, and is only tenable in the brain of a fool or an ignoramus. It is therefore the knowledge of these facts which I have stated that led the Spanish Socialists to counsel their brothers in the United States and Cuba to beware of the middle class war in Cuba. The middle class in Spain being the capitalist manufacturing, financing and merchant class, are of those who more immediately exploit the workers, and are therefore closely related to the whole capitalist class of the United States and of the world.

and so, just before the dissolution of Parliament, he had a bill passed disfranchising all illiterate voters, with the result that to-day, instead of 12, he has 19 Socialists to contend with. The fool did not know that only intelligent people become Socialists. But there are other fools, who in the near future will also have a rude awakening. And now, having, if possible, enlightened you somewhat on the point wherein you were in seeming darkness, viz., the difference between Socialists and Anarchists, and also disabused your mind as to the illiteracy of Socialists, let me whisper a note of warning in your ear: The day when the workers of the United States and the world will cease to take their politics from ward heelers in beer saloons or from capitalist creatures in public halls, or rear end of Pullman palace cars, and will, in the quiet of their homes or in their club rooms, wrestle with the economic question on the basis of equality and justice, on that day will the whole rotten fabric, built up and maintained by capitalist chicanery, fall to pieces; nay, even now, the handwriting is on the wall.

And now as to the seemingly inconsistent resolution of Spanish Socialists. To the mind of a careful student of history, their act was the proper thing to do under the circumstances, and was done by our English brother Socialist during the Venezuela trouble. The workers of the world have been fooled too long by the cry of patriotism, uttered by those who have an axe to grind, and want to use the workers as catpaws to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. What quarrel have the wage slaves of the world with each other, that they should fly at each other's throats, on the say of some czar, monarch or president? The workers of all countries are only used as a means to an end; that end the creating of vast fortunes for the idle rich. What wots it whether they are exploited by Despotism or "Republicanism"? Under all forms of capitalist government their lot is the same. Out of the wealth created by them the workers are handed a mere pittance, called wages; just enough to preserve a miserable existence and enable them to propagate their kind for the capitalist class and its children to still further exploit. Socialists recognize this fact—that all wars for the last century at least have been mercantile wars, engaged in for the purpose of spreading trade and commerce. Of such character were the British wars of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, the age of the great merchant marine service, when the ocean was strewn with wreckage, and battlefields with the bodies of her noblest and best sons,—the proletariat or toolless worker, what was his reward? An armless sleeve, a crutch, and sometimes a pinch of charity in the shape of a pension. That for the survivors; but what of the widows and orphans of the victims sacrificed to the moloch of capitalism? Oh, God! the cruelty of it, the almshouse!

Oh, yes, the Spanish Socialists are "inconsistent"! But are American workmen treated different? Let us see. What was the condition of the revolutionary soldier at the close of the war? He who had followed Washington through storm and sunshine, whose lacerated feet left a trail of blood through the snow at Valley Forge? Picture him standing there, war-worn and hungry, shoeless and ragged, and those capitalist financiers, manufacturers and merchants for whose benefit largely, if not altogether, he had suffered and bled, refusing to furnish the wherewithal to pay him his meagre wages. But why go and pass all the horrid pictures before your sickening gaze? Enough; war has always been to the hurt of the many and the benefit of a few, and those few the loudest-mouthed patriots, and generally the most craven cowards.

And now before concluding this article, let me give you some reasons for the scientific political Socialist's faith. Our present system of free competition was a necessity. Under the old crude forms of production, mankind at best could but have lived miserably. True, there were some few kings and landowners, for instance, who fared fairly well, but the great masses, what was their condition? It would have been absurd to have proposed in those days the collective ownership of the tools of production; nay, it would have been a fatal mistake, because if all had produced equally and shared equally of the wealth produced, their living would still have been necessarily frugal, and the arduous toil engaged in by all would have led to the race all refinement, such as art, science and literature; therefore, hard though it was on the workers, it was best for us that it was so. The birth of free competition changed all that; it gave an incentive to production, and by associating the isolated workers (scattered as they were all over the country in little private workshops) into factories, by the application of steam, by the invention and ever improving of machinery, made it possible for the whole human race for the first time in its history to enjoy not only the necessities but all the luxuries of life, with a few hours' labor each day, the balance of the time being devoted to the upbuilding and uplifting of mankind; it also made possible for the first time the Socialist's plan of collective ownership.

Competition and capitalism did another thing besides those above stated; it entered the field of handicraft, and by its vast strength forced the tools from the hands of the mechanic, and drove him into the workshop, to take his place as a machine hand, thus deprived of his own tools, he has become the wage slave of the machine owner, and is thus forced to sell his labor in the market as any other commodity, the price thereof being regulated by supply and demand. Free competition in its infancy was confined within national lines, hampered by a government of fossilized land owners, who sneered at anything which smacked of mercantile enterprise. The next step, therefore, was to gain control of the political machinery, which was accomplished in England without change, but with limited monarchial institutions; in the United States and France by a complete overturn. A republic is therefore the true reflex of a capitalistic mode of production, wherein the rulers are the capitalists or their representatives, elected by their wage slaves. Capital could now uncork with freedom, national lines were broken down, and capitalists of all nations fought each other in the world's markets. There is a certain law underlying the capitalistic mode of production which, though dominant and unrecognizable in its earlier stages, when markets are plentiful, now begins to assert itself with force and vigor. It stands thus: Wealth produced, \$4; wages paid, \$1; producer cannot consume his product, result—over-production, panics; the world is now presented for the first time with the spectacle of starvation in the face of plenty produced, and why? The wealth produced cannot leave the hands of its owner, the manufacturer, until it becomes profit. These panics recur periodically, each time lasting longer, the space between each gradually narrowing until, as in our own time, it has become chronic. Next, competition forces the competitors to use every means within their power to cheapen the product; hence, lower wages; machines taking the place of men; wife taking the place of husband; children taking the place of both. Thus the consuming power of the workers is reduced; thus panics are hastened. Again, in the panic thousands of small capitalists are crushed out of existence and down into the ranks of the proletariat, and so help swell the reserve army of unemployed, which the capitalist uses as a lever to still further reduce wages, and which army in the near future will be the club, whereby the capitalist system of production will dash its own brains out with at this point.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 1.)

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THE WAR.

tors of old used to do, our quack political doctors of to-day practise—a blood-letting. There are few things that bring more completely home to capitalism the barbaric instinct that animates it than the homœopathic system it has to meet social evils with—to aggravate them; to seek to remove distress by the application of still greater distress; to seek to secure domestic PEACE by means of WAR. Our ruling class needs a war; Cuba's freedom was a handy pretext. Hence freedom was not given to Cuba without a war. Second—The Republican or gold bug element stands in positive fear of a Bryan series of victories. It knows that the "good times" did not come. It knows, and has seen many an evidence thereof, that the blind masses are likely to rush like a herd of buffalo to the other camp of the existing old parties. If it apprehended a Socialist victory it would not be in such distress, because it knows that it could rely upon the good sense of its Bryan or silver wing of capitalism to join and make common front with it against the workingman's party; and it would hope that it could either bully or coddle enough workingmen into such a camp of combined capitalism to at least give it a fighting chance against the Socialist Labor party. But with a Bryan party it is different. The habit that has become national of the workers rushing from Reps to Dems and back again, gives Bryanism such a chance that the gold men feel positively alarmed. The gold bug element needs a war; Cuba's freedom is a handy pretext. Hence freedom was not given to Cuba without a war.

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and so, just before the dissolution of Parliament, he had a bill passed disfranchising all illiterate voters, with the result that to-day, instead of 12, he has 19 Socialists to contend with. The fool did not know that only intelligent people become Socialists. But there are other fools, who in the near future will also have a rude awakening. And now, having, if possible, enlightened you somewhat on the point wherein you were in seeming darkness, viz., the difference between Socialists and Anarchists, and also disabused your mind as to the illiteracy of Socialists, let me whisper a note of warning in your ear: The day when the workers of the United States and the world will cease to take their politics from ward heelers in beer saloons or from capitalist creatures in public halls, or rear end of Pullman palace cars, and will, in the quiet of their homes or in their club rooms, wrestle with the economic question on the basis of equality and justice, on that day will the whole rotten fabric, built up and maintained by capitalist chicanery, fall to pieces; nay, even now, the handwriting is on the wall.

And now as to the seemingly inconsistent resolution of Spanish Socialists. To the mind of a careful student of history, their act was the proper thing to do under the circumstances, and was done by our English brother Socialist during the Venezuela trouble. The workers of the world have been fooled too long by the cry of patriotism, uttered by those who have an axe to grind, and want to use the workers as catpaws to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. What quarrel have the wage slaves of the world with each other, that they should fly at each other's throats, on the say of some czar, monarch or president? The workers of all countries are only used as a means to an end; that end the creating of vast fortunes for the idle rich. What wots it whether they are exploited by Despotism or "Republicanism"? Under all forms of capitalist government their lot is the same. Out of the wealth created by them the workers are handed a mere pittance, called wages; just enough to preserve a miserable existence and enable them to propagate their kind for the capitalist class and its children to still further exploit. Socialists recognize this fact—that all wars for the last century at least have been mercantile wars, engaged in for the purpose of spreading trade and commerce. Of such character were the British wars of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, the age of the great merchant marine service, when the ocean was strewn with wreckage, and battlefields with the bodies of her noblest and best sons,—the proletariat or toolless worker, what was his reward? An armless sleeve, a crutch, and sometimes a pinch of charity in the shape of a pension. That for the survivors; but what of the widows and orphans of the victims sacrificed to the moloch of capitalism? Oh, God! the cruelty of it, the almshouse!

REASONS FOR THE OLD AND NEW.

And now before concluding this article, let me give you some reasons for the scientific political Socialist's faith. Our present system of free competition was a necessity. Under the old crude forms of production, mankind at best could but have lived miserably. True, there were some few kings and landowners, for instance, who fared fairly well, but the great masses, what was their condition? It would have been absurd to have proposed in those days the collective ownership of the tools of production; nay, it would have been a fatal mistake, because if all had produced equally and shared equally of the wealth produced, their living would still have been necessarily frugal, and the arduous toil engaged in by all would have led to the race all refinement, such as art, science and literature; therefore, hard though it was on the workers, it was best for us that it was so. The birth of free competition changed all that; it gave an incentive to production, and by associating the isolated workers (scattered as they were all over the country in little private workshops) into factories, by the application of steam, by the invention and ever improving of machinery, made it possible for the whole human race for the first time in its history to enjoy not only the necessities but all the luxuries of life, with a few hours' labor each day, the balance of the time being devoted to the upbuilding and uplifting of mankind; it also made possible for the first time the Socialist's plan of collective ownership.

CAPITALISM AND WAR.

If proof were needed to maintain my argument in connection with the Cuban affair, it is furnished by the Rawlin's resolution in the Senate, March 29th, in which he states the prime reasons for United States intervention, viz., that the war between Spain and Cuba has paralyzed American trade with the island, and that valuable American property has been destroyed. Of course, as a secondary consideration, he mentions loss of life. As a rule, what is uppermost in the heart comes out first, and so he could not help letting the cat out of the bag. Business and prosperity must be preserved—human life be damned.

The Spanish Socialists were right. What use for the Cuban proletariat to shed his blood for the overthrow of Spanish despotism and the establishment of a Republic under the thin veil of a capitalist representative government? Is there not misery and starvation among the workers of "despotic" Russia, "constitutional" Great Britain, or "Republican" France and America? Don't tens of thousands of children die annually in our free America for the lack of food and medicine? Is there not anywhere from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 unemployed workers in the United States to-day? Then ask the workers why should they shed their blood for any form of government which still intends to perpetuate wage slavery? It is absurd, and is only tenable in the brain of a fool or an ignoramus. It is therefore the knowledge of these facts which I have stated that led the Spanish Socialists to counsel their brothers in the United States and Cuba to beware of the middle class war in Cuba. The middle class in Spain being the capitalist manufacturing, financing and merchant class, are of those who more immediately exploit the workers, and are therefore closely related to the whole capitalist class of the United States and of the world.

THE WAR.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Infant Diseases of Nations.

To THE PEOPLE—The "Debs movement," now permeating this country, is to the superficial observer something unusual, something new of a type peculiar to this country. It is indeed a "new movement," by the terms of Mr. Debs and boomed as such by the European anarchists whom it has ranged under its banner. An examination of its principles and purposes, however, reveals a spirit which shows that while it lacks some of the clearness along certain lines shown by "movements" of an earlier day, still its main features are as basic as its older prototypes in other countries. Marx and Engels, writing in 1848, seem to be discussing not the critical Utopianisms of the continent of Europe, but this self-same "American" band of emancipators.

When in the "Communist Manifesto," they say, speaking of the aforesaid Utopians: "The founders of these systems saw, indeed, the class antagonism which was the action of the decomposing elements in the prevailing form of society. But the proletariat offers to them the spectacle of a class without any historical initiative or any independent political movement. Since the development of class antagonism keeps even pace with the development of industry, the economic situation, as they find it, conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat. They, therefore, search after a new social science, after new social laws that are to create these conditions."

"Historical action is to yield to their personal inventive action, historically created conditions of emancipation; to fantastic ones, and the original spontaneous CLASS ORGANIZATION of the proletariat to an organization of society specially contrived by these inventors. Future history resolves itself, in their eyes, into the propaganda and the practical carrying out of their social plans."

In the formation of their plans, they are conscious of caring chiefly for the interest of the working class, as being the most advanced and the most revolutionary. They, therefore, endeavor, and that consistently, to deaden the class struggle and to reconcile the class antagonism. They still dream of the realization of conditions of their social Utopias, of founding isolated "phalanxes," of establishing "home colonies," and to realize all these castles in the air, they are compelled to deal with the feelings and the furies of the bourgeoisie.

The "Debs scheme" is composed of Mr. Debs and a colonization scheme. Men may have over "personal attack" and say "attack the man" instead of the movement. YET WHEN and here are no "principles" to attack, or such a multiplicity of "principles"—what is to be done in the case? Let us take up one of the "principles" of the aforesaid movement. I. e., Mr. Debs and his speeches, and then the colonization plan, and see if they do not fit into the criticism of Marx and Engels of the year 1848, and of the year 1897. Debs comes to Baltimore last November, speaks for an hour and a half; in all that time says absolutely nothing that would show that he understood Socialism, but, dry, bitter and debilitated, he delivered the speech of the working class suffers. During the speech the inequalities apparent in society were pointed out, yet the division into classes was not shown, and Debs arrived at his scheme of working class suffers. During the speech the inequalities apparent in society were pointed out, yet the division into classes was not shown, and Debs arrived at his scheme of working class suffers.

Debs leaves and returns to Baltimore and makes practically the same speech, only this time going to great lengths in an effort to show the "humane" side of his scheme, in an attempt to prove that even the millionaire is equal with the workingman, the "abnormal product of an abnormal system." At this meeting Debs arrived at his scheme of working class suffers. Debs leaves and returns to Baltimore and makes practically the same speech, only this time going to great lengths in an effort to show the "humane" side of his scheme, in an attempt to prove that even the millionaire is equal with the workingman, the "abnormal product of an abnormal system." At this meeting Debs arrived at his scheme of working class suffers.

Washington, D. C., April 25.

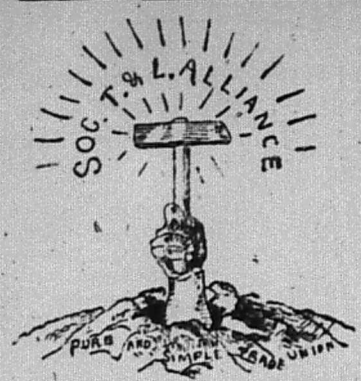
Light From Texas.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Having been a populist until after the election in 1896, I would like to say a few words on these Pops.

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It gave me an opportunity to present Socialism to the readers of the local papers, "The Globe" and "Dispatch," by means of protests admitted by said papers.



As if a man were to say that, unable to get honorable men to back him, he is satisfied to take dishonorable ones. Thus the bulk of the time of Messrs. Tobin and Sieverman was taken up with the S. L. P., which was not the issue, and with their attempt to justify themselves before the party.

It is not saying too much to say that they killed themselves in New York. The meeting adjourned with cheers from the S. T. & L. A., and not one for the A. F. of L.

The stenographic proceedings in detail will be published in these columns, beginning probably with next week.

CHALLENGED.

In which he practically insinuated that the attendants at Mr. Debs' meeting, held in this city some time ago, were all slaves to whisky, was not only entirely uncalled for and not apropos, but palpably untrue.

Now, I do not like to make a proposition that is so sure of not being taken up that it will look like a cold bluff. Still I will meet the professor in debate on the question "That This Is the Best Social System the World Has Ever Seen," and will put up all the money for expenses, and will also agree to give \$100 to the Newsboys' Home if I cannot carry the audience with me against the professor on a rising vote.

Faithfully, KARL MARX.

OFFICIAL.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 124 William St., N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Blandow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

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

National Executive Committee.

Session of April 26th, with Comrade Stahl in the chair. Financial report for the week ending April 23rd, showed receipts to the amount of \$195.55, expenditures, \$161.75; balance for the week, \$33.80.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$429.68 Ernest Lemmon, Barre, Vt., 50 Frank Kochendorfer, New Albany, Ind. 50 Geo. E. Jones, Elkhardt, Ind. (per Kuhn) 5.00

A Call to the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

In view of the approaching National Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and in accordance with the provisions 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.

Illinois.

COLLINSVILLE.—At the election the 19th instant, the S. L. P. put up a ticket, in the Fourth Ward, N. Y. P. ticket polled 22 votes; in the Third Ward, 7 votes. The Section is very young.

CHICAGO.—The 24th Ward Branch opened Wednesday evening, April 26, a permanent Reading Room and Lecture Hall, at 112 East Chicago avenue.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON.—Charles H. Matcott will speak here on May Day, at 3 P. M. at Puritan Hall, 55 Washington street.

SECTION STONEHAM, S. L. P.—THE MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION has been called for Tuesday, May 23, at 8 P. M., at the Central Ave. Lyceum, at the place; and 2:30 P. M., as the time for the congressional conference.

Hebraska.

LINCOLN.—At municipal elections here, the first in which the S. L. P. joined, it polled 25 votes for Police Judge, Fred Herman; 20 for H. R. Avey and 19 for A. V. Herman to the Excise Board.

New York.

NEW YORK CITY.—22nd A. D. Important! All English-speaking comrades of the District are requested to attend a meeting for the organization of the English Branch of the District on Monday, May 2nd, 8 P. M., at the residence of Comrade Malkiel, 172 East 107th street, 1st floor.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Monday, May 2, at Teutonia Hall, Buena Vista avenue, the May Day Festival will be held by the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. Speakers, A. S. Brown, H. Steiner and B. Feigenbaum.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.

At the last meeting of the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A., W. L. Brower was chairman. Charters were granted to A. J. 170, N. Y.; Textile Workers National Mills, Fanwell Mills, Weybosset Mills, Delaine Mills, River Side Mills, Textile Operatives and Mantion Mills, Oneysville, R. I.

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George A. Moore, Montreal, Can., wrote for information looking for the organizing of a printing trades. They wanted to use the label, Custom Tailors' Union, Boston, Mass., organized from a mixed L. A., applied for a charter.

The vote on the Convention was recorded as follows: Buffalo, July 4—United Engineers No. 1, Progressive Shoemakers' Union, Buffalo, N. Y. No. 13; Cloakmakers' Union, Capmakers' Alliance, Cigar-makers, Alliance, Children Jacket Makers' Union, Carriage and Wagonmakers' Union No. 4, and Prog. Machinists' Union No. 12; Chicago, Ill., Prog. Typographical Union No. 8, United Marquette Workers, Bohemian Typographical Union, Prog. Musical Union, Brooklyn; German Machinists' Union, Newark, N. J., Liberty Branch Miners, Bartonville, Ill.; Prog. Tailors' Alliance, Buffalo, and Bartenders' Union No. 11, Philadelphia, Sept. 19, A. J. 39, Spinners' L. A., New Bedford, Mass.; Mixed Alliance, Southfield, Mich.; Pioneer All. Bakers; Int. Ex. H. Bakers, Boston, Mass., and Broad Silk Weavers' Union, N. Y. Buffalo, Sept. 19—Ind. Bakers, Br. I. Philadelphia, July 2—A. J. 39, Textile Union No. 8, German Custom Tailors, Machinists' Union, all of Philadelphia; Longshoremen and Seamen's Union and Bohemian Mixed All., N. Y. Next meeting, Wednesday, May 4, 8 P. M., 61 Cass Fourth street.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT. 1.—Organizer. 2.—Recording and corresponding secretary. 3.—Financial Secretary. 4.—Treasurer. 5.—Literary Agent. 6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS. 1.—Reading of minutes. 2.—New members. 3.—Correspondence. 4.—Financial Report. 5.—Report of Organizer. 6.—Report of Committees. 7.—Unfinished Business. 8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section.

7. Each section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as members at large.

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to April 13th, 1906 \$4,575.

Pledgers 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 promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE, 124 William St., N. Y.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

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 happiness.

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, furthermore, that 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 direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence 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 necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. 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 of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

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 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 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 exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of 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, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee 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 employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee 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 completed 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 of the country. 7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation. 8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt. 9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary. 10. Repeal of all paper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination. 11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system. 12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation). 13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization 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), wherever it exists. 17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers. 18. Municipal self-government. 19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced. 20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies. 21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

Important to Comrades.

The Bohemian Comrades of Greater New York have decided to start on May 1 a bona fide Socialist paper in the Bohemian language. This is an important step. The proletariat of Bohemian birth in this city has been trafficked upon by a corrupt paper called "Hlas Lidu", that, bearing the mask of labor, has regularly sold out to labor's foes of all degrees. The sum of \$300 is needed to start the paper, and 1,000 subscribers will keep it alive. Its birth and continued existence will be of incalculable benefit to our great cause. Comrades everywhere are requested to aid in this work; where there are Bohemians they should be induced to subscribe. The paper will be named "Pravda" (Truth).

Send contributions and subscriptions to Jaroslav Simon, 308 East 71st street, New York.

Syracuse, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE always for sale at M. Lemp's, 470 S. Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.

9th Congressional District.

CONCERT and MASSMEETING

will take place on SUNDAY Eve., May 1st, '06.

THALIA THEATRE.

The following speakers will address the meeting: Mrs. MARTHA MOORE AVENY of Boston, HARRY CARLESS, B. FRIEDENBAUM and others.

Good talent will participate in the Concert.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Carl Sahn Club (Musicians Union) Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred. 35

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A. D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2:30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 35

Cigar-makers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street, 2d floor (Bohemian); 324 East 1st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 214 Fore St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 157 1/2 Avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 35

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAHL. 35

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 335 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall. 35

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028. D. A. 48, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters: 79 E. 4th street, every Friday at 8 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Will, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krings, Business Agent. 34

Metal Spicers Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8 1/2 o'clock at 231-233 E. 33d Street. 328

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 9 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 169 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 169

Scandinavian Section, S. L. P., Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 11 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 135 West 3d Ave., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Social. Socialist Weekly, "SCAND. AM ARBEITERS." 352

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th St., 38th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Ave. and 149th St., Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday. 352

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trim-makers' Union, A. G. 68 of S. T. & L. A.—Headquarters: 64 East 4th street, 2d floor. Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M. 301

Workmen's Children's Death Benefit Fund of the U. S. of America.—The Executive Board meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 o'clock P. M., in R. H. Platts Hall, 107 1st and 82d St., Second Ave. Financial secretary: Reinhard Lachner, 512 East 54th street. 352

Arbeit: 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 1887 by workmen in industry with a view to solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principle of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 15 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$5.00 for 49 weeks and of \$1.50 for another 49 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$3.00 and \$1.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$25.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures, in cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principle and interests.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3rd avenue, Room 23, New York City.

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For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwärts." 352

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H. B. SALISBURY, Attorney-at-Law. Office for Consultation (Tuesday to Friday, 11 to 5) 50 Union Square, (office of Workmen's Co-operative Insurance Ass'n, etc.) New York.

JOHN OEHLER'S Steam Printing. 87 Frankfort Street 87 Cor. Pearl St. Franklin Square E. R. R. Station Orders will be taken at 116 E. 8th street, betw Avenue A and First Ave., New York City. 141

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