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VOL. VIII.—NO. 7.

NEW YURK, MAY 15, 1898.

THE VICTORY

Of Collective Unity Over Individual Looseness.

WHO WON AT MANILA.

Military Spirit of Discipline and Unity of Action Inspirable Only by Collective Production Triumphed Over the Dying Spirit of Individualism in Mantla Harbor.

There is great danger that the deserved admiration bestowed by the nation upon Rear-Admiral Dewey for the matchless victory he won in Manila bay may overcloud the real victor, and deprive the signal event of its real significance, its trenchant lesson.

Dewey and his men deserve the full meed of credit. And yet, for valor, intrepidity, and all the other personal qualities that go to make up the individual soldier, their vanquished opponents surely were not inferior. The personal element being eliminated, who, what is it that won?

It was the superior tool of collectivism that carried the day over the inferior one of a now antiquated vestige of individualism: it was that spirit of discinline und unity of action, inspirable only by co-operative labor, that triumphed.

Friday, the child of an individual social stage, falling at the feet of Robinson, the product of a far developed collective system; the American Indian Empires, loosely conected aggregates of individualistic units, crumbling before handfuls of Spanish armed bodies; and now Spain, crushed at Manila by inferior numbers, rendered superior by all that superjor collective organism implies;-these are landmarks of history that act as sign posts on the path of the

Since the battle in Manila bay, sufficient facts have come in to make clear that our nation has burst through its swadling clothes of a hundred years ago, while Spain has not. The oft repeated assertion about the superiority of our discipline is pregnant with significance. Discipline implies a subordination of the individual to the social organism; discipline rises only with a developed social system; the more subdivided labor and functions become, the more extensive also is the co-operation of the individual, the more necessary is the unity of action of all; and, consequently, the more necessary is discipline. Discipline is a child of co-operative, hence, of organized, labor; it flows therefrom; and with increasing organization it reaches higher perfection. The nation, to-day, that displays the most perfect discipline is the one that has reached the highest notch of civiliza-tion, in so far that it has reached the point in which the most effective work can be performed. Such a nation is the

The historic mission of Capitalism is to bring on that productive system that is most fruitful in results; as means to that end co-operation and organization are needed; and these in turn are manifested by that unity of action that is

vulgarly termed "discipline." When the Congress of the States,-of that country that, on the whole, is the most capitalist of all,— rose unanimous to pass a vote of honor to Rear-Admiral Dewey, it rose in fact to pass a vote of honor to that develop-ment of society that enabled Dewey's sturdy qualities to produce the match-less results that it did.

But in rising, consciously to do honor to the man, unconsciously to do honor to the highest grade of collective labor yet reached, the Congress of the United States also rose before the approaching hearse of the class that it to-day represents. The full blush of maturity on the fruit is the close foreguaner of its end; is a symptom that within it is ripe the seed that will give birth to newer tree a better fruit. The victory at Manila denotes such ripeness of the capitalist fruit that the seed of the igher civilization it carries within itself is ready to fructify. In the womb of Capitalism the seed of Socialism has been developed—of a social system that, taking the good that Capitalism has wrought, will strip it of the evil that now hampers the good from reaching its fullest bloom.

The naval battle in Manila harbor is, as few occurrences, a historic symbol. As the Spanish flag went fluttering down with the Reina Cristina, there went down an old world of individualism leaving a new one of collective or-ganization and unity in undisputed sway -soon to flourish into the genuine col-lective organism and unity of the So-cialist Republic.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. city. Price 25 cents.

The Struggle Going on There Between Old and New Trade Unionism.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10-The last convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Colorado Springs in 1896, decided to thereafter elect the officers of the L. T. U. by a referendum vote. By the provisions of the constitution nominations may be made up to March 8, while the elections must take place in May, the date on which each union shall vote to be decided by that union. The most interesting feature of the new method is the requirement that each candidate for an office shall give in a letter of acceptance his views on the aims and objects of trades union organization, said letter to contain about five hundred words, and to be published in the Typographical Journal a month previous to the election. The Journal for April 15 contains these essays, and a rich collection they are. All the candidates, from the seekers after the office of secretary-treasurer, with its salary of \$2,000 a year, and the office of president, with \$1,700 as the prize, down to the treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home at \$25 a quarter, express themselves on the methods, tactics, and objects of organization. There are fifty of these essays, and for the student of trades union economy they are remarkably interesting. They are interesting because for years the papers allied to the printing trade and notably those published for circulation among the printers, have been filled to overflowing with articles and communications about the superior intelligence of the typesetters. We have been told time and again that the printers must be relied on to lead the working class out of the valley of despond, and that the printers, and they alone, are the most "intelligent" branch of the working class.

It is presumed that these fifty men have been selected because they are equipped with the ideas represented by this superior intelligence, and yet in twenty-seven pages of fine type there is but one letter of acceptance that con-tains a common sense presentation of the subject, and it is gratifying to know that that letter of acceptance is written by a Socialist. Comrade Robert Band-low, a member of the Socialist Labor party, of Section Cleveland, Ohio, who is a candidate for delegate from the I. T. U. to the moribund American Federation of Labor, gets to the point of the question at once as follows:

I. T. U. to the moribund American Federation of Labor, gets to the point of the question at once as follows:

"Fellaw Workers—In my opinion the policy pursued by the Federation is reactionary, not in keeping with our industrial development, and if the tactics are not changed it would be far better not to be, affiliated with the body, for the odium attached to it must necessarily refect discredit upon its constituents.

"The trades—anion movement has become stagnant because it ignores industrial development, or, taking cognizace of it, fails to adopt a propaganda appropriate to the charged aspiet. The time has passed when labor or genizations can achieve a substitution of the content of the charged aspiet. The time has passed when labor or genizations can achieve a substitution of the workers. Man is the victim of his owen productivity; continuously creating wealth, he uninesitatingly relinquishes possession of it to the captains of industry, who, possessed of the tools and all facilities to distribute the product thereof, and catrenched behind the power of government, maintain their right to all they survey.

"Private ownership of the means and tools to supply society's wants is responsible for the deployable condition of the workers. Every fiece of new incelanism makes superfluors greater numbers of tollers, and these displaced workers have no opportunity to apply their talent in productive chaunels to maintain themselves. To secure what our forefathers shed their blood for "He, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—we must take possession of these means (the result of collective labor—fort of ages) that give us life.

"The working class must use its political power, conscious of its class interest, to secure the socialization of the means of production and distribution. There is not an industry which can ruce sessfully be carried on without collective effort on the part of the workers. This socialization of the means of production and distribution. There is not an industry which can ruce send the being benefit

This letter is sensible. The letter is This letter shows class-consciousness, class insight, and a knowl-edge of the only proper lines for the working class to proceed upon. And what a comparison to the letters of the other candidates! The other forty-nine, from President Prescott down to Frank Morrison rehearse the same old story about the interests of the capitalist and the workingman being identical, about how it is best to be practical, and what a glorious thing a sixty-dollar death benefit is. Many of them realize that the union, organized along pure that the union, organized along pure and simple lines, is limited in its power and simple lines, is limited in its power to ameliorate the conditions of the working class, but having realized this, what do they recommend? The same old thing that Gompers got patented years ago: appeal to capitalist legislatures and a capitalist Congress to pass some legislation for the interests of the working class, when the fact is as plain as the nose on a man's face that plain as the nose on a man's face that

the statute books of the United States are littered with labor laws that have been passed and repassed, but never en-

"THE FAIR PROPORTION."

Leaving the more brilliant lights, let me treat briefly of the ideas advanced by those who are running against Com-rade Bandlow. First comes Frank Morrison, at present secretary of the A. F of L. He wishes to arrange industrial conditions so that all who desire to work shall "receive for their labor a fair work shall receive for their labor a lair proportion of the result of their toil."

Just think of it! The workingman should receive a FAIR PROPORTION of the result of HIS toil! Not ALL of the result of his toil. Oh, no! It would be too radical to so arrange industrial conditions that the workingman should be too. receive for his toil the wealth his toil produces. That would be too "Socialistic." He must toil, and in return for it he must receive a "fair proportion" of the results of it, and the idle and immoral capitalist, for whom he toils, must take the rest. In other words, Morrison tells us the same old story that we have heard so often before: The Vanderbilts and the Goulds and the Capitalist of the words. fom Johnsons also toil, and although they spend the most of their time taking they spend the most of their time taking trips in their private yachts from one part of the world to the other, yet all the time they are hard, at work pro-ducing wealth, and should, also, get a FAIR PROPORTION of the result thereof. Consuelo Vanderbilt, Duchess of Marlborough, aids so largely in running the trains on the New York Central Railroad, she runs so many en-gines, and brakes so many cars, and turns so many switches, and repairs so many miles of track in the course of a year that it would be unjust to a high degree if she did not receive in dividends a FAIR PROPORTION of the wealth her toil produces. Go ahead, Morrison! You are on the road to a fat job from some capitalist. Then listen to the following from the same student of political economy:

"The International Union, with a small treasury, has weathered the transition period from hand to machine composition, and in deligs so has increased in membership, retaining all its former advantages, etc., etc."

Six years ago a permanently idle printer was a phenomenon, and there was no agitation for an out-of-work fund. The I. T. U. has indeed "weathered" the transition period, and in a manner that should send joy to the heart of the labor fakir, for President Prescott recently reported that out of a membership of less than thirty thou-sand about TEN THOUSAND print-ers were PERMANENTLY UNEM-PLOYED. To-day practically every printer's union in the country has a standing committee to look after those of its members who are in distress; to-day every printing office in the country is being besieged from morning till night with able-bodied men begging for an opportunity to earn enough money to pay for a night's lodging, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., with this army of TEN THOUSAND of own craft marching before him, sits Washington, draws his salary of \$1,500 a year with a private secretary thrown in, and talks glibly of how gloriously the 4. T. U. has "weathered" the last six years. Yes, we have weathered the transition period, weathered it so well that the FEW who have monopolized the machines at from \$20 to \$30 a week can well congratulate them-selves on the blessings resulting from trades unionism, while the thousand who have weathered this same period by being reduced to beggary are now accepting alms or going to truck farming.

HOW THE "WEATHERING" WAS

DONE.

And right here let me draw a contrast. In Washington, the officers of the A. F. of L. have offices on the first floor of the Typographical Temple. of the Typographical Temple. Up on the second floor is the office of the secretary of Columbia Typographical Union. Just about the time that Mer-rison was getting up this essay telling how gloriously the I. T. U. has weathered the change from hand to machine composition, the secretary of Columbia Union was sending out to every chapel in the District of Columbia an appeal for the members of the union to "leave at his office any SECOND-HAND CLOTHING they might have." As a reason for this appeal he stated that every day he was beseeched by destitute and unemployed members of Columbia Typographical Union for OLD CLOTH-ING to protect them from the winter's cold. Six years ago your printer wore a silk hat and carried a gold-headed cane, and your printer's union was monarch of all it surveyed. To-day Mr. Morrison's Typographical Union has WEATHERED the typesetting revolution so magnificently that your printer comes down to the officers of the union begging for the cast-off clothing of his more fortunate "brothers," and the officers of Morrison's Typographical Union have become distributors of that castoff clothing. Lo, how the mighty have

"MEETING OUR OBLIGATIONS." Then comes John J. Howe, of Albany and warbles his little song: He first tells us that the International Union is an organization with the object in view of elevating the position of every com

-materially, morally and intel-

The fact that we have in the last few years passed through the most severe industrial depression that ever afflicted our country without losing our members but rather increasing the membership, have been able to meet all car obligations without burdening our members with extra assessments . . . proves beyond dispute that we are built on a solid foundation. lectually. Then he adds:

So we have been able to meet all our obligations, have we? I will admit that we have been able to meet all the obwe have been able to meet all the ob-ligations that the average pure and simple trades unionist is able to think of; but when a REAL MAN begins to think about the matter it takes on an-other color. The only obligation the average high paid machine printer, with his monopoly job and monopoly wage, is able to see is the obligation

to get all he can for himself and let the devil take the hindmost. For year after year the I. T. U. labored to build up an organization. Every man who carried a card helped to build this or-ganization, and every man who helps to build an organization should be entitled build an organization should be entitled to his share of the benefits resulting therefrom. They built up during these long years about THIRTY THOUSAND OPPORTUNITIES to work—opportunities to get food and clothes through labor. Then the machines were introduced, and as a result of there being threy thousand opportunities to labor their are to-day less than twenty thousand the state of the state there are to-day less than twenty thousand. Where are the ten thousand displaced printers? On the street. Where are the others? Holding monopoly positions at as good wages as they drew before the revolution occurred. Speaking plainty, the stream the induction ing plainly, the strong, the influential, those who had pulls, robbed ten thousand men of the right to enjoy a place in the structure their sacrifices erected, and reduced them to the degra-dation of accepting charity in order to live. And this is what Mr. Howe calls "meeting our obligations." But that is not the only "obligation we have met." Some months ago the distress of the unemployed became so marked among the mining or the company in the contract of the contract of the contract that the contract of the contract that the contract that the contract that contract that contract that contract the contract that is contract that contract the contract that contract the contract that is contract that is contract that contract the the printers that common justice called for an out-of-work fund. The proposi-tion to create this fund and pay the out-of-works the munificent amount of three oblights a week for a few weeks was overwhelmingly defeated when submitted to the referendum yote. Who defeated it? Is it probable that the unemployed themselves yoted against it? Herdly. It was defeated by these same \$20 and \$30 a week men, who rob their "hothers" of the right to work, refuse to give up a FEW CENTS A MONTH for an out-of-work fund, and then bel-low forth a chorus praising themselves

for having "met all their obligations. HIRSH'S FITNESS FOR A JOB.

Edward Hirsh, of Baltimore, is another candidate for delegate to the A F. of L. His scheme is to send out a lot of organizers whose principal duty shall be to travel throughout the country and "bring into the fold those who have not yet seen the error of their way." Quite likely Mr. Hirsh himself would like to be one of the organizers But what a figure Hirsh would cut showing a workingman "the error of his way"! On the 10th of April he was interviewed by the Baltimore Herald on the eight hour day. Listen to this scintillation

"The honest toiler knows the great influences that shorter hours have upon the social, political, economic and moral conditions of our wirkers and upon our fellow men in general, and the road to success lies in the promotion of that movement to make life worth living and to let the WAGE WORKER SHARE JUSTLY IN THAT WHICH HE HELPS TO PRODUCE."

Observe how Hirsh and Morrison both of whom are worshippers at the absurd shrine of that greatest living political economist, Samuel Gompers finger the same string. Morrison says the workingman should have a "fair proportion" of the wealth his labor pro duces, implying, of course, that the idle capitalist also aids in production, and should consequently get his "fair pro-portion." Hirsh puts it more plainly and says that the wage worker should "share justly in that which he HELPS to produce." Helps to produce! That is rich! That is novel! By all means let Mr. Hirsh go forth on a trip to show the workingmen the error of their ways. Some of them are so "blinded in error" that they believe they produce ALL the wealth in the country, and that consequently they should have it ALL, and that nothing less will satisfy them. To this class of men Mr. Hirsh should be by all means sent, and let him start off with the proposition. off with the proposition:

"RESOLVED, That Cousuelo Vanderbilt, Duchers of Mariborough, aids in running the New York Central Railroad, and is therefore justly entitled to the fifteen hundred thousand dollars a year she sets out of it.

"Resolved, further, That the men who do the work on the railroad are justly entitled to the broken legs and arms that they get out of it."

Great subject! Great speaker! Long live Hirsh, of Baltimore:

Thus I could go on for page after page giving quotations showing the "superior economic inteligence" possessed by the members of the I T. U. who are running for office. From the president down to Hirsh, with the exception of Comrade Bandlow, their ignorance of economic Bandlow, their ignorance of economic facts is appalling. The thinking proletarian cannot but be disgusted with the whole collection of "pure and simple" essays. From Prescott, who is now president of the International Typographical Union at \$1,700 a year and "traveling expenses," and who is a candidate for re-election, and Donnelly, who is now president of that patriotic "Big Six," of New York, and wants to get his fingers into that \$1,700 a year and "expenses" so badly that he can afford to come down to Washington and afford to come down to Washington and afford to come down to Washington austart a campaign;—from these eminent "gentlemen of the labor movement" down the line there is not an idea uttered that shows a clear grasp of the modern labor movement. Their little modern labor movement. Their little essays would have sounded just as well and been just as appropriate twenty years ago as they are to-day. Ye gods, what a spectacle! The compositors have beheld in six short years a slaughtering of "their right to work," and hence of "their right to work," and hence their right to live, before which the devastation of Weyler's hyenas in Cuba would have to take second place, and these "leaders," these men who are up for office because of "superior qualifications," are to-day where they were before the Mergenthaler revolutionized the trade—six hundred years behind the times!

There will be one good result, how-ever, flowing from the campaign: Com-rade Bandlow's vote will indicate to what extent the printers are entitled to that term they have given themselves the most intelligent branch of the

JULIAN PIERCE. 101 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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

LOOTING OUR TREASURY.

Capitalists Appointed by the Govern-ment to Contract with Themselves.

The noise and dust of patriotism, that sordid interests are raising for the purpose of concealing their official malfeasances, may be loud and dense enough to drown and cover the voice of protest-just now. But the nervous re action is bound soon to set in, and then the day of reckoning will come. In order to hasten on that day and facilitate its work, we call NOW attention to the following facts, gleaned from the official records of Congress.

To put the broad side of the wedge first :- Federal officers are appointing Railroad Presidents to "manage the transportation" of our soldiers; these capitalist "captains of industry" are thus enabled to contract with themselves; in pursuit of the object they had in view when applying for such "management" and of the object of giving them the job, they are looting the Treasury of the nation; and, by doing so, are playing in '98 a variation of the very same tune that they played in '62. when, their class passed the Legal Tender Act, whereby they put money into their own pockets and took it out of the pay of the soldiers. The following are the details:

One of the items in the Urgency Deficiency Bill, just passed, is \$6,000,000 for transportation of the Army. This item, which is to cover only the remaining TWO MONTHS of the fiscal year, is almost equal to the entire pay for a whole year of the combined volunteer and Regular Army. This in itself is a highly suspicious and fishy circumstance. Deeper inquiry reveals the reason therefor, and, along with that the foulness of the affair. No sooner was war declared, and the

Army and Volunteers called out, when a scampering of railroad agents took They wended their way to Washington, there they beset the War Department, and a system of wirepulling was instituted. For what? For the choice of the points of femiezvous for the volunteer and other forces. The importance of these points of rendezyous lay in this: If the point of rendezvous was a city accessible only by one railway line, that line would have the monopoly of transportation and could bleed the Treasury all the more. Each company pulled the wires in its own favor, and got the stock-holders in office whom it could control to throw the weight of their office on its side. A few instances of this competition throw much light upon the whole affair, and not a little upon the sources of the 'patriotism" that is trying to make the country insane. One instance is this:

The Baltimore & Ohio Railread and the Baltimore & Chesapeake Railroad are two lines running through West Virginia. Each tried to secure a point of rendezvous in that State situated on its own line exclusively. The B. & O. "inflooence" secured from the Secretary of War the choice of Martinsburg, accessible only by that line. Thereupon the C. & O. got its "infloonce" to play on the Governor of West Virginia, and he appointed as the rendezvous Charleston, accessible only by the C. & O. The result was a deadlock, under these capitalist patriots, who brought it on, and their political lackeys, who carrled out their wishes, were perfectly willing to let the country run the risk of finding its soldiers unmobilizable.

Another instance, of direct plunder, is this: A Michigan railroad had agreed to transport troops from Detroit to Norfolk for \$7; another company thereupon quickly "contracted" for the same work at over \$12,-and THIS COMPANY GOT THE CONTRACT.

Frank Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the property of the Rothschilds, secured from the Secretary of War the job of superintending the transportation generally. With this goes the function of contracting, with whom?-with himself, for the benefit of

British capitalists. Is there any wonder that this war has thrown our upper capitalist class into paroxysms of patriotism? Is it any wonder that Chauncey M, Depew goes about making patriotic speeches, and, seeing that the Vanderbilt Railroad system is a part estate of the Duchess of Marlborough, that he waves the British flag together with the American as allies in this war? Is it any wonder that all these patriots seek to intimidate the people with the charge of being "un-patriotic" if they ask where they come in? Is there any wonder that their political lackeys jam such bills through

as "urgent"?

A chance to loot the National Treasury, that is what the capitalist classes in this present cry of "Patriotism". and, as indicated by the conduct of those railroad presidents, they will pursue, behind the mask of a patriotism, a course that can only endanger the country in time of war.

Surely all this will ere long be thoroughly contilead; this though is the

oughly ventilated; this, though, is the time to begin to call attention to the ulcer, gnawing at our vitals.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Their Opinion on Continuing the War Against Cuba.

SOCIALISTS WANT PEACE.

On the 15th of Last April, Before Even war Was Declared With Spain, "El Socialista" of Madrid, Organ of the Socialista" of Party of Spain, Issued Socialist Labor Party of Spain, Issued the Following Declaration:

"Who in Spain wants peace?

"All, that is the overwhelming majority of her people, her working class. "The only exceptions are a compara-

tively small number of individuals, who place their own private interests and the interests of their own set above all other interests; it is these alone who want to continue the war against Cuba by all means.

"Republican capitalists-foolishly pursuing their party interests in a manner sure to forfeit whatever sympathy theymay yet enjoy in the land; Carlistszealous to restore a past, full of infamy and ignominy, that has brought us to the present plight of distress; Monarchists of all other shades-in whose mouth the cry_Long live Spain with honor! is a sarcasm;-such are the people who want want the war against Cuba to be carried on.

"'But,' we are told, 'back of them all stands the army!"

"The army?-The army, properly speaking, the army that is fighting in Cuba, because so ordered, that army does not want war. Only those few amongst it may want war who see in war a means to gain decorations, promotions, and higher incomes; the large majority of its members, who have nothing to gain, they do not want war.

"The numerous soldiers who walk about in Cuba on crutches, too weak, through hunger, to stand up alone, they do not want war.

"The mere spectres doing duty on the Cuban fields, weakened by fever, hunger and thirst,-they do not want war.

"The soldiers who garrison the towns that are the depots of food, and yet are kept below half rations,-they do not

"The soldiers who lie in the hospitals, taken thither wounded and famishing,they do not want war.

"The cripples and almost corpses that return home piled up in our trans-Atlantic convoys, genuine funeral

hearses,-they do not want war. "The mothers, the fathers, the brothers and sisters, the wives, the children of the men expiring and suffering in Cuba in defence of a barbarous concep-

tion of honor,-they do not want war. "Let Cuba be free.

"Let those who want war make up their own battalions of volunteers; let them carry on the war at their own risk; let them either go there themselves or send their children.

"Let them not instead of that shout war, send the working people thither, and themselves go to the Royal Theater. the bull fights, or the public places of

"Patriots, they call themselves? The place of the patriot is on the field of battle. But our 'patriots' want war only because it gives them a chance to fish in troubled waters.

"We, Socialists, want PEACE."

Dewey, being a Democrat, is already looming up as that party's candidate for President in '90. Poor Bryan and Bryanites; they were roped into this war, it leaves them stranded like a clam at low tide.

While railroad stock holders are looting the National Treasury, while upper capitalists of all sorts are standing under a shower of gold, workingmen are being thrown out by factories shutting down-owing to the war.

There is no good wind from capitalist quarters that will ever blow any good to the working class.

One of the New York yellow papers announced one day last week that its circulation had reached 1.287.019 a day: and on t hat same day it raised its prices on its poor news boys.

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

THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

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Single copies	0.02

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed. Entered as second-class matter at the New

York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

OCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1888 (Presidential)......

Away with bogus Patriotism! We brand as equally spyrious;the Span-ishism of a sugar-fed Cortes, the Cubanism of a sugar-coated Junta, and the Americanism of a sugar trust Senate.

Away with the sham humanity—monstrous hypecrisy of the ruling classes. We denounce with equal indignation the system that manifests itself by the acts of a Butcher Weyler in Cuba and the system that manifests itself by the act of a Sheriff Martin in Pennsylvania.
In the lurid light of the passen

In the lurid light of the psesent war, to which may soon be added in both countries the flash of gatling guns, mowing down strikers, let the working classes on both sides of the Atlantic see their only true way to freedom. Let them rally at the polls under the flag of universal emancipation.

Down with Capitalism! Onward with International Socialism!

with International Socialism!

MAY DAY DECLARATION of Section Greater New York S. L. P.

BANDYING "TRAITOR" IN THE SENATE.

To judge by the yellow journals of the land, from the lightest saffron to the deepest amber, the United States is presenting a remarkable contrast with Spain: While, in Spain, the country is torn by dissensions, here, with us, the spectacle is that of a united lump of humanity, nearly eighty million strong. perfectly at one, and thrilled from center to circumference, and back again, with the mutual admiration and mutual confidence of its multitudinous units. Indeed, the spectacle were remarkable if it were true; but it is not true; and natural it is that 'tis not true, seeing the intense antagonism of class and subclass that reign here, and that of necessity must reign in a country like ours where the capitalist system is rankest. The country does not present the spectacle of universal mutual admiration and confidence. Just the reverse; and the clash has broken out in Congress with such intensity that the yellow journals truly deserve credit for "skilfulness," having succeeded, as well as they have done, in hushing up the matter, and keeping up their fiction.

On Monday, the 25th of April, the following scene took place in the United States Senate, as may be gathered from the "Congressional Record" published two-days later:

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, had the floor; he and those who held with him flashed defiant looks at an opposite set, with Senator Hawley, of Connecticut as its center. What divided the two? "Patriotism," as each understood it. The former set, the one clustered around the Senator who had the floor, had earned its spurs by selling out the country to the Silver Syndicate and by shooting down the silver mine workers when they demanded better conditions; the latter set had earned its spurs by selling out the country to the Armor-Plate Trust, among others, and bayonetting the workers into submission. The Silver Syndicate brigade had not succeeded in being bought up by the Armor-Plate Trust; the Armor-Plate Trust had not succeeded in being bought up by the Silver Syndicate. As a matter of course the patriotism of each was at dagger's point with that of the other, Their mutual enmity burns hot-all the more as each is "on the make" in the war. With this background the performance that took place will be best understood.

Senator Butler, of the Silver Syndicate brigade, was speaking; he went extensively into the armor-plate swindle. and dilated very much in full upon the blow-holes that were sold to the Government by the Armor-Plate Trust; so as not to be charged with indefiniteness, he went into details, specifying the ships in detail and the parts of each that were armored with blow-holes. He was proceeding at this rate, when sudden interruptions came from the Armor-Plate Trust brigade, with Senator Hawley as its center. The interruptions gained in frequency and violence, until Senator Hawley screeched out:

"I must protest against this If nrivately the Senator of South Carolina should write a communication to the Spanish Government disclosing the defects as to certain armor plates, and pointing them out, he would be (pointing his finger threateningly at Senator Butler) GUILTY OF AIDING AND ABETTING TREASON:"

This shot, fired from the Armor-Plate Trust camp of patriotism, was answered by this other from the Silver Syndicate camp of patriotism with Senator Butler as the gunner:

"If anyone is GUILTY OF TREA-SON, it is those, INCLUDING THE

SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT. SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT, who have stood as a partisan by the Armor-Plate Trust, and helped them to perpetrate these frauds on the Government, AND GET THEIR EXORBITANT PAY FOR DOING SO, thus ENDANGERING OUR SHIPS, THE LIVES OF OUR SAILORS, AND POSSIBLY TO HUMILIATE OUR FLAG.

"Treason!" bandled in the highest ranch of Congress by traitors to their ountry, each of whom in his own way has done his level best to degrade our people in the interest of his own subclass of capitalism, and is now pulling his way to make all he can out of the war, throws not only the proper light on the capitalist "patriot," but throws into relief the utter impossibility of oneness in the capitalist camp-even in time of national danger.

LIKE SAGASTA, SO McCULLAGH.

Sagasta, the Chief of the Spanish Government, and McCullagh, the Chief of the New York Police, are being placed by themselves in interesting juxta-position: incidentally, the illusion, that at bottom there is any substantial difference in the intellectual rectitude or moral basis of the ruling classes of Spain and of our own country s ruthlessly shaken.

At the sitting of the Spanish Parliament, called there the Cortes, on the 7th instant, Deputy Mella was, at Sagasta's motion, "suppressed"; he was not allowed to speak and was put out. What was the occasion for such summary proceedings? Had he used indecent language? Had he uttered some new and unheard-of political doctrine? Had he made some treasonable or dishonorable proposition? No: no: no! He had quoted from the Bible, the Book on which, from the stony-hearted Queen Regent and her royal brat down to the lockeyed scrubwoman in the Escurial, the whole Spanish Government claims to rest, and by which it claims to be inspired. He quoted the words of Isaiah crying woe upon nations ruled by children, and undone by women.

In New York, the May Day demonstrations of the Socialist Labor Party were "suppressed" by McCullagh; neither parade nor open air mass meeting was allowed to take place. What was here the occasion for such summary action? Is the May Day demonstration an immoral one? Does it announce some unheard-of social doctrine? No: no: no! The May Day demonstration is the demonstration of a principle and a method. The principle that the solidarity of the working class of all nations is a prerequisite for the realization of that aspiration of civilization-PEACE; and that the working class, the class that alone is interested in peace and alone has to suffer by war, is also the class that has the MIGHT, that necessary thing to sustain RIGHT. The noble aim of PEACE and the practical means of MIGHT are both interwoven in our national history: the one rocked the cradle of the Nation's independence, the other affirmed it; in prose and poetry they have been extolled throughout the land; from the syndicated President, now our Chief Magistrate, to the lowest livereyed lackey upholding capitalism, not one is there who would venture to dispute either the aim or the method that the May Day demonstration enunciates. They all must accept both.

When words, correct in themselves, arouse ire, the fault lies not with the words but with those whom they irritate. The bare mention of "rope" throws alarm among brigands: it suggests to their consciousness of wrongdoing the thoughts of impending retributive justice. Deputy Mella's words, taken from the Book worshipped in all Spain, the declarations of the May Day demonstration, taken from universal history. on the ears of a Sagasta and a McCullagh because these gentlemen are the direct representatives of a criminal class, and as such, such words and declarations conjure up before their minds' eyes the vistas of their class'

doom, and, with it, their own, of course. Happily for Spain, the upheavel whose distant rumblings the cable has latterly been conveying to us, may, even at the moment of these writings, have thrown into the ditch the particular criminal coterie that felt rebuked by Deputy Mella's words; but, tho' here in the United States punishment and redress may not be so swift to reach the McCullagh class, come they must, and with all the added emphasis that a long confiding and patiently suffering, but finally aroused people can and assuredly will add to their judgment-solemnly uttered at the ballot box.

To-morrow evening there will be held mass meeting at Cooper Union by Section New York to start the prosecution of the Chief of Police whose highhanded conduct interfered with the Section's May Day demonstration.

Mysterious are the occurrences in Italy. Are they an uprising of the people, or are they simply riots of despair? If an uprising of the people, to what extent is it guided by sound aims, and to what extent do simply bourgeois utopianisms about "anti-monarchism" come in?

In the meantime it is noteworthy that the cry "Federal Republic Modeled after Switzerland!" is heard in many places. and that this has for some time been the motto of the special capitalist interests represented by the council of Cardinals

These Italian occurrences need close watching before a judgment is formed

What a bonanza a good war is for our patriotic rulers and their protegés: Horses worth \$25 and \$50 are being bought for \$125 and \$150. Who would doubt that Capitalism and Patriotism are one?

Parents, see to your children: These are days that are apt to leave lifelong impressions. The young humbugee of to-day will in all likelihood be a humbugee when grown up.

Last Sunday, there was an election held in France for Deputies to the national Parliament. The returns are still very imperfect. In fully 135 districts there will have to be held supplementary elections. These elections are held to-day. The clerical-capitalist alliance against which Zola threw himself seems to have carried the day. What the Socialist vote is, we do not yet know. When the figures are in they will be reported.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Several months ago, when as yet there was no war on our hands, and patriotic railroad presidents and such were not looting the Federal Treasury to the tune of "Patriotism," the "Commercial America" had an item that it would be slow to publish now. It is this:

"PATRIOTISM AND PROFIT.

"Messrs. Bryant & May, the British manufacturers of matches, a few years ago began to feel the effects of the com-petition of matches made in Norway and Sweden, which were underselling their own matches in the English market. Bryant & May thereupon appealed to British patriotism, urging the English man to buy only English matches. They presented this argument on placards and posters conspicuously placed in public places. For the third year in suc-cession the firm has paid 17½ per cent, dividends. But some of the brilliancy of the matchmakers' asserted patriotism has been dimmed by the fact that their calendar for 1898 was printed in Bavaria."

The Girard, Kans., "Appeal to Reason" is in trouble with its "contributors." One of them, writing from "this (the 'Appeal to Reason's') office"it is a unique way these "Appeal to Reason" contributors have, they write in the name of that office-made the paper perpetrate a string of economic blunders on the "middle class" and the "middle man," giving the "narrow"cialists a chance to show the mischievousness of such "broad" educators. Now, another "contributor" (or was it the same?) again writing from "this ('Appeal to Reason's') office," flies off into such an ignorant and vituperative abuse of the American flag, such as only ignorant and pretentions demagogues can indulge in, that the paper has again to repudiate the article, the "contributor" must hasten to take French leave of Girard in particular and Kansas in general, and the "narrow Socialists" have an other chance to illustrate that it is not well-measured and solid reasonings that repel people from Socialism, but the unbalanced rantings of the science-despisers.

Luckier than in these two instances. is this identical "Appeal to Reason" with another contributor, an actual, a bona fide one, one contributing, not from that paper's own office in Girard itself, but from Pottstown, Pa. It publishes from this contributor, under the correct heading "A Serious Mistake," he following well-put together ment:

"It was certainly imprudent and un-wise to make the new party—if a polit-ical party it was intended to be—The Social Democracy.' For what parent, having any forethought and affection for a new-born son, would dare to name him 'Holmes,' after that cold-blooded, wholesafe murderer, or after 'Captain Kidd,' the notorious pirate? Yet here is a new-born party whose sponsors named it Social 'Democracy,' which in this country is the family name of an old political party that is actually rotting to death. And although known for noble deeds in its youth, has in its latter years been guilty of all manner of crimes against the common people. Be-ing the avowed champion of chattel slavery, which culminated in a long and bloody war; over-riding the constitution and its own most cherished traditions by sending the United States army into States to slay discontented working-men, and suppressing free speech and personal liberty by despotic court in-junctions, etc., all to aid the monopo-listic corporations, and much more of the same sort.

The title of 'Social Republicans.' if adopted, would have cast no darker shadow on the movement, nor created more suspicion; perhaps not so much, as the Republican party, although most abominably corrupt and the open tool of the 'money power,' has not, like the Democratic party, made it a special point to seduce and then swallow into its greedy maw, nearly all the new or reform parties that have been launched upon our political sea, the most notes ious instance being the late Populist or People's party.
"In Europe, the term Social Demo-

cratic party' conveys quite a different meaning to what it does in our country. Because there it stands for an country. Because there it stands for an original party of true and pure Democracy, which has never yet been guilty of the dark and damning crimes against liberty and equality as is the original party of that family name in the United

States, nor is its banner stained with

oppression, inconsistency or fusion.

The earnest, cautious, true Socialist does not want the brand of Cain upon the brow of any party he desires to support-even though it may only be so in appearance. A Socialist party should be like Ceasar's wife, above suspicion,

Complete as this argument is upon its own lines, it may be supplemented with these remarks:

"Moreover, it is poetic retribution to see a new party, that struts about as peculiarly 'American,' damning itself in this country by fastening upon 'tself the in America, opprobrious political family name of 'Democracy,' a political family name that it has apishly echoed from. America?, no, from Europe!

Such, however, is ever the fate of Humbug and Cowardice: these, like the skill-less mariners of mythology, ever go down in Scylla while trying to avoid the Charybdis.

The Socialist eye is everywhere clear-sighted, and, reversely, the clear eye is Socialist. Though large lengths of seas and shores between America and Italy lie, the Rome, Italy, "Asino," the comic illustrated paper of the Italian Socialist Labor party has got well hold of the Cuban Question.

A two-paged cartoon represents the Spanish capitalist Government holding a small, empty cage, from which a bird, flying in the air and representing the class-conscious working-class of Cuba has just escaped; at the other end stands the United States capitalist Government behind a larger cage, whose door stands open and inside of which are two little cups, with a little food and water. This dialogue is inscribed

UNITED STATES CAPITALIST COVERNMENT TO SPANISH CAP-ITALIST GOVERNMENT: "Your cage is narrow and old. That pretty bird needs greater freedom: it will be more comfortable in my cage.

CLASS-CONSCIOUS CUBAN WORK-ING CLASS BIRD (looking down with suspicion upon the cage in front of the United States Capitalist Government): "When will the day come when there will be no more cages, whether old or new, whether narrow or large?"

It is not always wrong or useless to throw pearl before swine. Of this the San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter" gives a good illustration in this apostrophy:

"Father Chidwick. Chaplain of the Maine, has been notified that he has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant in the United States navy. Isn't that rather mixing things? Father Chidwick is likewise a lieutenant in the army of the Lord; and the Lord said: 'Thou shalt not kill,' and Jesus Christ, whose doctrine Father Chidwick Epecially preaches, said: 'If a man smite thee ways the right cheek turn the thee upon the right cheek turn the other to him also. Wonder how the good Father will harmonize his reports as an officer in the army of the Lord, with his reports as a lieutenant in that debting supplies the property of the control of the contro fighting murder machine known as the United States Navy?'

Not bad this from Benton, Mo. Newsboy":

"Our naval commanders may be paragons of bravery and reliability, and they may not. In one case we enter

'Captain Sampson, in command of the squadron at Havana, is the same individual who was government inspector of armor during the 'blow hole' incident some years ago. The Carnegie company furnished the government defec-tive armor for war ships at exhorbitant prices, but because they had this Sampson to do their bidding the armor was accepted by him and the government swindled out of thousands and thou-

sands of dollars.
"More than this and still worse, the armor is now in use on the battleships to be used against Spain. One of the nation's greatest damages is its own armor, and for submitting us to this danger, Carnegie and Sampson are re-

'And yet in one sense his retention in the naval service may be well. Knowing the weak spots—those he winked at while inspector—he is certain to be more cautious than a less experienced man would be."

If you doubt the facts, look up the Congressional investigation on the Carnegie "blow hole" swindle,

A Wichita, Kan., contributor to the Chicago, Ill., "International Wood-Worker," who declares himself a Socialist, nails thus prettily one of the anti-Socialist arguments:

"If you believe it would make the workers lazy to give them all they earned, and that thrift is the cause of indolence, then shun Socialism."

The national organ of the Prohibition brand of capitalist Pharisees, the New York "Voice," sails into its Roman Catholic capitalist confreres who disagree with its theory that the exploitation of Labor is easier under Prohibitionism. These are the scare headlines it illuminates an article on that head with:

ST. VINCENT'S 'HOLY BEEF BREWED BY PAPAL AUTHORITY. Students of St. Vincent's Monastic College Trained for the Roman Catholic Priesthood Amid the Fumes of the Brew-Pot Steaming under Direct Authority of Pope Pius IX.—Monks, Said to be Trained to 'Absolute Self-Denial,' Fight Like Tigers When, ever Their Beer is Assailed."

Now the St. Vincent brewers of Holy Beer have the floor. If they take it, their headlines will be reproduced here; and then we shall have both sides, mutually photographed.

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

THE FLAG.

It Should Wave over a United and Undivided Country.

"We pledge allegiance to the flag and to the country for which it stands, one country, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

There have been many flag raisings of late, and the above sentence has emaon late, and the above selection has emanated from the lips of many. The flag stands for "one country, indivisible," one united country. It does not stand for a divided country. When Washington was President the country was united. The people were then united because, they owned the implements of because they owned the implements of labor with which they worked, and the land on which they worked. But through the development of the imple-ments of labor from the old hand plows. spinning-wheels, etc., to the great ma-chines, railroads, etc., of to-day, the bulk of the people have become di-vorced from the ownership of the imvorced from the ownership of the im-plements of labor and the land, so that now we have a divided people, with untitled railroad magnates, gold kings, silver kings, iron kings, coal kings, wheat kings, sugar kings, factory lords, lumber barons, etc., who through their lackeys, the Democratic and Republican politicians, rule this country to-day with a hand of iron and a heart of adamant; the capitalist class which owns all the modern-wealth-producing forces and natural resources on one side of the line, and the great mass of the people who have become divorced from the ownership of the implements of labor and the land, the working class, on the other side of the line. In-stead of "liberty and justice for ail." we have tyranny and injustice for the

That memorable Continental Congress which met at Philadelphia in 1776 showed its patriotism by becoming dis-leyal to the tyranny and despotism of King George III. The Socialist Labor Party of the United States is the only party to-day that stands for "one country, indivisible," that stands for a united people, that stands for placing the implements of labor and the land into the hands of the whole people, that stands for "liberty and justice for all," that stands for the nation, that is loyal to the flag, and that shows its true patriotism by its disloyalty to the tyranny and despotism of the legalized thieves and murderers who rule this country to-day. We are often told to "remember the

Main"; but we are seldom told to re-member the shooting down of innocent people at Hazleton, Chicago, Brooklyn, and other places, or the "starved into submission" New Bedford mill oper-atives. We are seldom told to rememer that this beautiful country with fields and forests, mountains and val-leys, lakes and rivers, mines and quarries, and all its vast natural re-sources, besides all the great machinery and marvelous facilities for producing wealth with great rapidity with an ex-penditure of comparatively little human labor, that, in the minds of it all, the great mass of the people are in degrading poverty with poor houses full of paupers, hospitals crowded with sick-ness, with insane asylums full of raving maniaes, and people committing suicide every day to escape from the tortures and miseries of these damnable ac-cursed conditions. "Workers of the cursed conditions, "Workers of the world who have nothing in the world, unite throughout the world" against your only foe, the capitalist class! A YANKEE SOCIALIST,

Malden, Mass.

TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP!

Written for THE PEOPLE by MISS "NEMO". Philadelphia, Pa.)

Tramp, tramp, tramp! The boys are marching. The bugle sound is heard in all the land Oh, the Cubans, they are sighing. For liberty are dying; And WE are going to get it for them, IF WE CAN.

Tramp, tramp, tramp! The times are marching. Getting worse instead of better for our poor—
Now is our blessed chance,

To make poor devils dance; Just send them on To fight the Spanish poor.

Tramp, tramp, tramp! The good (?) are marching Through our city at this time from door to door.

They are asking for old clothes, Bedding, bibles, new or old, Just to sell for cash to feed Our starving poor.

Tramp, tramp, tramp Our hearts are bleeding To hear of Cubans dying by the score From starvation's awful pain; We can pity them, the same As we pity thousands Starving here at home

Tramp, tramp, tramp! The world is marching, Marching as it never marched before Soon the poor of every land Will be joining hand and hand, And the capitalist wolf Be driven from each door.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him

Buffalo, N. Y. Comrade Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52

Guilford street, has been elected agent for THE PEOPLE. All subscribers in arrears are request-ed to kindly remit when called upon by

the new agent.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Comrade Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, has been duly appointed agent for THE PEOPLE. All subscribers are urgently requested

to settle for their subscription by him if in arrears. Give him a hand in agitating and gathering new subscri-bers.

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

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN. Brother Jonathan (with exaltation) .-These are really days worth living! Think of the noble attitude of our Government! Well may we be proud of Uncle Sam .- Of it for its attitude in appointing as chief of the invading forces General Miles who invaded Chi-

cago in '94, restored the compulsory labor statutes of Edward II., broke the backbone of the Pullman strike-B. J .- You must always come out with some such sally. Can't you think of anybody or anything except in connection with Labor troubles? Never

mind Miles and the Pullman strike in this affair that I am now talking about, I am now thinking of the noble attitude of our Government-U. S.-Inasmuch?

B. J.-Inasmuch as, differently from all others, it is not bent upon thinking of itself alone, and the country alone; it rises above, it soars like the eagle above our own selfish concerns; it lets its eyes wander over the whole broad field of humanity; it takes in the whole of mankind; and like a noble hero of legendary lore it takes up the cause of the oppressed-

-struggles hard to repress an explosion of laughter which causes, never-theless, some broken sounds to break forth

B. J .- Did you say anything? U. S.-No; not yet; go ahead; I'm lis-

tening.

B. J.—Well, as I am saying, our Government, moved, no longer by narrow exclusion sentiments, now is anirow exclusion sentiments, now is animated by a broad humanitarian spirit. Like the heroes we read about in mythology, wherever it sees oppression, it rushes to the rescue. Oh, that is fine?

U. S.—Man, what are you talking about. You talk and look as the you had just come from a Prohibition convention, and the furness of surrections.

vention, and the fumes of surreptitious whiskey were yet hovering over your

B. J. (pompously).—I'm talking of what I am talking. I'm talking of what I see, and know; and what everybody else sees and knows. I am talking of the conduct of our Government towards the oppressed Cubeeans—

U. S.—The what?
B. J.—The oppressed Cubecans.
U. S.—Call them Cubans, man; you might at least get their name right.

even if you get everything else mixed

up.
B. J.—Let it be Cubans! Aren't they oppressed; ground down; tyrannized; martyrized;—U. S.—Weylerized; Smitherized;

Queen-Regentized—
B. J.—You may joke abou it but it IS so. Well, our noble Government does not purpose to let humanity suffer any longer. For a long time we had to tolerate that sort of thing because we did not yet have our growth; but now we have it; and now we shall use our growth, and our strength, and our might. our Government now rushes to Cuba to redress wrong, alleviate suffering, estab-lish freedom. Henceforth, wherever a wrong exists— U. S.—That noble capitalist Govern-

ment you are boasting of will rush to

its redress?

B. J.—Yes. And wherever suffering

U. S.—That noble capitalist Government will rush to its alleviation

B. J.—Yes. And wherever freedom is menaced— U. S.—That same noble Government

will rush to its aid?

B. J.—Exactly,
U. S.—Even uninvited, I suppose?
B. J.—No invitation needed, The existence of wrong, of suffering, of slavery tence of wrong, of suffering, of slavely is in itself an ample invitation. If invited, however, this noble Government will rush to the rescue all the quicker.

U. S.—Well, now, I'm puzzled. I read

U. S.-Well, now, I'm puzzled. I read that the Government is just now concerned about Cuba only, and yet it has a special invitation from famishing and tyrannized Ireland to intervene in its aid. On the 8th instant, a mass meeting of Irish people, held in County Mayo, one of the famine-striken districts, denounced the brutality of the English Police and English rule; and it appealed to the President of the United States to intervene in behalf of the Irish people, secure autonomy to the island and bring food to its people as he claims he is trying to do to the Cuban reconcentrados. This happened a week ago. I've not yet heard that that "noble Government" you were speaking about responded to the call, or took any notice of it. Have you?

B. J.—I can't say I did.
U. S.—And why is that thus?
B. J.—Well—

B. J.—Well—
U. S.—Do you know?
B. J.—Well—
U. S.—I'll tell you. All this pretence of "flying to Cuba to redress wrong, alleviate suffering, establish freedom" is stuff for the marines. The British Grandees who profit by Irish oppression own more wealth in America than they do in England consequently than they do in England, consequently have everything to say in what direc tion this present Government at Washington shall "fly to redress." Mark my word, Ireland's appeal will remain unheeded. Ireland will never be aided until the Socialist Labor Party will hold the reins of Government. In other words, you have been stuffed like a goose upon the motives of this capitalist Government's acts.

Take Notice!

Comrades, having copies of THE PEOPLE of April 3rd, 10th and 17th to spare will do us a great favor by exchanging them for current issues.

IRISH SOCIALISTS.

Their Timely Manifesto on Patriotism

The below well-drawn documents, esned by our Comrades in Ireland, as the expression of the Irish Socialist Republican party on "Patriotism and Labor" has just now such a general and special application here that not only our American working class Irish should take it to heart but the whole working class of the land, with whose hard-earned wealth the labor-grinding class of the Helen Goulds are now indulging in displays of "superb patriotism." Here is the document:

What is patriotism? Love of country, some one answers. But what is meant hy "love of country"? "The rich man." says a French writer, "loves his country because he conceives it owes him a duty. whereas the roor man loves his country as he believes he owes it a duty." The recognition of the duty we owe our country is, we take it, the real mainspring of patriotic action; and our 'country," properly understood, means not merely the particular spot on the earth's surface from which we derive our parentage, but also comprises all the men, women, and children of our riotism seeks the welfare of each in the happiness of all, and is inconsistent with the selfish desire for worldly wealth, which can only be gained by the spoilation of less favored fellow-Viewed in the light of such a defini-

tion, what are the claims to patriotism possessed by the moneyed class of Ireland? The percentage of weekly wages of f1 per week and under received by the workers of the three kingdoms is stated by the Board of Trade report to be as follows: England, 40; Scotland, 50; and Ireland, 78 per cent. In other words, three out of every four wageearners in Ireland receive less than £1 per week. Who is to blame? What determines the rate of wages? The competition among workers for employ ment. There is always a large surplus of unemployed labor in Ireland, and owing to this fact the Irish employer is able to take advantage of the helpless ness of his poorer fellow-countrymen, and compel them to work for less than their fellows in England receive for the same class of work. The employees of our municipal corporations and other public bodies in Ireland are compelled by our middle class town councillorstheir "compatriots"-to accept wages of from 4s. to 8s. per week less than English corporations pay in similar branches of public services. Irish railway servants receive from 5s. to 10s. per week less than English railway servants in the same departments, although shareholders in Irish railways draw higher dividends than are paid on the most prosperous English lines. In all private employment in Ireland the same state of matters prevails. Let no law upon the statute book, no power possessed by the Privy Council, no civil or military function under the control of Prime Minister, Lord Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary, which can, does, or strives to compel the employing class in Ireland to take advantage of the crowded state of the labor market and use it to depress the wages of their workers to the present starvation level. To the greed of our moneyed class, operating upon the social conditions created by landlordism and capitalism. and maintained upon foreign bayonets, such a result is alone attributable, and no amount of protestations should convince intelligent workers that the CLASS WHICH GRINDS THEM DOWN TO INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY CAN AT THE SAME MOMENT BE LEADING THEM FORWARD TO NATIONAL LIBERTY.

It is the mission of the working class

It is the mission of the working class It is the mission of the working class to give to patriotism a higher, nobler significance. This can only be done by our working class, as the only universal, all-embracing class, organizing as a distinct political party, recognizing in LABOR the corner stone of our economic edifice and the animating principle of our political action. Hence the rise of the Irish Socialist Republican rise of the Irish Socialist Republican We are resolved upon national independence as the indispensable ground-work of industrial emancipa-tion, but we are equally resolved to have done with the leadership of a class whose social charter is derived from

Our policy is the outcome of long re flection upon the history and peculiar circumstances of our country. In an independent country the election of a majority of Socialist representatives to the Legislature means the conquest of political power by the revolutionary party, and consequently the mastery of the military and police forces of the State, which would then become the ally of revolution instead of its enemy. In the work of social reconstruction which would then ensue, the State power—created by the propertied classes for their own class purposes—would serve the new social order as a weapon in its fight against such adherents of the privileged orders as strove to resist the gradual extinction of their rule. gradual extinction of their rule.

Ireland is not an independent coun-try, but up to a certain point the progress of the Irish people towards com-plete freedom must lie along the same lines as those indicated, proven as they have been by the matured experience of the Socialist parties of the world. Freedom, in its fullest and only real sense, can only come by national action.

The steps to be made by national action. The steps to be taken here, as else-

to obtain possession of all representative positions in order to con-centrate the efforts and demonstrate the strength of the revolutionary forces;

Next, peaceably if possible, forcibly, if necessary, to conquer the powers and material resources of national govern-ment, so that the working class in possession of these powers may proceed to

enforce its will upon society.

As the economic conditions which inspired the class governments of the past to make war upon the national and so-cial liberties of mankind (in the hope of personal aggrandizement) will disappear before that universal entrance of the workers into their class inheritance, the SOCIAL REVOLUTION, in the free society of the future the sub-jection of one nation to another will be an organic impossibility. A vote in favor of an Irish Socialist Republic will therefore be constructively, a vote for that system of society in which the free voice of the people of each nation will be regarded as final in all matters affecting their national and inter-national relations, and in which they will be forced into no union or alliance against their will, but will have their independence guaranteed by the en-lightened self-interest of the free peoples of the Socialist Republics of the

the present social and political order, the adhesion at the ballot boxes of a majority of the Irish people to Socialist Republican, principles would have a most important effect. Every reform Ireland has yet gained has been wrung from the fears of our rulers, and a party proceeding upon the lines indicated would excite more wholesome fear, and consequently win more reforms than would be possible for any party seeking a mere re-arrangement of the British Constitution (e.g., Home Rule). Thus alike for immediate benefits and for future freedom, the Socialist Republican policy is the best, and is the only to coax the workers into submission by

sham measures of political freedom.

The Irish Socialist Republican party. by calling attention to evils inherent in that social system in which the British Empire is but the highest political ϵx pression, founds its propaganda upon discontent with social iniquities which will only pass away when the Empire is no more, and thus implants in all its followers an undying, ineradicable hatred of the enemy, which will remain undisturbed, and unwallified by undisturbed and unmollified by conceivable system whatever of political

An Irish Socialist Republic ought therefore, to be the rallying cry of all our countrymen who desire to see the union and triumph of patriotism and

The First and the Eighth of May. 1898, in France.

The Parliamentary elections in France will take place this year on May For the French proletariat and for French Socialism they will be a decisive struggle. The bourgeois parties, who for years have pretended that they were representatives of Republican liberty, have forsaken their role. They have all participated in the laws of repression which have followed the Anarchist outrages, and, with the exception of a few rare individuals, they have entered into the reactionary coalition against Socialism. So that the whole of France will be engaged with a clearness that it has never yet had, in an electoral struggle between the working class and the Socialist party against the capitalist class and the bourgeois re-

By the 1st of May the parties will be in the breach in all the ardor of the fight, so that the celebration of the 1st of May will have quite a special character; it will be the review of the So-cialist forces before the decisive day of battle. And, as all these forces will be afoot and in full order of combat, they be more numerous, more ardent, and more attended by popular sym-

pathies than ever. The defection of the most advanced sections of the bourgeoisie attests to the fact that it has never been so evident as now that Socialism represents the full claims of the man and of the citizen as well as of the proletariat, and that the Socialist party is as much the party of liberty and of the Republic as of the emancipation of the working class and of the Revolution.

Recent events have shown this fact in a striking light. Whilst the bourgeois parties, turning their face against all progress, made a war of religion and race, making no truce except to form alliances against Socialism; whilst an edious clericalism attempted to trade omous ciericalism attempted to trade upon the anti-Semitic movement, trying to resuscitate a neo-Boulangism as Cæsarian, and still more reactionary than its predecessor, the Socialist party did its duty, declaring that it left the making of religious and racial wars-to the bourgeoisie, and itself recognized and practised no war except the war

against capitalism and reaction.

So that it is against the Socialist movement that clericalism, which has become the veritable leader of the bour-geoisic reaction, turns all its efforts; and each sees more and more that the crushing of Socialism would be at this moment a death-blow to the Republic and the precursor of the militarist and and the precursor of the initiarist and Casarian plot which is the object of the clerical bourgeoisie conspiracy, and which, once triumphant, would, as in 1851, rally to its side the whole of the bourgeoisie, and this time lead the so-called Radical and Opportunist Republicans, who are much more the partisans of capitalism than of the Republic.

For all these reactionary conspirators, admirers of the Council of War, and of militarism, imbeelle Chauvinists, and hypocritical patriots insult our internationalism. And it is thus that in our electoral campaign the 1st of May arrives at an appropriate moment, whereon we can, by innumerable meetings, at once electoral and internationalist, affirm by our communist and revolu-tionary convictions the international fraternity and solidarity of the workers and Socialists of all countries.

It is for this idea, and for the victory of the Socialist party which is the in-carnation of it, that on the First, and again on to the Eighth, of May we will

agitate and fight.
EDOURD VAILLANT. London "Justice."

ORDER THROUGH STRUGGLE.

Reason and Necessity For the Conflict Now on in Unionism.

A reader wishes to be informed more fully relative to the methods that are pursued in the Scandinavian countries to preserve federation and yet harmony between the industrial and political labor organizations, and also why such harmony and federation does not exist in this country. "As a laboring man and trade unionist," he says, "I cannot quite understand why we should not struggle forward upon the political as well as the economic field, especially when we must know that those who make the laws are nearly all controlled by the employing class and that they by the employing class, and that they trave the power to annul all our dearly purchased concessions in the twinkling

In Sweden and Denmark trade unionism has grown rapidly during the past ten years. At the national congress in the former country last year it was rethe former country last year it olved to help all weak organizations and to organize the non-union districts under the auspices of the National Fed-eration. The method now in vogue is that any union or branch of a union may belong to the Federation for a period of two years without joining the Social Democratic Labor party, which is composed of trade unions and work-men's political organizations; but after two years it becomes necessary for unions that have joined the Federation to also join the Social Democratic Labor party, and pay a contribution of four cents per member per quarter, or be expelled from the Trades Union Federation. This is done to secure unity of

Harmony exists among the workers of the Scandinavian countries because (1) the toilers understand perfectly that they are wageworkers and are bound to remain such, and this consciousness of itself tends to bind them together in strong bonds of sympathy in the same manner as those at a disadvantage, and on the defensive have always naturally stood shoulder to shoulder and fought for the triumph of their cause; (2) they have learned that their class is oppressed primarily and surreptitiously through political maladministration, and realize that they must secure pos-session of the machinery of state to end capitalistic encroachments and to insure industrial freedom; and because (3) no fakes and frauds, who preach pure and simpledom, who corral the political power of the workers for old-party politicians, who brag and blow and magnity their own importance while misleading their constituents, are allowed to remain in the labor movement of Scandinavia, or for that matter in the trades union ranks in any part of the continent of Europe.

Harmony does not exist in the American labor movement for the reason that our industrial development has been somewhat different from that of Europe, in that a generation or two ago natural opportunities were still open, production was carried on in a crude form, and the road-to wealth was still wide and traversed by marry. Small capitalism predominated—even the mechanic with his "kit" of tools was a sort of capitalist, and thoroughly independent of capitalist and thoroughly independent—and the government and political parties were but a reflex of that captalism, and protected the interests of the majority. Now the conditions are changed, but the common people largely imagine they still have a chance to ride into wealth and power on the backs of their fellows, and so the labor move-ment is but the reflection of the public mind, and it is easy, to understand why our so-called leaders combat political trade unionism.

All our readers know that we hold the same opinion as our correspondent regarding the building up of a labor party, and for that reason we are not sorry that there is a struggle on between the progressists and reactionists on the union field. It simply means that old methods and old leaders, as well as old organizations that do not accept new conditions, will be ground into dust by the mighty wheels of progress.

When the American labor movement is socialistic harmony will prevail. Cleveland, O., "Citizen."

Books that Ought to Be Read.

The following books can be obtained by mailing price and one-tenth of price for postage, to the New York Labor

News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York City. Send for full catalogue.
"The Condition of the Working-Class in England, 1844."—By
Fradrick Engls Class in England, 1844."—By
Fredrick Engels\$1 25
Capital."—By Carl Marx.—An exhaustive dissertation on political economy from the most advanced and scientific standpoint. Co-operative Commonwealth."—

William Dean Howells. Cloth ... 1 Paper Merrie England." — By Robert

Wilshire Paper

"French and German Socialism."

By Prof. Richard T. Ely.....

"Six Centuries of Work and Wages."—By J. E. Hhorold Rogers Quintessence of Socialism."—By Dr. A. Schaeffle Reform or Revolution."—By Daniel De Leon The Evolution of Property."—By

"I's to 1896."—By J. M. H. Frederick "Philosophy of Wage-Slaves.—By T. Bresford "What's to be Done."—By N. G. Tchernychewsky (new edition).
"Modern Socialism."—By Rev.
Charles H. Vail.
"The Coming Social Struggle."—
By William Edlin.

10

25

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Special Congressional Election in New Bedford, Mass.

New Redford, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—A special election being called for representative from the 13th Congressional District of Massachusetts, the members of Section New Bedford, S. L. P., have nominated a candidate for the office.

It is now fifteen weeks that we have found, to our hitter cost, the necessity of doing a little thinking; we have also done our best to get the other proleurians to do the same; furthermore, we propose by means of this elec-We wish to thank most heartily all those who

We wish to thank most heartily all those who have in any way contributed to our funds during the present strike. What has been received has been put to the best use we conceived possible. Still the strike is by no means over, and not being able to furnish funds to carry on the campaign, we appeal to the party through our organs for assistance: a few dollars used in the right direction (astitation) will undoubtedly produce surprising results in this election and give us an idea what we can count on next fall, when we propose to give the old parties one of the hottest kinds of times in New Bedford they ever saw.

The election takes place on the 31 t of May, 1895. For Campaign Committee,

ARTHUR J. HALE, 26 Bullock st.

New Bedford, Mass., May 9.

That May 4th "St. Louis Convention."

To THE PEOPLE.—I have just been where I ought not to be. I have just muddled my brains with maudilin Ideas. I have just sat among the scornful skinners who kissed the proletarian on one cheek and bled him on the other. "Poverty acquaints one with strange bed-fellows." you know. Still my manhood swells to great dimensions when I think of my spurning—both the kisses and the bleeding. But I boil clean over with humiliation when I consider that many of my fellow proletarians accepted these checky gitts.

It will be remembered how, during the coal strike last year, a stack of labor skates and "reform." Bappacks, swarmed to St. Louis last August 27. In such a heterogenous mass that they were unable to find a name for their "convention." It will be also remembered that this mass adjourned to meet a few months later in Chicago. They again adjourned to meet a few months later in Chicago. They again adjourned to meet a few months later in Chicago. They again adjourned to meet I have just been sitting among the "scornful finners."

At the first swarm, in August of last year, a corning Mr. Levick.

I have just been sitting among the "scornful rkinners."

At the first swarm, in August of last year, a certain Mr. Debs had, amid great hicantations, laid the webs that would catch and hold together all the unmixable skinned and skinners. As these webs were woven so much like the enchanting ones we read about, called the "Come into my Parlor, said the Spider to the Fly." the followers of Mr. Debs mamed it "The Social Multiplex of Gene's Webs." But a wicked set of purloiners, calling themselves single-taxers, 'read "muddle-taxers,' has just at this third swarm gulped down the ceth, togenall and whiskers of the third and last instalment of "The Social Multiplex of Gene's Webs." Mr. Debs must have been possessed of some presentment, for at this instalment he made a most profound impression by his absence. He not only left his bluster and duster at home, but he also left himself in the same place.

After the muddle-taxers had licked the pint-

nuster at home, but he also left himself in the same place.

After the muddle-taxers had licked the platters clean of all "reform" pabulum, they and the woe-begone Bebsists formed a sort of Washington pie love feast. All the "reform" vlands of the season were there, but they were in the paunches of the muddle-taxers. The Debsists looked on very much like a hungry tramp gazes-from the street at the Epicurean loaded table of the capitalist. Putting his hands over his stomach and smacking his lips, he wishes he had back that which he so easily let slip from his possession through his form-

hands over his stomach and smacking his lips, he wishes he had back that which he so casily let slip from his possession through his forming an alliance with the capitalist.

"Gobbled up by the single-tax capitalist" that condenses the transactions of this "Convention." Altho, truth to say, there was yothing much to gobble up; fully two-thirds of the Convention came from single-tax organizations; hardly anybody else cared to be "represented" there. The most remarkable thing was, tho, that time and again, these single tax capitalists declared that the Single Tax and Socialism were the same thing.

MORAL: Let the class-connections proleuriat of this and other countries beware of the capitalist chancleon, and this chameleon, when brought face to face with Socialism, will declare that blue is green analytica is blue, and all capitalists are Socialism, beinge Socialism is capitalism.

clatism is capitalism.

St. Louis, Mo., May 5.

Increasing Poll in St. Paul, Minn. To THE PEOPLE,—Our candidate for Mayor at election held May 3rd, received 209 votes; that is all the 3 capitalist dailies here give Many votes were not counted at all. We could not watch counting close enough, we had no independent of the counter of the counter

dges nor clerks. 1895 Mattchet received 200 votes, 1898 Fisher r Mayor 305. More particulars later on together with offi-al count.

St. Paul, Minn., May 7.

Plunder as a Means of Existence.

Plunder as a Means of Existence.

To THE PEOPLE.—The "triumphant" nineteenth century drawing to its close, bids fair
to go out in a blaze of universal war, and
thus despite all its pretentions to the contrary prove its kinship with the ages of
savagery. For war is the natural function of
the savage, it originated in the exigencies of
the primitive struggle for existence. At the
tropies the time of primitive man was wholly
taken up in supplying the necessities of life,
in the doing of which he displayed no higher
intelligence than the brutes with whom he
shared the forest.

Like them he is alternately gorged and
starved, it is during this period of "individual
independence," "every man for himself"—at
the expense of others—that war for plunder
becomes a means of existence.

War as an institution has accompanied the
race through all of its development. In fact
the history of war is commonly considered as
the history of the race. War is often lauded

War as an institution has accompanied the race through all of its development. In fact the history of war is commonly considered as the history of the race. War is often lauded as a great civilizer, but it is a question if mankind would not have derived far greater benefit, and been further advanced in social development, had it been possible to turn toward the arts of peace the efforts expended in war.

Home was not a civilizer but a despoiler.

benefit, and been further advanced in social development, had it been possible to turn toward the arts of peace the efforts expended in war.

Rome was not a civilizer but a despoiler. She had no commerce and but lew arts. She was constantly at war for the express purpose of plunder. Bome fell when for lack of more worlds to conquer she could no longer feed the rapacity of her cohorts. Even in ancient Greece, the land of culture, poetry and art, war was their delight.

Plundering as a means of existence, though greatly modified, is now stronger than ever before. To-day, as in primitive times, war is waged for plunder—the modern name being "extension of markets." Capitalism is plundering at large.

The capitalists of Europe having exploited their own countries to the uttermost, are now engaged in the partition of the rest of the world for further exploitation.

In a recent speech Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, said that the nations of the world might be roughly divided as the living and the dying. A livifig uation being one where capitalism is highly developed, a dying nation one where it has not taken strong root. The Premier pointed out that the living nations would gradually encroach upon the territory of the dying states and because of this conflicts would arise. His remarks no doubt referred to Spain and China. Spain which still lingers in the lap of Medievalism is to have a rude awakening, and if she does not join in the capitalistic ghost dance of the nations annihilation awaits her—at least so far as ber possessions are concerned. The capitalistic barons will teach the dons a thing or two about bloodsucking without being smeared with the gore.

China, the enigma of the ages, is about to be solved by the genius of trade and her arrested development spurred forward by the demon of capitalism—Profit.

Nevertheless the Socialist views all this with complacency. He recognizes that only upon the rains of a world wide capitalism can be erected the International (capitalism can be erected the linternational

will be international, revolutionary Socialism."

Let us see to it that each one of us does his part here and now, cheered by the knowledge that we are alding to bring about that time when war shall be the least honored profession of society, and when the gentlesex shall no longer instill energy into any uplifted arm other than that of the S. L. P. With the inauguration of Socialism war shall cease. That is the time of which it is written; ".. the war drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle flags were furl'd in the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

New Jersey, May 10.

New Jersey, May 10.

Far-Reaching Questions.

To THE PEOPLE.—Mr. John Graham Brook in his report on Compulsory Insurance in Germany to Carroll D. Wright, Labor Commisioner of the United States, Issued as Fourth Special Report, 1835, says on page 250. "One sees almost daily in the German press or magazines such questions as the following opened of disquision: What does it mean that a large proportion of these accidents has such a calculable regularity of succession as if it were a law?"

What does it mean that the tired hours have so much higher average of injuries? It is impossible to argue this out or familiarize the jublic with such questions without leading to a far juster sense of what solidarity and social duty mean. If in the tenth, eleventh or twelfth hour in many of the severer industries the

duty mean. If in the tenth, eleventh or twelfth hour in many of the severer industries the curve of misfortune rises, whose fault is it?

Again, let it be asked, what could be accomplished in any large American city for temperance, against prostitution, for charity reforms, so far as improvements depend aspon a strict and honest enforcement of the laws, if the whole body of the police had some adquate measure of education in the principles of social reform? But differently and indirectly this German legislation tends to educate in the best sense the police. It is throwing upon this German legislation tends to educate in the best sense the police. It is throwing upon them the kind of aduties which cannot be met without much of the most valuable training, and it is at the same time setting a standard for a more intelligent type of police which such legislation will make even more neces-sary.

L. JOSEPH.

A Page from the Union Movement.

Hartford, Conn., May 19.

A Prage from the Union Movement.

To THE PEOPLE.—The following official details of the successful fight our Washington Tailors Union has conducted against the Gompers-Lennon body will surely be found valuable by the S. T. & L. A. organizers and agistors, especially when they run, up against the fakirs:

On February I. 1896, the tailors of this city belonging to the L. U. 188, J. T. U. of A., and L. A. 270 K. of L. formed an independent union under the name of the Journeymen Tailors B. and P. Union. The formation of an independent union became necessary because of the condition into which the trade had failen through the total inability to do anything for our temporary or permanent good while under the control of the K. of L. and J. T. U. of A., on several occasions, when we had attempted to do something for our selves we met with the resistance not only of our bosses but of the National Officers of the K. of L. and J. T. U. of A., who in one instance even went so far as to come to Washington at the request of a boss, against our wishes and over our protest, and give aid to the boss against us. This and other acts of a fisc character, besides the futility of attempting to organize the tailors of this city undereither of the old charters, compelled us to form the independent union, which from the first had a clause in its constitution—which chause still holds good—recognizing the card of any union in any other city and the presentation of any such card as sufficient for membership in this union.

Hardly had we organized when John P. Lennon began fighting us, beginning by informing our bosses that we were seabs and that he would boyout them should they give us employment, besides attempting to terrorize us with the bogy of the The that this not any time to be but alone hit that this not any time.

our bosses that we were seabs and that he would boyout them should they give us employment, besides attempting to terrorize us with the bogy of the "powerful" A. F. of L. We had no fight with that simply wanted to be let alone but that did not suit him. In March, 1875, several members of our union, working in a certain shop, had gotten into bad standing, and having failed to pay up in the required time efforts were being made to fore them, when Organizer C? Es. S. Christopherson, flanked by Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and Andrew Peuresch, of the A. F. of L., appeared and organized our bad standing members as a local of the J. T. U. of A., taking in one other, who was under fine to the J. T. U. of A., and would not be permitted to join our union until such fine was paid. When Christopherson and Gompers organized the local they were told the circumstances of the case and were also informed as to what men they were taking in. That cut no text hey went right ahead. We then invited Christopherson to a special meeting of our union, called at his request, to vote on the question, "shall we join the J. T. U. of A." Christopherson promised to abide by the decision of the union, Mer discussion of the union, the proposition to join the J. T. U. of A. was overwhelmingly defeated. Mr. Christopherson, though did not abide by the decision, but perfected the organization of his local.

That local has now gone out of existence.

opherson, the perfected the organism of existence, sion, but perfected the organism of the local.

That local has now gone out of existence, and most of its members have voluntarily joined this body, so that once more the tailors of this city have what they have struggled for against great odds—namely, a united organisation.

this city have what they have struggled for against great odds-namely, a united organization.

This union is but two years old, its duca are but 25 cepts a month. Yet in two years we have been able to get tegether a treasury of between \$500 and \$230, all of which we control ourselves. We pay no per capita tax of a cepts a month, to say nothing of levies, to be used in paying the "salaries" of useless officials who draw full pay busy or slack season, smoke fine "Havanas," drink the best "Old Crow," ride in Pullman cars, stay at "bang up" hotels, and generally make the tailors of the country ridiculous; neither are we counted as so many voting cattle, to be voted on election day in the interest of the capitalist class by our "leaders," nor do we make spread-eagle talks about "No polities in the Union," and then have our "leaders," while being paid to do our work, stumping in the interest of capitalist parties. We, of this union, recognize the fact that we and the other tailors of this country are wage, slaves under the capitalist system, and that if we would be free we must abolish this system which creates the "boss" on one hand and the worker on the other; that to do this we must necessarily discuss politics; not democratir, republican, or populist politics, which are the politics of workingmer.

We recognize the further fact that union there must be, to get for ourselves, while approach to the fact that which are the politics of workingmer.

We recognize the further fact that union there must be, to get for ourselves, while we also recognize the fact that while our bosses, as members of the capitalist class have behind them the capitalist system backed up y all the powers of Government, wages must and our wages and also strive to raise them. But we also recognize the fact that while our bosses, as members of the capitalist class have behind them the capitalist system backed up y all the powers of Government, wages must and our wages and better our, conditions, we also strive to a dawy with the system backed up

Washington, D. C., May 5.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents. [No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

F. Sr. Philadelphia.—The stenographic report of Comrade ..e Leon's address of April 16, in your city, on "Trades Unions and Politics" will have to be delayed publication owing to many other matters ahead of it.

A. M. S., Chicago. Unfortunately contribu-tors cannot as yet be compensated.

tors cannot as yet be compensated.

F. F. S., Cohoes, N. Y.—You have photographed yourself so well that, aitho's knowing no more of you than your letter indicates, it is safe to say that in case the nation were to be in danger, wou would be among the first to show a clean pair of heels—never stopping to run until you were personally wholly out of narm's way. Of such stuff is the patriotism of the capitalist, or "property-holder," such as you say you are. It ever was the working class that had to defend the country. Whether the foe that attacked it is a foreign foe, or whether it is the inclemency of nature—the workers, and not the capitalists, are the nation's veterans. You are either a ranter, or you feel yourself hit by the truths holdly uttered in these columns.

E. B. Mitwaukee, Wis.—Right you are, Just

E. B., Milwaukee, Wis.—Right you are. Just wait and you will see. This war will play have with the Debs Democracy. Even now its bulk consists only of Anarchist Jews, who have no vote, and the Dutchiest of Dutch impossibles, long ago and all along, ejected as offai by the S. L. P. This war will blow off its cther elements into two directions: one set will be carried off its feet by the war craze; the other, like Boomer, of Girard, Kans., will yoff the handle in wild rantings, and then scoot across lots.

James Haining, N. Y.—How it was exactly? It was this way: At the Military Hail meeting, last March 25, whither you "challenged" the officers of the S. T. & L. A. organization of Shoeworkers to debate the merits of their organization with your Mr. Tobin as the representative of the Gompers' organization, your Mr. Tobin declared he "was not prepared." Thereupon the cigarmaker labor fakir Brown, who acted with others of his like as body-guard to your Mr. Tobin said: "I am ready to take the place of Mr. Tobin and debate the cigarmakers' organization." And then he was answered by the District Master Workman of D. A. 43, S. T. & L. A. as follows: "I have come here to debate the shoe-

trade organization and not the cigarmakers' organization before shoemakers; moreover, I don't propose to debate with every Tom, Diek and Harry, Mr. Tobin, as President of the A. F. of L. shoemakers' organization, has a certain standing and character, neither of which I can find in Mr. Brown." These remarks were addressed to you as chairman, and you should know what happened; they were received with cheers by the shoemakers present, who should to Brown. "Sit down!" and he did, very lamblike.

We are informed that later in the evening he tried to make out that our organization ic misited of seabs, but, as usual in such cases.

We are informed that later in the evening the tried to make out that our organization consisted of seabs, but, as usual in such cases, the tables were promptly turned upon him and the lie was nailed on his head by ocular evidence that showed the skabs were on your side of the house, whereupon, we are trust worthily inforhed, he collarsed—and you along with him. Do you want any more information.

"Stalwart," Worvester, Mass,-The ellipping "Stalwart." Worcester, Mass.—The clippings from your city on Mr. thar, who recently left the Worcester Section, S. L. P., on the allegation of "tyranny" and "personal dislikes," set the question right. His now expressing himself opposed to the views of the apeak-ors at your May Play celebration as "too radical" shows what the matter is with him. He, os intimate ... friend of Carey's as to have a son called after such a bay of moral turpicules as Carey Is, who speaks of the conficted swindler Gordon as a "good man," was bound put himself sooner of later upon the "broad" lines of these two "broadnesses." His present declarations prove that Section Worcester is rid of an N. G., for which it is to be constituted.

is rid of an N. G., for which it is to be congratulated.

Iteader, Alhany, N. Y.—There is no work, that we know of, that treats especially on the question of patriotism with the historic points raised in last week's issue's article ["Delustained in last week's issue's article of England, his historie Sue's "Mysteries of the People," you will find a crowd of further historie data of all sorts that go to prove that the ruling tyrant class in nations has always cought to deny the sense of patriotism to the cripressed in rebellion against it. And also, that the rejuvenating ideas, that have set this world progressward, have always gone through a period when they were stigmatized as "unpatriotic" upon the identical lines pursued by the New York "Sun" in the article quoted from it.

from it.

L. J. J. New York.—Tut, tut tut. The ulmon wrecker is he, who, like you, a seks to keep the union upon the pure-and-simple lines where it must suffer shipwreck. Unionism is the last thing you and yours stand for. A unionism that accrues to some in the organization and that leaves out in the cold large numbers of others, who helped to make the organization is not unionism, it is secundrelism,—all the more scoundrelish because it seeks to mask itself behind the mask of unionism. Upon this point you may read with profit the article "I. T. U." on the first page of this issue.

"Joe." Philadelphia.—No, indeed: The 'S. L. P." who writes in these columns, and the "S. L. P." who performs in the columns of the Chicago, III. "Social Democrat" are horses of very different colors. You can surely fell the difference between the production of a of very different colors. You can surely fell the difference between the production of a virile mind and body and that of a polliwig. The 'S. L. P' of the 'Social Lemocrat' is shaply trying to deck himself out in the borrowed feather of THE PEOPLE'S 'S. L. P. It is an additional instance of intellectual weakness when a weaking imagines he can make people believe he is a Hercules by calling himself so. That 'Social Democrat's contributor who signs himself 'S. L. P. simply re-illustrates the fable of the ass that put on a lion's skin, but whose bray betrayed him.

A. C. L. Nashville, Tenn You might

him.

A. C. J., Nashville, Tenn.—You might as well understand this first, as last: THE PEOPLE has cost the stalwart Socialists of the land too much sacrifice to allow its columns to be used for poisoning people's minds against itaelf, or contusing them on economic and social questions. It refuses to afford the enemy standing room on its own back. Your matter was thrown into the waste-basket; by this time it is on its way to the garbage barrel on the street together with other and kindred garbage.

A. W. W. Nore York, Look out for the

A. W. W., New York.—Look out for the "Social'st." especially if he affects "culture and refinment." who turns up his asse to the "petty, dirfy trades union question." At best you have before you an unkeeled, un-center-boarded and unballasted ship that is liable to drift whither you know not; and may, when you least espect it, capeize. The trades union you least espect it, capeize. The trades union the trade of the drift class-struggle throbs continuously; the daily class-struggle throbs continuously; the fastidious, and therefore unit, man for a place in the Social movement.

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publica tions.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. 16 cents per year.

The New Charter, 25 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. 50 cents per year.

The Rochester Socialist (Monthly), 25 cents per year.

The Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago, 160 cents per year.

GERMAN. Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N.

Vorwarts, 184 William street, New York, N.
Y. \$1.50 per year.
Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. \$2 per year.

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City. \$1 per year.

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year. JEWISH.

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Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN, 184 William street, New York, N. Y

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,

To Jewish Sections and Branches.

Wilshire's leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at \$1.25 per 1,000 or \$1.50, if sent by mail or express. Address all orders to

LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, New York.

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THE PEOPLE and Socialist literature can always be had at Comrade C. O. Bruckner's store, 84 West Canton

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A genteel, sober, trustworthy, industrious young man with good references, (Hungarlan born, but speaks and writes well English also) in factory, warehouse, business or private house, or ries, so long it be not restaurant work and were he can be free at 6 evenings. Those willing to employ him will find his address at this office.

J. PETERS.

THE DEBATE.

(Continued.)

NEW YORK CITY, April 24, 1898.

Debate of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (A. F. of L.) versus the Gen-eral Council of Shoe Workers (S. T. & L. A), at Teutonia Hall, 16th street and ard avenue, New York City, April 24, 1894.

Participants:
John F. Tobin, and
Frank A. Sieverman,
representing the Boot and Shoe Work-William L. Brower, and

Daniel De Leon, representing the General Council of Shoe Workers. The meeting was called to order by

Miss Katle Pryor, Secretary of the Gen-eral Council of Shoeworkers. TOBIN: Mr. Chairman, Fellow Craftsmen-We are here this afternoon to dis-

ers, and that of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Now, the president of the General Council has just told you about something which happened in Lynn, which did not happen in Lynn at the time he said it did. He tells you that the factory of Faunce and Spinney was placed on strike, and that we put men in that factory against the strikers in that factory. I want to tell you that in that factory. I want to tell you that the Faunce & Spinney strike was organized previous to April, 1895, when our organization was started. It has never been a union shop from that day, except a short time ago, when the lasters were organized in that factory. That disposes of that cock and bull story.

The president of the Council tells you that we have refused to recognize the cards of his organization. I want to ask you if you see any evidence in his remarks here that we should do so? Has he not told you that they absoluteits he not told you that they absolutely refused to take any part in the organization that would bring together the shoeworkers of the entire country, working in a common cause? There is no evidence that he has done anything of the kind, and now he complains very bitterly because we refused to recognize the cards of his organization. It seems to me that if we are not to be recog-nized in one instance, why are we to be recognized in another? If it is good policy to refuse to recognize our or-ganization on the start, it is good policy for us to ignore his organization all the

way through.

He has told you of the organizations

Workers attached to the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, and the deplorable condition which exists in Haverhill and in Lynn, and assumes that that condition is be-cause they have been attached to the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. I want to tell you that in Haverhill the organizations have had their struggles, their battles, and have gone down and come up again, and they are up to-day and smiling in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Pnion. Now I want to tell you that you will find in the official organ of the list Labor party a reference to the of Lynn and its class-consciousness the fact that the city of Lynn is working in entire harmony with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Now I want to say right here that no man who is at all class-conscious would

say it is not a very foolish thing for a labor organization to fight the introlabor organization to fight the intro-duction of labor saving machines. Is not that so? And yet these men in the city of Lynn are sufficiently "class-conscious" to-day to go ahead and fight the introduction of reaching the introduction of machinery. say the lasting machines must not be introduced in the city of Lynn; we must not have any of these lasting machines in there—while in the Official Souvenir Book of the General Council of Shoe Workers we find this very machine advertised here. This is the kind of argument we hear: It is proper for US to introduce this machine in New York. and it is improper for the same kind of people to introduce it in Lynn. That is logic! We will also find here another argument, an argument why shoeworkers in New York get such low wages. You know it is worth just as much for a main box toe as a can box wages. You know it is worth just as much for a plain box toe as a cap box toe; and still we find in the official or-gan of the General Council of Shoe workers this kind of an advertisement "Lasters plastic box toes capped and lasted as speedily as ordinary plain toe shoes, and you should use this plastic box toe in order to enable you to last twice as many." An argument for the boss to cut down your wages, because your General Council of Shoe Workers your General Council of Shoe Workers says it is proper that you shoeworkers should work on these machines. Now

Shoe Workers.
The merits of the two organizations: Now we find that this Council, which was such a good organization, was at-tached to the Knights of Labor in 1895. after the organization of our Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; and 'we find in this Souvenir Book many interesting things, and among them is this. In the preface we find this: "We have in our union a machine which is powerful, and more so than any the manufacturer may introduce to cut down our wages; that machine means the Knights of Labor this machine is the branch which embraces the various shoe organizations in this vicinity and in other parts of the United States. Under this policy, under the glorious banner of the Knights of Labor, we have it in our power to compel the capitalists to turn to us." Here he tells you in 1895, in the this machine is the branch which em-

hat is a nice thing to come from the

Souvenir Book of the General Council

ower to compet the capitalists to turn to us." Here he tells you in 1895, in the Official Souvenir, that he can bring them to terms. How very logical he is!

And now he says further on: "To ultimately enjoy that capital ourselves, and so confer the benefits to be derived. from its use to the use of the whole of humanity, instead of allowing the fruits of our brain going to satiate the whims of useless plutocracy. Let us be so fired by ambition to improve our con-dition that our strength may be doubled in members, which will prove of the utmost benefit to ourselves. The rem-edy of our ills is so simple that it is unfortunately neglected, but starvation wages are to prevail there must be no time lost by us to profit from the warning given us in the past few years." Now that all goes to show that the men who penned that are thoroughly "class-conscious."! It seems to me that any organization which would allow any declaration of that kind to

go forth is distinctly unworthy.

Now we find many things here that

go to show that our organization is not an organization that is going into dis-We have many evi ruption at once. We have many cvidences to show that our organization is on the steady and upward progress. We started in April, 1895, by completing an organization, in which we invited the New York shoemakers to participate, and we hoped, because of their knowledge of the labor movement, that they would come into that convention and give us the benefit of their advice; but oh no, they knew all about the but, oh no, they knew all about the labor movement in New York, but still in the face of those declarations we see they do not know all about the labor movement. We organized in 1895, and we have made the organization as progressive as we possibly could under the circumstances; but we realized that we could not turn this world upside down. and scrape it on the other side, and turn it back again in a year or two; we knew it must be steady progress, and we have made our work along this line, and at our last convention we adopted a reso-lution recognizing that we are a class-conscious organization, and I will give you the resolution showing that we are: "Sec. 3. For government ownership of industry, which would promote the fairest competition, giving the worker a voice and a vote on prices and con-ditions." That seems to me to be a declaration of men who are class-con-scious that is certainly evidence that we have made some progress; and I want to see the evidence of the progress you have made in New York City during all these three years.

all these three years.

I want to call your attention to the fact that we came here in 1895 by invitation, and we refused to organize you at that time. The president of your General Council of Shoe Workers said we have not a chance to organize, and we refrained from coming into New Neels and we allowed them to drift. York, and we allowed them to drift along in New York, and we find that their organization is much smaller than their organization is much smaller than we had had at that time. We have not been able to accomplish very much thus far, but we have hopes for the future, and we believe we can accomplish something; at least, we will not be charged with not attempting to do something. It is an evident fact that the condition of the shoeworkers in New York City is a conclusive proof that nothing has been done for them that nothing has been done for them for years. We come to New York City, and we are accused of organizing scabs. of organizing men who betrayed their fellow-workers ten years ago. When I was down at Military Hall. Comrade Do Leon asked me, "Why do you come and organize scabs?" I said, "I am not or-ganizing scabs. How far back do you want me to go?" He said, "Comrade Brower, how long since the Latteman strike took place?" "In 1894," Comrade Brower said. If Comrade Brower had said that the strike took place nine years ago, then I would have to wait ten years before I dared to organize the shoeworkers in New York City! Men who are class-conscious very easily forgive men who go back on their or-ganization, men who are the victims of the conditions they are living under, although it makes men do things which they ought not to do; but I want to ask you at the same time what excuse can this same organization give for coming up to the city of Buffalo and organizing an opposition union in Buffalo? That is the question I would like to have an the question I would like to have an-swered. That is where the gauntlet was thrown down. Then we came here in November and organized, and we said to the New York shoemakers, "We are to organize you if you want organiza-tion; we are not here to destroy your movement; we leave you absolutely free to choose between one organization and the other;" and to the extent of a con-siderable number, 150 at least, at the first meeting, they said, "We want to organize with you," and we gave these men an opportunity to address them why they should or should not organize. The men who came to that meeting would not affiliate with the existing organization in New York City, and we would not leave these men unorganized year after year and be a menace year after year to the organization that al-ready existed here. We organized in Brooklyn and here. Our organizations have grown both here and there and throughout the entire country.

Now I am not one of those that believe the thing that we want to strive for I believe the more class-conscious and effective we make the organization the more effective it will be. But I said here in our March report, and I will show you that we have organized since the first of December more class-conscious shoeworkers than you have in your entire General Council York and vicinity. Here is a list of the organizations which we have formed since the first of December: New York City; Haverhill, Spencer, Mass.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Spencer, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; North Adams, Mass.; Nassau, N. H.; Poughkeepsic, N. Y.; Milwäukee, etc., making a membership increase in our organizing during those three months of 1,210 members. Those are new organizations, to say nothing of the old organizations that we had. Now it is fair to presume that such an or-ganization is not on the down grade at all. Now these figures I have given you is opposed by 56 withdrawals, leaving the total increase in new unions 1,154.

Now, in addition to that and what I have said to you, you have the state-ment of the president of the General Council that you have got such a kind of an organization here. How do you know you have got it? You have not a single scrap of paper which gives you any evidence of the members of the organization and its financial resources On the other hand, we give you every month a monthly report, giving you a statistical account of the membership of cach and every local union, where it is located, the financial receipts of the organization and the expenditures of the ganization and the expenditures of the organization. All this information we give to you, and we give it to you freely: while even in your report of the convention which you held you did not get a single figure of what money you

gave and what you got for it.

I want to ask you if your President is a class-conscious man, is a man who can carry a red card of the Socialist Labor carry a reu card of the Socialist Labor party in his pocket, as I carry myself, is a class-conscious worker, a fit man to lead you, who will go out and get up a souvenir book. The last resort of a broken-down labor skate is a souvenir book, every time. You will see him immediately proceed to issue a souvenir mediately proceed to issue a souvenir book. What is it for? To go around and bleed the merchants; it is a blackmailing scheme, which our organization has condemned. It has said that no officer, no member, of our organization Even the much decried Federation of Labor, which you here condemned so much has at two conventions said: "We

condemn the issue of souvenir books."

I have here a full file of our reports from the time we were organized in 1895, embracing 36 monthly reports, and I have here the reports of our conven-tions, to exchange with the General Council, for any reports at all during that time. We have volunteered, we have offered the information, we have offered to furnish this information to the Council of Shoe Workers in ex-change for their reports. We will ex-change them right now for any report

they can give us.
Now, I do not hinge my remarks upon the fact that the President of the eral Council published one of these things; here is another one issued in 1897, and here is another and another, with buncombe in them enough to convince anybody that a man who issues a thing of that kind is not class-conscious. Why, here his address to his convention is made up every year of nothing but strictures upon our organization. He publishes it in his souvenir book, and he tells us that "Comrade Tobin is an honest man, is a class-conscious Socialist." but he says: "You cannot successfully go through the process of pouring new wine into old bottles." What does that mean? It means that you cannot make the members of our organization class-conscious because they are old bottles, old soaks, that you cannot do anything with! Here is another one here for District 49; and then there is another one here issued by the N District Assembly 49, and various others, Now, I want to ask you if the process of pouring new wine into THAT bottle is a successful one? I doubt very much the quality of wine that has gone into THAT bottle during that time.

Now what has our organization done tories; we have had many victories and many defeats, but not withstanding our defeats we recognized why we were de-feated, and knowing the reason of our defeats, we do the best we can to meet defeats in the most philosophical

manner I anticipated he would tell you that Brocton, under the management of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, had gone down hill, and they were disrupted because we did not know how to lead them. I want to tell you that the situation there is coming our way very rapidly; and I want to tell you in refer-ence to Lynn, that under the leadership of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Lynn is not disrupted to-day, but in face of the fact that their course has been in direct violation of the wishes of been in direct violation of the wishes of this organization (and that is one reason why they are in the situation they are to-day), what are we trying to do for them? The same thing we passed two years ago, fighting along the same lines that we organized for them, and they are trying to build their organization up again on that line. If they had taken our advice at that time, their organiza-tion of lasters would not be to-day practically wiped out of existence.

Now, here is something I want to give you as an illustration of how things are going in Brocton. You know we have had considerable trouble down there. In the organizations in Brocton we had proposed to our organization in- 1895 three organizations that were independert of any organization, namely, the organizations of sole fasteners and edge makers, and afterwards these organizations became attached to our organization, and then (we are supposed to live up to the rules of our organization that no local union should order a strike in any factory without the consent of the Council or the consent of the Executive Board), and notwithstanding this provision, they did order a strike in the T. D. Barry factory. They asked us to in-terfere, and we did interfere to this extent. We said to Mr. Barry, you rein-state those men or we will have trouble; and inside of two days we had everyand inside of two days we had everything settled nicely. And we said to the sole fasteners and edge makers, you take your grievances and bring them where they should go, and if your grievance is a just one, we will assist you to maintain your grievance. What was their grievance? They were getting \$21 a week, and they wanted to our council we ordered that the to our council we ordered that the strike be sanctioned, and when this proposition was made known to the manufacturer, he did not want to settle, and he made a proposition to arbitrate, which was submitted to our Council, and the delegates voted in favor of submitting the question to the State Board of Arbitration. The eventual result was a defeat in that particular case, and a defeat in that particular case, and then they decided to order a strike in the various cities in order to establish that price, which they did. But the independent unions which went out in face of the fact that we had had lasters on strike back some time, which would make it impossible for them to go in— and we did succeed in winning, but not so with the sole fasteners, with the edge makers and with the fasteners; they were hopelessly defeated. The sit-

nation is changed. We find here a circular, as follows: We find here a circular, as follows:
"Dear Sir and Brother:—The organization will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening, April 6th, to take action on the following propositions: First—To see if the union will vote to apply for a charter, 117, in the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. Second—To see if the union will vote to open a new roll book. Third—To elect a full board of officers. Third—To elect a full board of officers. President Tobin, of the Boot and Shoe Workers, will be present and address the meeting. Trusting that you will attend, I remain, Secretary."

That is a genuine document. I went to Brocton on that occasion. I had the very supreme satisfaction of getting them to apply for a reissue of their charter, and they propose to run their organization in conformity with the

organization in conformity with the general policy which I have outlined. That was following the fact that the finishers had also voted to come back finishers had also voted to come back into our organization; and the edge makers are also thinking of coming back into line. That goes to prove that our policy has not been one that disrupts. They have recognized the accuracy of our policy in Lynn, Brockton and Häverhill. We have made a success of our organization. We have had our defeats, and we have had our vicour defeats, and we have had our vic-tories. Our organization does dwindle in numbers sometimes, but we come up smiling again. We have prospects which are certainly very encouraging. Now, I wish in conclusion to say that I came here in 1955 as a delegate to the

Now, I wish in conclusion to say that I came here in 1895 as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor, and I was invited to speak at the Cooper Union meeting. I went there, and to my

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to May 4th. (898

\$4,575.

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

surprise I found that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was launched, and I was buncoed into addressing that meeting, not knowing what I was going there for, and that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was launched, and presumably had my endorsement. I tell you now that I had no sympathy with the methods of that organization, and have no sympathy with them to-day The organization of the wage-earning class can go on in the Trades Union movement. We have shown to the capitalists that we are divided, that we are not a unit in the interest of ourselves: and, as a consequence, we have got to defend ourselves as Socialists; we have got to defend ourselves against false tactics of a so-called Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which has the efficial endorsement of the Socialist Labor party, which endorsement was obtained under false-pretences, as I in-tend to prove to you this afternoon.

The Chairman informs me that I have just one minute to close. Now I want to tell you it anybody can point to any action of ours to our discredit, I want them here and new to state it. We are here asking that you come into our organization, in the hope that we may do something for you, but of course recognizing that we have many things to contend with: still, we want to help you if we can, and we want to get your assistance, those of you who are class-conscious, and those of you who are not. I want to tell you that our movement is a union one, but I want to tell you also at the same time that it is absolutely impossible to solve the labor problem short of a combined political and conomic movement. It is not the Socialist satisfied. I thank you for your attention, and I hope we will be able to prove our case to you this afternoon. (Applause).

OFFICIAL.

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

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

National Executive Committee.

Session of May 10, with omrade Teche in the chair. The Financial report for the week ending May 7, showed receipts \$80,90; expenditures, \$54.17; balance, \$25.75. The Committee on Charter presented the design of Walter Crane and recommended its adoption. It was so ordered. Upon recommendation or the committee, after hearing various estimates, it was decided to print the charter on extra fine paper in two colors, with a view of giving to Sections something of lasting value and charge 50 cents to cover cost. Section Kansas City, Mo., submitted a set of by-laws for approval. The secretary was instructed to point out to the section certain passages as inadvisable, Report was received from Comrade Keinard about work in Ohio. Anton Holzer, Huntington, Ark., was admitted as a member at large. The Board of Appeals reported on the case of Section Evergreen, staling that the section ignored the communications of the Board and recommending the revocation of the Section Charter. The secretary was instructed to first communicate with the section and ascertain the reasons for such breach of discipline. The Board ahor reported their decision in the case of Branch Northfield vs. Section Greater New York. The decision sustains the action of the Section. It was reported that the National Convention of the S. T. & L. A. is to be held on July 4th, at Buffalo. N. Y.

A charter was granted to a new section at Chelsea. Maes. National Executive Committee.

he held on A charter was granou.
A charter was granou.
Chelsea, Mass.
A. S. BROWN.
Rec. Sec'y pro tem.

Connectient.

NEW HAVEN, May 6.—The Flemish Branch, of Section New Haven, gave an entertainment on Saturday, April 20th, for the benefit of the Belgium election which is to take plaction the 201 of May. The proceeds nexted thus far \$110. There are a number of tickets that have not yet been settled. One hundred dollars were sent to Belgium on Monday, May 2nd. The rest will follow in short order.

C. O. RUEKSER, organizer.

Illinois.

At the State Convention the following ticket

At the State Convention the following createwas set up:
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Frank Gayer, of Collinsville.
For State Treasurer—Fr. Lictsin, of Peeria, For Trustees of State University—Helle Sale, of Chicago: Auna Dietzgen, of Chicago; G. Renner, of Jacksonville.
Chicago was chosen the seat of the State Committee.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts.

LYNN, May 8.—The committee on reception of delegates to the State Convention of the S. L. P. to be held in this city May 28th—20th has engaged Knights of Labor Hall. No. 9 Exchange Street, for the Convention, and the lianquet Hall of the Basters for a reception to be given the delegates on the evening of May 28th. The reception committee will be distinguishable by a red ribbon and the Party Button worn in the left lapel of the coat. The committee will be at car stations to take charge of delegates. Those arriving by electric or steam cars will leave cars at Central Station. All delegates who are in the habit of addressing open air meetings will please notify the committee as soon as elected; it is intended to have as many out door meetings as possible at the same time.

Address; JOHN H. CLOHECY.

See y of Reception Committee.

19 East Highland St., Lynn, Mass., MALDEN, May 4.—I am instructed by Mal-

19 East Highland St., Lynn, Mass.,
MALDEN, May 4.—I am instructed by Malden Section to send the following to THE
PEOPLE for publication:
"Resolved, that we the members of Malden Section, S. L. P., in regular business
meeting assembled, this 3rd day of May, 1888,
unaulmously favor that the State Central Committee of Massachusetts be composed of delegates from the following Sections: Boston,
Lynn, Somerville, Everett, Stoneham, Malden,
and all other Sections within a radius of ten
(19) miles of Boston, Comrade Charles Chaus,
our delegate to the State Convention, to be
held at Lynn May 28th is instructed to bring
this resolution before the Convention, to
G. F. LOMBARD, Sec'y,
BOSTON,—During the remainder of the sea-

BOSTON.—During the remainder of the sea-ton the Karl Marx Class will meet every Fri-day, night at 5:1 Columbus avenue. All com-rades and friends are welcome.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY, Director.

New York.

NEW YORK CITY. An English-speaking branch, to be known as Branch No. 2 of the Fourteenth Assembly District, was organized Tuesday, May 2d. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Harry Lightburn, Financial Secretary; A. Orange, Record-

ing Secretary: Dow Hossman, Treasurer, and Leon Pilout, Delegate to the General Committee. The meetings will be held at Odd Fellows Hall, 69 St. Marks place, on every 2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month, Comrades and sympathiers residing in the 14th A. D. are invited to join. There are now three active working organizations in the 14th district, divided as follows: English branen, German branch and an Educational Club, with a combined membership of about one hundred, in the very near future we will have a club house of our own. For that purpose we have now on hand quite a sum of younge, A massmerting and entertainment will be held on Sawirday evening, May 14th, 16 Odd Fellows Hall, the proceeds of which are to go towards establishing a permanent bradquarters.

The Socialist Band of Greater New York will have a prize bowling and reception at Moser's Manhattan Hall, 19 Manhattan street inear Columbus avenue and 15th street), on May 21. Tickets, 15 cents. Family, 29.

To the Assembly Districts, Wards and Branches of Section Greater New York

Branches of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.
Comrades. You are hereby called upon to make nominations for one member of the National Executive Committee in place of S. Vandersorten resigned. These nominations must be sent to the undersigned no later than Saturday, May 25th.

L. ABELSON, Organizer, 64 East ith silvet, New York City.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, May 11.—The Ohio Convention S. L. P., is to be held in this city at Trades and Labor Alliance Hall, 10. West Broad street, on May 20th. Section Columbus elected as delegates W. M. Berddert, Edward Scheffer and Oscar Frier. I. Hancet, Louis Nick and C. A. Sexten were appointed a reception com-mittee. Headquarters will be at Hotel Corrodi.

PARLIAMENT OF LABOR.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A. G. Mielenhause was chairman at the last meeting.

Charters were granted to the Bronze and Statuary Molders, and to the Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 5, of Buffalo, N. Y. Decided, relative to the Prog. Musical Union of Brooklyn, that as a resolution of the G. E. B. prohibited a D. A. from admitting more than one musical union from affiliation, and D. A. No. 2 being the only D. A. without a musical union, that the said Prog. Musical Union be notified to join D. A. No. 2 for charter would be forfetted, as all L. As are compelled to join a D. A. if such is in existence in their locality.

T. E. Losec, Dallas, Tenas, wrote for organizing material. Granted.

Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, notified that body that the request of D. A. 45 or organizing intertal. Granted.

Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, notified that body that the request of D. A. 45 or organize the Furthers and the Celluiold and Plush Box Makers Union was denied, because of a protest entered by the Furthers Union, and because the Organization Committee of the C. L. F. had charge of the other. Filed.

D. A. No. H. Chicago, H., through Sectiary Peter Dianum, wrote that they degree the S. T. & L. A. label for the newly organized Holerow Elakers' Alliance. Granted.

Prog. Shoe Workers' Alliances. Granted of the S. T. & L. A. label for the newly organized Holerow Elakers' Alliance of Buffalo, N. Y., desired use of label to be stumped on shoes made by the co-operative factory. Granted if the S. T. & L. A. label is used. They are fast picking up trade and the business will somet a neat profit.

H. Welmpe, Boston, Mass., remitted a report, as to the valuatempts made by the assignment of the Boston, Massers alliance faste, and hoped that the International Bakers would awake now, after the Leften of Weissmann and his crew had been unmasked and Join the only sincre and representative bakers as represented in the S. T. & L. A.

G. W. Wempie, Gloversville, N. Y., wrote that the boys were getting together a

on this day, May 1, and was **monopieed as follows:

Buffale, N. Y.-51, July 4-51,

Philadelphia, Pa.—58. September 18-25,

The decision, therefore, was that the Convention of the S. T. & L. A., for 1885, will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., commening on July 1, As soon as D. A. No. 5, of Buffalo, remits notice of Convention Halt, the ordentals will be forwarded to all affiliated bodies entirted under the constitution to be represented by delegates. All D. A's and L. A's are urgen to make an effort to be well represented.

The next meeting will be on May 15, 8 P. M., 51 East Fourth street.

At the last sersion of the United Hebrew Trades! D. A. 2 S. T. & L. A., held May 9, at the headquarters, 75 Ludlow street, the young and prominent agitater, Comrade Wil-liam Edim, was elected delegate to the Con-vention of the S. T. & L. A., which will be held at Buffalo July 1th, 1889.

Socialist Literature.

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

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

4.—"Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.

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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.

Organizations should not less such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings

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

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A. D. A. No. 1). Meeta t 2:30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 6th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Commissional cations are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 6th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International
Union No. 90. Office and Employment
Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 234 East Tist street, every Saturday at 2
p. m.—District II (German), at 313 Forsyth St.
meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III,
meets at 1837 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p.
m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street,
meets at surplay at 8 p. m.—The Board of Super-Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Super-meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue visors me at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: Peter Staple.

German Waiters' Union of New York Office: 385 Howery, 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.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 19 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres. Fred. Woll. corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krings, Business agent. 24

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the mouth at 8% o'clock at 231-233 E. 33d Street.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 16.20 o'clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 138 -160 S. Ave., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 19th 8t. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

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

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