

VENIUNS

Class-Conscious Tickets and Atterances in Obio, California and Connecticut.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O .-- On the 30th of last month the Socialist Labor party held its State Convention in this city and put up the following ticket:

For Secretary of State: JOHN F. FLYNN, of Canton.

For Justice of Supreme Court: DANIEL W. WALLACE, of Hollister.

or Clerk of Supreme Court: FREDERICK PANDORF, of Cincinnati.

or Dairy Food Commissioner ELMER E. APPLEGARTH, of Maynard.

For Board of Public Works: THOMAS F. SMITH, of Zoar Station.

THE WAR.

The matter of the war came up for consideration. The following declaration was adopted as the attitude of the party on the existing clash of arms:

"While condemning the inhuman treatment of the Cubans by the Spanish ruling class and its butcher Weyler, and desiring most earnestly the real freedom of Cuba, economic as the real freedom of Cuba, economic as well as political, we point to the structies of the capitalist class of America and its butchers, like Martin, who at Hasiston tore the Stars and Stripes out of the hands of unarmed, innocent workers, trampled it in the dust, murdered the workers in cold blood, and escaped unpunished at the hands of capitalist officials. "We hold, therefore, that there can

We hold, therefore, that there can he to real freedom, whether in the United States, Cuba or elsewhere, until the working class wreats the powers of government from the capitalist class and administers them in the interests of the whole people."

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3 .- The State, Convention of the S. L. P. of this State met in this city on the 29th of last month and nominated the below complete State ticket:

For Governor: JOB HARRIMAN, of Los Angeles.

For Lieutenant-Governor: JAMES ANDREW, of Berkley.

Besides Emil Liess, of San Francisco, Besides Emil Liess, of San Francisco, for Secretary of State; Jane A. Roul-ston, of San Francisco for Public In-structor; John Robertson, of Cotati, for Comptroller; George Smith, of Oak-land, for Surveyor General; Le Mark D. Biddle, of Los Angeles, for Clerk of Supreme Court; A. F. Strath-Hamilton, of San Francisco, for Attorney General; A. Conti, of San Francisco, for Superin-tendent of State Printing, and E. M. Dewey, of Tulare, for State Treasurer. The following timely declarations were adopted:

ON THE WAR.

were adopted:

standard that the conscripts be drawn from the ranks of the property-owners, the percentage of men to be drawn from each class of property owners, graded according to the wealth possessed by the individual of the class, shall be in proportion to the total percentage of the national wealth possessed by that class.

We further demand that no man con-scripted shall be allowed to purchase a substitute to take his place in the ranks of the army.

ON BELLAMY'S DEATH.

Whereas, In the death of Edward Bellamy the cause of human progress has suffered the loss of a great and good

has suffered the loss of a great and good friend; and Whereas, The Socialists of the State of California, represented by the So-cialist Labor party, desire to testify to the respect and honor with which we regard the memory of this philanthro-vict and author.

pist and author; Resolved, That we tender to his widow and children our sincere sympathy, and assure them that the high ideals and glorious aspirations which he has implanted in the minds of op-pressed and down-trodden millions, will ever remain an enduring and living monument to his loving heart and his noble life noble life.

ON GENERAL AND LOCAL ISSUES. While the means of producing and distributing wealth are in the posses-sion of private capitalists, the con-dition of the wage-working masses will not be materially improved by a gold standard or a bi-metallic standard, or by any other money standard that

might be adopted. We denounce the present tramp law of California as an infamous and criminal measure, furnishing a pecuniary harvest to a lot of political barnacies known as constables and justices of the

peace, at the cost of great injustice to every worker in search of work, and we demand the repeal of said law. We demand that no person shall be detained or punished for vagrancy in California until said person, being hyperson being physically able, shall have refused an offer by the community of a chance to earn a living at wages not less than the average wages of unskilled labor.

CONNECTICUT.

On May 30, the S. L. P. State Convention of Connecticut met & New Haven. It nominated this ticket:

For Governor: CHAS. STODEL, of Hartford.

For Lieutenant Govern CHAS. PATRICK,

of New Britain.

Besides Faustin Serrer, of New Haven, for Secretary of State; Chas. Kuisell, of Danbury, for Treasurer; and Thos. Steigerwald, of Bridgeport, for Compared lar Comptroller. The following important declarations

were made: ON THE WAR.

Whereas, A state of war now exists, between this country and Spain, in which large numbers of wage workers will be killed and maimed; "Therefore Will be sitestian of Therefore, We call the attention of

the American wage-worker to the fact that no matter which country wins, neither the condition of the wageworkers of Cuba or America will be im-proved by reason of the fact that they will still be dependent upon the capitalistic class for a chance to earn a living, and that by and through its living, and that by and through its ownership of the means whereby wealth is produced, the wage-workers are compelled to sell their labor power as so much merchandise, which labor power is ever cheapened and underbid by improved machinery and methods of production and distribution; hence, there exists but one war which affects the wage-worker, and that is the world-wide class war between the pro-letariat and the capitalist class; in proof thereof we call your attention to proof thereof we call your attention to the fact that the treatment miners at Hazleton, Pa., was no better than that accorded to the Cubans by General Weyler, hence we reassert the solidarity of the workers of the world, solutarity of the workers of the world, irrespective of creed, color or race, and therefore we call upon the American proletarian to join his party, the Social-ist Labor party, and thus abolish the protectment to join his party, the Social-ist Labor party, and thus abolish the capitalist system and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which we shall all have peace and plenty.

IN ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, June 6 .- The Sections located in Jefferson County held a convention at Bricklayers' Hall on June 1. Owing to the limited amount of material of office-holding type, we were unable to do more than make nominations for State representatives.

Let the older districts look well for their colors. The Socialist vote for this district promises to eclipse our mest sanguine expectations.

sanguine expectations. Outsiders report the greatest amount of dissatisfaction with "the powers that be," and this is so general, and our aggressive work so effective, that some insist that the Socialist vote for the county will reach 3,000. We will be well satisfied if we pell 1,000. Conditions are such that 3,000 is pos-sible if events pursue the course they generally do.

generally do.

"Ten cents per pound on tea." This is one of the taxes imposed in the Senate by the war revenue bill. Looked at superficially, the item seems unin-teresting; looked at more closely it de-velops and blossoms like a veritable "Rosa Multifolia." How did the tax get there? It was superset and hacked by the

How did the tax get there? It was suggested and backed by the importers of tea! "No," we hear the unbelieving Thomases say, "that can't be; import-ers are patriotically free traders; their country, i. e., their pockets, can thrive better with a low than with a high tariff, and with no tariff better than with one; the lower the tariff the better able are they to import and to sell; they surely can't favor a duty on the goods they deal in; least of all suggest such a duty."

Well, it is so all the same; and the significance of the incident lies in the correctness of the theory of the doubting Thomases above quoted: Importers are not likely to favor, much less sugare not likely to lavor, much ress sug-gest a duty on their importations. How then come they to favor such a duty now? Is it an evidence of patriotism, shining bright by reason of its ex-ception? What is the matter with them?

To make a long story short, our tead dealers have quickly "hitched their cars to the stars." There is a war on. It is to be utilized for all the st is worth. A duty on imported tea will make im-ported tea dearer, and thus the bogus article will have readler sales.

pense?

The election in Oregon last Monday must have sent a chill through the ranks of the silver mine barons. The

end.



DRILL FOR THE REVOLUTION.

A Lucid Review of the Situation in Prance, as Manifested by the Election Roturns-Instructive Experience that Should Guide Tastics Here too-A State of Things that May be of Decisive Importance in the Threatening International Complications-The Co-alition Forces of the Capitalist Class can not Hold Together-No One to be Trusted Who does not un-Qualifiedly Stand on the Revolutionary Platform.

Workingmen of Paris:-

What the next Chamber of Deputies will be no one can tell. The opposing forces-the ministerial party and the anti-ministerial party-seem to be about equal in numbers; and besides. this general confusion there is a good deal of individual uncertainty and ambiguity among many of the elected. A number of the Radicals, for example, have made democratic pledges on the question of taxation, and these pledges may lead them quickly to a determined struggle against social reaction. But at the same time they have made such miserable, concessions to retrograde Chauvinism and scurrilous anti-Semitism that they can become in the hands of Deroulede and Drumont the dishonorable instruments of military and clerical reaction. Will they go toward the Social Republic? or will they go toward Cesarism? As yet they do not know themselves; and perhaps, as a just punishment for all the weaknesses and treasons of the campaign, the little Nationalist and Boulangist group will be, to the disgrace of the Chamber, the

biters of its politics.

Above this confusion and this unertainty, the Socialist party can and ought to play a grand role. Its strength in the Chamber and throughout the country has largely increased. If it has lost for a time a few of its strong districts, it has, on the other hand, gained a large extent of territory. Its repre-sentatives have increased in number, and they will speak in the name of one million citizens, of one million prolet-arians who have at last revolted against

an ungrateful society. When we say that Socialism has to-day four hundred thousand more votes than it had in 1898 we do not say enough. It is necessary to take into consideration the altogether different conditions of the struggle to-day com-pared with that of five years ago. In 1893 all the parties of the bourgeois republic, including those of Opportun-ism and Radicalism, were decomposed by the Panama scandal. The Reaction-ists hosing to turn to their prefit the ists, hoping to turn to their profit the disgust of the people, joyfully watched the shipwreck, and even aided it. Far the shipwrets, and even added it. Fait from forming an alliance with the Radicals and the Opportunists against Socialism, they saw in Socialism a dis-organizing force that might give them the power of government, and, conse-quently, they made no fight against it. The Revisionists and the Boulangists, uttarky disabled since the downfell of utterly disabled since the downfail of Boulanger, sought revenge in throwing their strength to the followers of revo-

lutionary Socialism. Thus, although the Socialist party

They began it by crying venality and treason against all those who did not bow down before the infallibility of court martials and the majesty of the court martials and the majesty of the army officers; and they prostrated inemselves before Esterhazy, who was guarded by the Jesuits and the gen-erais of Boulanger's coup d'etat. Against Valliant, against Chauvière, against Gerault-Richard, against Lavy, against all those who defended revo-lutionary traditions-they became the accomplices of the worst reaction. Knowing that the Clericals, if they dared run openly, would be over-whelmingly defeated, they gave to Clericalism the cloak it required, and publicly made themselves sponsor for publicly made themselves sponsor for

publicly made themselves sponsor for the candidates of the Church. It was for these reasons that this year the Socialist party, finding in front of it a coalition of all the forces of cap-italist society, and betrayed by the Re-visionists, who had gone over to the Clericals, could not occupy all the ter-ritory it had planned to. But its vic-tory, although less comprehensive, is tory, although less comprehensive, is more decisive and sure. - This time, it is a united army that marches with it. This time, it is for the Social Revolution that the proletariat has begun its movement. This time, in spite of all the coalitions and in spite of all the treachery, ONE MILLION of working-men have asserted their strength and their bellef. There is to be no more ambiguity and no more mingling with ambiguity and no more mingling with the enemy. It is Socialism, and So-cialism alone, that is fighting the other combined forces of society, and Social-ism in spite of everything will continue to grow.

Consequently the Socialists of Paris when they learned on the 8th of May, and again on the 22d, of a number of grievous defeats, did not experience one moment of discouragement. They were in rage against those who had perfidiously worked for the enemy, and never, so long as time lasts, will those traitors be pardoned, no matter what happens. Everything is over between happens. Everything is over between them. But there was also a high de-gree of confidence, for the proletariat is animated by a courage that knows nothing but .cheerfulbess. Yes, in spite of a few reverses and a few wounds, Socialism is on the march. The strength of the working class and the peasants is growing, and Paris, still conscious of the revolutionary function it has to perform, is proud of the great Socialist task which, in common with the working class of France, it is

with the working class of Finite, it is its duty to accomplish. It is not a question of throwing to the ground a royal or an imperial throne. That was the glorious, but relatively easy, task of the past. It is not a ques-tion of rushing blindly into Boulangist adventures. Nor is it a question of a cuercel with an endemark ministry. warrel with an ephemeral ministry.

No. It is society entire that must be It is society entire that must be changed. It is property that must be transformed. It is capitalism and wage slavery that must be abolished. And to pave the way for this immense work the forces of the proletariat must be organized, the prejudice of the petit bourgeoisie (which is even now in the throws of suicide) must be dispelled, and this military oligarchy, which to-day is courting favor from all the enemies of the Republic, and which to-morrow will turn its guns upon the So-cialist Commonwealth, must be cialist Commonwealth, must humbled. This is the great and for-midable work to which Paris must rise.

Away with the reactionists of every kind and name! Let the Socialist party, kind and name! Let the Socialist party, without neglecting immediate action wherever it be possible, hold its ideal high up above every other party. Workingmen of Paris, the Nationalists and the Clericals, associated for the business of deception and reaction, have here and there robbed you of vic-tory. From to-day prepare for your re-venge by marching straight ahead against all your enemies, declared or masked. It is your economic liberty, your material well-being, and your moral grandeur for which you are battling. JEAN JAURES.



With the New Bedford Election Casting its Mighty Shadow Ahead, and the Disastrous Experience of the Strike of the Amalgamated Society of Barineers Oasting its Shadow Behrid, the Penn-sylvaria State Gonvention of the S. L. P. Issues an Appeal to the Ormanised Labor of the State to Shalls of the Shackles of British Pure and Simple-dem, and Drop from its Zyse the Skalos Clapped there by the "No Politics" Labor Fakir.

The following is the appeal to the labor organizations of Pennsylvania submitted by a member of the International Typographical Union, Delegate F. W. Long, of Philadelphia, at the Pennsylvania State Convention of the Socialist Labor party, and adopted, and ordered printed and distributed among the trades unions of the State:

"To the Labor Organizations of Pennsylvania:

"Greeting!

"The Socialists of your State, in convention assembled, after the lapse of a year since we last addressed you, once more point out the worthlessness of the pure and simple form of labor organization, and the folly of wasting effort and hard-earned money, in attempting to ameliorate your condition by economic organization alone and abstension from proletarian politics.

"The position we have hitherto held and still maintain, is amply justified by

and still maintain, is amply justified by the bitter experience of the past year. The pure and simple form of labor union in America was patterned after the nuch praised Bettiah labor union, this strongest example of which was the Amaigamated Seciety of Engineers. "This union, after a mest protracted and bitterly contested which was the Amaigamated Seciety of Engineers. "This union, after a mest protracted and bitterly contested which was the Amaigamated Seciety of Engineers. "This union, after a mest protracted and bitterly contested which was the been practically annihilated, although, if the principles of pure and simpledom were assumd—having millions of money and practically no non-inter examatt to contend with—they should have been triumphant. Not satisfied with their victory, the employing class is now making every effort to stamp out the last vestige of solidarity among their employees. "In this country the steady decline of interest in pure and simple labor or-ganization, and the helpiess condition of the working class under capitalism, was demonstrated in the acquittal and vindication of the murderous deputies who shot down the strikers at Hasis-ton, peacefully marching with an American flag at their head.

vindication of the murderous deputies who shot down the strikers at Hasie-ton, peacefully marching with an American flag at their head. "Again we ask you to note that the so-called leaders who for years have frantically worked to keep politics out of trades unions, are always in politics themselves—capitalist politics — and that their success therein has been pro-portioned to their ability in keeping the producing class out of class-con-scious politics. The brightest example of this peridy within the past year has been the case of Terence V. Powderly, who was rewarded for his treason to missioner of Immigration. Numerous other instances might be given. "We therefore ask you to throw off the shackles of pure and simpledom--to repudiate the misleaders who would keep you forever political and economic slaves, and who make merchandise of

With whom?

With whom? With these tea importers. The matter with them is that they are no importers at all. They deal in "bea" (quotation marks); and that theoretically must be imported. But their "tea" is not. It is one of the "sophistications" of the market. Their "tea" is raised right here. To make a long story short our tea

Can there be anything more clever than to be "patriotic" at other; ex-Bravo, "importers of tea"! Don't let

the railroad magnates and money lehders get ahead of ye! Here is a war; here is your chance; take it!

ranks of the silver mine barons. The gold standard ticket swept the State with majorities greatly in excess of those of '96. The combined silver forces were routed everywhere. The middle class, it is once more proved, is but a broken reed to lean on. Capitalist interests, like those of the silver mine barons, will have to chaffer among themselves for slices of the hide of the workers. To imagine they can intimidate their confreres with revolu-tionary talk and with the wooden can-non of the middle class is folly. The most important battle of the war fought so far, was not fought either at Manilla or Santiago; it was fought at the hustings in Oregon. One of the

the hustings in Oregon. One of the causes for hurling the country into a war, having thus subsided, it is to be hoped the war may come to a speedy

The Socialist Labor party of California, in convention assembled, views with admiration the ardent spirit of humanity which has impelled the workingmen of this country to volunteer their lives and services to politically emancipate the suffering Cubans from the barbarous expression of the King-dom of Spain. We extend the sym-pathy of American workingmen to the engaged Cubans and to Spanish workoppressed Cubans and to Spanish workers who are trying to overthrow the hateful despotism which is destroying them

Fellow workers-the capitalist class, which is the enemy of the oppressed Cubans and Spanish workingmen, is also our enemy. The capitalist class show by their actions in the present war their real spirit; while professing ar their real spirit, while processing crorbitant rates for transportation and supplies, feed our soldiers of unfit and unsufficient food, while the capitalists themselves enjoy their ill-gotten gains at a safe distance from the enemy.

We recognize that the patriotism of the workers is enthusiasm for human-ity, while the patriotism of the capitalists is enthusiasm for profits. We heartily commend the self-sacrifice of the former and condemn the self-seeking of the latter. Profit and not service is the measure of capitalistic patriotism. We therefore call upon the working-

We therefore call upon the working-men of this country to be true to their own interests and those of their wives and children, and turn a deaf ear to the capitalist class, who rob them econom-ically all the year round as a reward for political support ou election day; and. Whereas, The file of a poor man is as dear to him as is the life of a rich man to him, ad more necessary to the sup-port of his wife and children; and Whereas, An overwhelming majority of those who have volunteered to serve as private soldiers in the United States army in the war with Spain have come from the ranks of the wage-working, non-property owning class, we demand that in case conscription becomes neces-ary to keep the army up to a war

ON THE PEOPLE.

That this convention endorse the course pursued by THE PEOPLE to-ward the Social Democracy and labor fakirs.

ON THE S. T. & L. A

ON THE S. T. & L. A. That the delegates at this convention endorse the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, and recommend to all sections in the State to wherever practical or-ganize local alliances of the same as a means of strengthening the party, but where no S. T. & L. A. exists, that the members of the narty ioin the respecmembers of the party join the respec-tive unions of their craft, and there agitate for Socialism, and use all means within their power to induce them to draw out of pure and simpledom and join the S. T. & L. A.

ON THE EVENTS IN ITALY.

ON THE EVENTS IN ITALY. The delegates of this convention de-nounce the diabolical acts of legalized murder perpetrated upon the familshed projectarian of Italy to the number of 30,000 by the military henchmen of her capitalist class; and we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families and friends of those who were murdered for demanding bread. We hope that this sacrifice will bind to-gether the projectariat of Italy in their own class interests, and thus enable them, by adopting the principles and tactics of International Socialism, to abolish forever the cause of their suffering and degradation, viz., the private ownership of the means of wealth production.

Last Tuesday the first primary elec-tions were held in the Greater New York under the new primary law. The result confirms the justice of the Social-ist claim, advanced during the debate on the bill, that its ostensible purpose on the bill, that its ostensible purpose was to break the "Platt Machine." The Mugwumps were routed last Tuesday as they hever were before; and the tricks that they complain were practised upon them were at all points similar to those which, in their unsophisticated minds, their new law would do away with. These sentlaway will now learn the

their new law would do away with. These gentlemen will now learn the truth of our words: "There is no such thing as legislating political activity into a politically slothful class." They better get a new law passed bringing the primary ballot box alongside of their beds and bath-tubs. Only that will give them a charge give them a chance.

Last week has been an all around "fool-killers" week.

"fool-killers" week. In Oregon, the fools, who did not re-alize that the silver capitalists are no better than their gold doubles, are

better than their gold doubles, are given a wetting. Here in New York, the "reform" Re-publican capitalists get soaked by Tom Platt in strict accordance with the wondrous primary law. And in Pennsylvania, Mat Quay's ma-chitse works with a precision never known before at the State Convention, despite Wanamaker's "75 speeches" and the revolt of "the decent elements in the State." the State.'

The 10 cents on a pound tax on tea was proposed by a "South Carolina Senator." In the absence of the Con-gressional Record we can't tell who that Senator was. When the Record arrives we shall know. In the meantime two questions arise:

questions arise: First—Who was that Senator ? Second—Is South Carolina raising "tea," and if so, does that Senator have a hand in that industry ?

from the very first spoke through its representatives, through Vaillant, through Guesde, through Allemane, and loudly affirmed its Collectivist or Communist principles, it did not find itself confronted with the combined and compact resistance of all the conservative forces, and it dragged behind it, by the side of its solid battalions of the revol tionary proletariat, allies on whom looked with suspicion and camp fol-lowers in whom it placed no depend-

To-day everything is changed. By the vigor of its action, by the stability of its principles, the Socialist party has sent fear to the very heart of the old parties of conservatism and reaction. The Opportunists and the Reactionists parties of conservatism and reaction. The Opportunists and the Reactionists were thoroughly coalesced against us. The Boulangists, frightened by the dangerous distinctness of the party's attitude, were on the lookout for oc-casions and pretexts to separate them-selves from it. When we signed the peremptory manifesto against Presi-dent Perier, the Revisionists began to complain of our "violence." There were many protests from them, and at that time the secession began. Later. when Millerand, at-the Saint-Mandé banquet, explained in the most circum-spect terms the essential principles of the Socialist party—the substitution of social property for capitalist property and an international union of all prole-tarians—the Revisionists refused their adhesion. They did not wish openly to declars war against bourgeols society. From that day they placed themselves outside of the forces working for So-cialism: they hung about the margin and waited for the first opportunity to retire to the dubious regions of Cesar-ism. The Dreyfus affair gave them the pre-

ism. The Dreyfus affair gave them the pre-text. When the intoxication of the Franco-Rus ian fetes, so reactionary and so deceptive, and the skillful ex-ploitation of anti-Semitism had be-wildered many of the working class and small tradesmen, the Boulangists decided to openly fight Socialism.

The elections for the Belgian Chamber of Deputies were held on the 24th of May. As in the case in France, supplementary election will be held ater in all those districts where no

later in all those districts where ho candidate received a majority vote. At the elections held in 1894, the Socialist elected twenty-eight members to the Chamber, and polled 240,200 votes. According to the information

votes. According to the information sent out by the headquarters of the party in Brussels they have raised their poll this year to 322,000. Eight Socialists were elected on the first ballot, and they confidently ex-pect to elect twenty-four more at the supplementary 'election, thus increasing their representation by four.

The muchly promised, and in ad-vance muchly bragged about financial vance muchly bragged about mancial report of the International Cigar-makers' Union is out at last. Reserving for a special article, in which the features of this report will be dealt with minutely, it may be here stated in ad-vance that the report, not only sub-stantiates fully our claim that the table may man the organization have fakirs who run the organization have bankrupted it, but that it is unquestion-ably, hopelessly and fast going, to

wreck. Instead of the "flourishing" financial condition that the organization had condition that the organization had been all along claimed to be in during the period that the report was sup-pressed, it now turns out from the figures that it is worse off than two years ago, when we first uncovered its bankruptcy. Two years ago its de-ficiency was at least \$22,978; now the deficiency is near to \$110,000, with a decreased membership at that: instead of the \$263,410 its treasury should con-tain under the constitution to meet its obligations, it now contains only \$153,-977-a larger deficit than in '96. Thus flourishes "pure and simple-dom."

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

slaves, and who make merch your vote.

"We direct your attention to a gen uine labor organization, a body founds upon the rock of the class struggle—th Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which makes a strike not only against one em ployer, but against the whole exploit ployer, but against the whole exploit-ing class; whose blows are directed straight at the heart of the capitalist system with the ballot of the Socialist Labor nexts.

Labor party. "We heartily endorse this organiza-tion, and ask you to see in it a labor structure that will stand the stress of strike, lockout and panic, defying either the open assault of the capitalist or the secret treason of his spy tool, the labor fakir

The State Convention of the Socialist Labor party."

The Practorian Guards in the Senate, casting dice and guarreling over the vestment of crucified Labor, have com-pounded their differences and come to an agreement.

The silver Practorians, who objected to "bonding, the nation to the gold bugs," abondoned their objections and yoted for what they had been con-

voted for what they had been exh-demning. The gold Practorians, who objected to any further "depreciation" of our money, abandoned their objections and voted for the coinage of more allver that they have been objecting to. Thus each having got his alice the two have patriotically made up, and are holdering for war-at a safe distance therefore .

therefrom. .

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 detar-mined the National Executive Commit-tee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Com-pany, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, \$2.59.

gives itself away as to admit that the result of the "cleansing" and "throwing out" which it advocates will be the vanishing of the party itself! We have yet to hear of the enemy of

the S. L. P., whatever the mask he bears, who is capable of opening his mouth without forthwith putting his foot into it.

For some mysterious reason, Gorman, the Senator from Maryland, tacked on the war revenue bill an amendment to lay a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the gross annual receipts of railroads. Thereupon the New York "Evening Post" condemns the proposition as "barbarous severity" towards the railroads.

These roads may violate the automatic coupler law, they may destroy the life and limbs of the employés,-all that is proper, reasonable and humane. It is also proper, reasonable and humane for these roads to extort from the Government exhorbitant fares for the transportation of soldiers. But to expect that these same roads pay a fraction of one per cent. on the bloodmoney they collect, that is "barbarous."

But is not the "Evening Post" the property of just these railroads, and is it not a prescriber of the rifle diet for the workingmen?

The Duluth, Minn., "Labor World" has taken the referendem malaria in an

"Socialists and Single Taxers and all the rest can push their projects as best they may, but all can better hope for success with direct legislation. It is It is

The most aggravated form of the malarial fever known as the "Referendum" fever is "Direct Legislation." It is an aggravated form of the disease because the referendum is, at least theoretically possible to-day, and would fall through only on account of the present complicated legislation that capitalist society requires; under Socialism it could be of easy and beneficent application. But Direct Legislation is wholly inapplicable, now or hereafter. Direct Legislation is possible only in primitive society. There the system of production is such that small commonwealths are possible. The moment, however, the system of production develops and is more fruitful, co-operation sets in upon an ever larger scale; this development sweeps away in its course the small, independent common wealths, and, with them Direct Legislation goes overboard. The largeness of the number of people who become co-operators, and thereby interdependent, precludes the possibility of their meeting in "Committee of the Whole" and exercising Direct Legislation. From that moment on the Representative System, or the System of Indirect Legislation, springs up, and its roots lie in the ruins of Direct Legislation-irretrievably ruined.

and terms are being bandled about without a consciousness of what they mean, as the "Labor World" does with cool assurance, and thereby increases confusion!

accounts given by Jane Grey Swisshelm of the sufferings of our troops during the Rebellion, owing to the concelt and incompetence of our officials, are to have their parallels during this war with Spain. In "Harper's Weekly," Poultney Bigelow gives a detailed account of the sufferings of our troops in the military camp at Tampa. He says: "They are tortured by being made to wear winter uniforms in the heat of Florida; are given only the most un-seasonable food to eat; have no opportunities to bathe; and are wasting their strength in drilling raw recruits, who are unloaded upon them to be licked into shape in the most trving climate. In no army of Europe, not even in Spain, have I seen troops so badly treated through the incompetence of staff officers, who to-day are strutting about in new uniforms when they ought to be whistled out of camp as frauds." Yet who doubts that these frauds will not be pluming themselves with the heroism of Hobson and his companions in the roadstead of Santiago de Cuba;just as their counterparts, the scions of capitalist firms, plumed themselves during the Rebellion with the heroic deeds of the Shermans? .

get angry! Of course, if they want to 'tolerate' such outrages there is no reason why they should not be allowed to do so.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., "Bakers Journal," official organ of the International Bakers' Union," gives to our commentary upon the reason for the troubles that befell it with Weissmann, this preliminary answer:

"Referring to our complications of the present time, THE PEOPLE had an editorial in which it was proven, to the satisfaction undoubtedly of the writer of it, that Weissmannism was inherent to the system of trades unions pure and simple, and that the conditions in our International Union were inviting for a second Weismann to come in and do the same kind of more ever argin and that the only salork over again, and that the only salwork over again, and that the only sai-vation for our organization was to join the S. T. & L. A. The answer to that article is postponed till we are a little more at leisure to go into arguments." We look forward to the answer.

Of all the quibbling, disingenuous and dishonest evasions that the Cuicago, Ill., "Social Democrat" has been guilty of in its short career, the following leads the van. To an inquirer who asked for the reasons that caused the

A. R. U. to be dissolved, it answers: "The A. R. U. was not dissolved at all. It was merged into the Social Democ-racy of America, and the organization was never more allve than to-day. The change was made, not by Comrade Debs, but by a unanimous vote of delegates representing the A. R. U., at a convention held in Chicago in June, 1897. Comrade Debs favored this 1897. change, but he had no vote in making it, as only the regular delegates had votes.

"The A. R. U. was not disbanded, but expanded into a greater, broader and more progressive movement, and every friend of labor should applaud the action. The A. R. U. stood for a little more wages, and its members were blacklisted and hounded into starvation and suicide. The S. D. of A. is organized to secure, not merely more wage but the railroads entire, and it will never rest till it gets them. The A. R. U. was the most persecuted railroad organization in existence."

Not only is this an evasion, both disingenuous and dishonest, but it even lacks "cleverness": the lie sticks out so clearly that it can deceive ' nobody, least of all the inquirer and those for enough to want to know "the reason

'Labour Leader" displays a corruscation of sense. We take pleasure in giving it credit for one of these. It has taken hold of one of its local labor fakirs, Mr. Pickard, of the Yorkshire miners, and it is ripping him in good style, and with commendable perseverance.

says among other things:

"It is difficult to obtain precise formation. The balance sheet of the Yorkshire Miners' Trade Union for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1886, gives Mr. Pickard's salary at 539. Then there is f40 paid him by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, which makes f579. There is, in addition, probably a small honorarium from the International Miners' Federadition. tion, for which Mr. Pickard acts as secretary—say £21—which brings the total up to £600. Then there are the committee meetings of the Federation. Each member is paid 12s. 6d. a day for attending these, with 4s. for cab fares and THREE single third-class fares for the return fourney. If the committee the return journey. If the committee only sits ONE day the members are paid THREE days' allewance. Of course Mr. Pickard's salary is going on all the time he is at these committee meetings.'

And then, taking up this dues-consumer from another side, the "Labour Leader" gives him the following wellaimed blow full in the face:

"It is worth noting in this connection "It is worth noting in this connection that the speakers selected by the officials of the Y. M. A.-Mr. Pickard and his colleagues-to address the Yorkshird miners at their annual demonstration at Sheffield are inceenb demonstration at Sheffield are: demonstration at Shemein are: Joseph Walton, COALMASTER: Batty Lang-ley, TIMBER MERCHANT; A. Birrell, LAWYER: — M'Kenna, LAWYER; J. A. Jacoby, WEALTHY JEW AND TREASURER TO MR. PICKARD'S TESTIMONIAL FUND. I hope the Yorkshire miners like the selection." Both blows-the income one and the spokesman one-fit so completely our own American labor fakirs, that we feel quite confident the cry will soon be raised among these worthles that Keir Hardy is a "Union Wrecker."

REFORM AND REVOLUTION.

Three Types of the Arestles of the Same and their Methods.

Three ways of reform and three kinds of reformers come before us in a glance through history, or in contemplating ways for human betterment in present day life. 1.-THE RELIGIOUS REFORMER: HIS WAY.

Preach! Preach, preach, preach! This will waken the conscience; brace up the will, then all will go right. The preach fanatic of this method never stops to ask if there may not be environing forces, which all the time may be more than nullifying all his efforts in his particular direction. Like the man swimming amidst cross currents. he strikes out, and stroke follows stroke, without his ever stopping to see if, in spite of all his efforts, he may not be dristing ever further and further away from his desired haven. Like the old lady in her hut with a great hole in the roof, and the rain pouring in, and who persevered desperately in dipping it up into a small bucket, with a small cup, without once pausing to deal with the hole above her head, so the religious reformer, good visionary soul, con-tinues his preachment without once pausing to see if the narrow self-interests of a competitive society may not be creating devils quicker than he can fight them. Verily, the preach-ment method has had a fair innings. Nineteen centuries of the Christian preaching in this part of the world; preaching in this part of the world; and a living dignitary of the Church proclaimed a while ago, from one of their popular pulpits, that the prosti-tutes of our nation city, on the march, would make an amazing file, and be in number about the population of the city of Norwich, 100,000. The journal-ist Stead, a little while ago, pricking a blister in our modern Babylon, re-vealed a state of things that caused vealed a state of things that caused Stiggins, Grundy & Co. to hold up their hands in holy horror, and the "Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon" was speedily covered over again. Not a sin or shame that existed in old Greece or Rome that was not found to be still in full bloom in the nineteenth century Christian City. Not a vice, or form of perverted animalism in Faul's Roman catalogue, that did not come forth from underneath the pomp and show and multifarious humbug of the sation city. Verily, the preachers who still retain their faith in the preach-ment method must be mole-eyed and dream-dazed indeed.

2.-THE SCIENTIFIC REFORMER: HIS WAY.

Teach facts! Educate the individual intellect. Teach Nature's laws, and the consequences that follow the breach of them. Well, there are plenty of facts. Nature has been well questioned in in Nature has been well questioned in every direction, and has now rendered an abundant supply of answers. * We know how to live. But is the knowl-edge organized and brought to bear upon the life of the community? If the results of scientific research are only taught as an intellectual recreaonly taught as an intellectual recrea tion (by extension lectures to the leisured classes of villadom, while the hordes of slumdom are allowed to live nordes of slumdom are allowed to live in filth and squalor, then the teaching is only like sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. Science is as yet divorced from life. I say we have abundance'of facts as to how to make human lives clean, healthy, beautiful. But how live the people? What comes of the teach-ing? The professor teaches his various scattering, the whole cheme ing? The professor teaches his hygiene, sanitation, the whole chem-istry of life and health, to the young men and women of villadom, and the while matchbox makers, fur-pullers, paper bag makers, are poisoned plenti-fully in garrets and cellars, unfit for any beast. The fruits of science are for those who can buy them: those who cannot buy them may still rot in all the filth and squalor and ignorance of the darkest ages. There is no law for the people, no rights for the people. Parlia-ments and Municipal Councils act only for property. They enlarge the streets, let in the light and air, where property lives; but down, down, in the alleys, courts, cellars and garrets, live the propertyless millions as in the most ancient of days. What, then, the use of the teach, teach, of the savants to the well-dressed and the well-fed? They go home, put their own house in order, and collect more rack-fints from the poor. It is seen that the teach, teach of preach of the priest. The one teaches dogma to the individual, and ignores dogma to the individual, and ignores life conditions; the other teaches facts to the individual, but does not see that before they can be practised they de-mand certain life conditions in the community. It is the bitterest irony to teach sanitation and hygiene to people who are commailed to live seven in a teach sanitation and hygiene to people who are compelled to live seven in a room, and sleep about as many in one bed, and who have to get adulterated food, cheap and nasty, in the smallest quantities, or go without altogether. To teach people how to cook who have no food, how to ventilate their rooms when they have no windows—this way madness, or something worse, lies. First give the people a chance to get the food and a good house, then teach them how to cook their food and man-age the house. age the house And this brings us to the third kind of reformer:

which obtain under capitalism. They think that what the Socialist means by his "change the conditions" is the mak-ing of capitalist slumdom into capital-ist villadom. Facts compel the ist villadom. Facts compel them to admit that the conditions of villadom produce no better types of life than the conditions of slumdom. The rich give no better result. conditions of slumdom. The rich give no better results than the poor, cry they. Therefore great improvements cannot come from conditions. True, says the Socialist, is it that the consays the Socialist, is it that the con-ditions of the rich yield no better types than the conditions of the poor, he-cause all the conditions of capitalist society are alike bad. The bottom of society is wrecked by drudgery and poverty; the middle by greed and poverty; the middle by greed and poverty; the middle by greed and anxiety, the top by luxury and idle-ness. First, our opponents must try to understand what we mean by good iffe conditions. It will now be admitted that the bad life conditions of capitalist society do produce bad people. A little reflection will cause it also to be ad-mitted that the different elements of the starreflection will cause it also to be ad-mitted that the different classes of so-clety to-day reflect faithfully their con-ditions. The conditions are shoddy, and so indeed are the creatures that live under them, thus proving that their conscience does not determine their mode of living, i. e., the way in which society compels them to gain their living, this determines their character

nd conscience. What, then, does the Socialist define as good life conditions? What must be the first condition necessary for the de-velopment of true human life. The answer is that the human being shall be answer is that the numan being shall be sure of the necessaries of his physical life. These he must have first. If he cannot get them else he will fight for them. If he can get them better by co-operating with his fellows, then he will not fight for them. But have them he must. Have them he must, before all else. Before these are secured no use to teach him science, art, literature or religion. No use to open libraries, mu-seums, art galleries for unemployed men. First, work secured, the neces-saries of life secured.

Now, then, the Socialist affirms that these can be better secured by co-operation than by fight or competition that if science, and machinery and ere State organized, there would be were State organized, there would be abundance for all, and fight or com-petition for the essentials of man's physical life would be out of the ques-tion. This basic position of the Social-ist is never contested. This is our cenist is never contested. This is our cen-tral fact, where we stand invulnerable. Now, then, at present only a privil-eged few have this first condition of true life. Present society shows itself divided into two armies. One small army-a mere handful compared to the other-own the means of life. The other vast army of workers own noth-ing but their labor of brein or bddy. ing but their labor of brain or body. They have to go to the other handful, and say, "Please, will you let me mind your machines, produce you wealth, in return for just enough of it to keep me and my family alive?" Millions of this and my taminy after. Anthons of this army go to work every day, with their hearts and minds corroded with the fear that on the morrow they may not be wanted. On the morrow they may be among the millions of the unemployed. The millions of the unemployed! of these? Every morning they waken, roam the streets, with the prospect be-fore them that in a few more years, at the best, they will be in the capitalist bastille-the workhouse. This will be bastille-the worknouse. Inis will be their end! Can you get any true man-hood out of this condition of things? A society of bullies and slaves; men holding starvation, drudgery, and the whip before their fellows; their fellows iching before them in fear-this is crouching before them in rear-tills is the first life condition that the Socialist mentions. Before this is remedied no need to go further. Let the State pro-duce the bread of life for all her chil-dren; let no man hold the powers of life and death over his fellow. This is the first life condition required by the Socialist — State production of the the necessaries of life. To the science teacher, this third re-

former first says: Bring your science to bear on life. Let not your knowledge be a cold, barren thing of the closet, or a thing to be sold out to Dives for his a thing to be sold on ove the State, to money. Help us to move the State, to translate your blessings into law, so that every child that breathes may share the benefits. Be practical! That which you have proved true help us to let the community practice. You may get far away into the thirtisth century, so and while your brethren if you do not mind, while your brethren of the harsh work-a-day world may be still in the mine of the dark ages. This may be clever, absorbing, even fasci-fating to the ego, but there is not much humanity in it. A man in the middle of a street group was describing what he had got from an astronomical lecture-the distance of Jupiter from the sun, of Saturn and Uranus. A man with dry yellow skin, lanky, cadaverous, holding a short clay in his fingers, was listening on the outside of the group. At last he approached, and emphasizing At this the approximate, and cooks: "I say, guviner, if you'd been out o' graft three months, and a bloke gave you a bob-say, which would you rather know: the distance to them stars, or the dis-tance to the first cook shop?" London "Justice" London "Justice."



Brother Jonathan-I don't object to ocialism; what I object to is to the style of its propaganda. Uncle Sam-For instance!

B. J.-For instance: the moment a Socialist opens his mouth, he must tall you you are a slave, a "wage-slave" he calls

-Would you prefer him to keep the information for the end? B. J.-Not at all; I don't want to hear

that I am a slave, whether at the beginning or the end.

U. S.—But suppose you are a slave? B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.-Do you employ yourself? B. J.-No; but that don't make me m

slave. U. S .- Do you imagine that the cap-

italist who employs you would employ you and pay you wages if you pro-duced less than he pays you?

B. J.-Well-no-not exactly.

U. S.-Nor otherwise. He employs you because you produce more than he pays you. You produce, we shall say, \$4 worth of wealth a day and he gives you back \$1 worth in wages.
B. J.—I have an idea he makes out of

me more than that. -So much the worse. Out of the U. S.

\$4 worth that you produce he deprives rou of \$3.

you of \$3.. B. J.—He surely does that. U. S.—And that is why you are a slave, and that proves it. B. J.—Not much, it don't; I'm not a

slave; I am a free-born American U. S.—Do you know what is a slave? ust define the word. B. J.—Well—a slave is; hem! Yes; a

slave-let me see. A slave-well. U. S.-You evidently find a good deal of difficulty to hit upon a definition. of difficulty to fit upon a confiction. That always is a sign of man's being confused in his thoughts if he can't de-fine his words. I'll tell you what a slave is: A slave is a human being who forced to yield to another a part of the wealth he produces. The negro was the wealth he produces. The negro was a slave, not because his master could wallop him and brand him with hot irons, but because he was forced to yield part of the wealth he produced to that master. It was upon what he pro-duced that the master lived; and he had to put up with the dry crust that his to put up with the dry crust that his master left him. B. J.—Well, that's so. U. S.—I should smile "so." That that

U.S.—I should smile "so." That that negro, besides being deprived of the bulk of his product and kept in dire poverty, was also walloped, and other-wise maltreated, was only an intensifi-cation of slavery. His slavery was complete by his having to work for another. And that is your case and that of all workingmen. The wealth that you produce you are not allowed to keep. You must yield a part of, and a pretty big chunk of it, to somebody else. If you don't like it, you must starve; you can't earn your living withstarve; you can't earn your living with-out you submit to the condition of a slave, without you sell yourself in wage slavery. And that's all there is about

B. J.-That's not all there is about it, U. S. -What else is there about it?

B. J.—A good deal. U. S.—Let's hear it.

B. J.-I'll tell you. I would be a slave indeed, being a workingman, but

J .-- But for one thing that I can do and the negro couldn't.

U. S.-And what's that? B. J.-The negro had to stay where he was; but if one employer don't suit me I can shake him and hunt up another, see? me I

U. S. (breaks out in a horse-laugh)-No, I don't see, and you either. See here, you innocence: Was the negro a slave because of a certain master or because he had to yield the sweat of his B. J.-Because he had to sweat for his master

aggravated form. It says:

What a shocking amount of phrases

through the press: whereupon a President and three cabinets were in prompt succession crushed by the Socialists. Now, another b meral election takes

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TRADES TATOLICOD

Our whole social fabrie is one van Our whole social fabric is one vasi-Babel of interests, in which frue charity, and morality, and brother-ly love, have no existence. The hand of every man is more or less raised against every other man-the interest of every olars is op-and the interest of every other posed to the interest of every other elass-, and all other interests are in opposition and hostility to the interest of the workingman.

J. F. BPAT.

DISHONORING THEMSELVES.

The election of Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, recalls a recent incident in which he figured, and that contributes its share to the understanding of what any nation may expect for its honor from its capitalist élite rulers.

A strike being on, and the Social Question having thus thrust itself into the French Chamber, an extensive debate ensued between the upholders of the present "order" and the stalwart band of Socialist Deputies, the vanguard of actual civilization. The capitalist spokesmen of all shades had been bowled down like nine-pins by the Socialists, and the floor was strewn with the shreds of the capitalist arguments, when Mr. Deschanel rose and interjected this typical exclamation:

"I protest against these Collectivist doctrines. They are an insult to our reason and our national pride, turning up here in German livery. It looks as though, after having conquered our provinces, Germany meant to subjugate our spirit."

The love of freedom has no nationality: noble aspirations have their birth-place in the human heart; whereever the race exists there will be found the sense of right, the contempt of wrong, and the strife for an upward march. Socialism is the highest ideal of the race. It embraces all the treasures of mind and heart. Silly indeed were it for any nation to claim Socialism as its own peculiar product: but silly though such a claim would be, it could claim for itself the extenuation of patriotic affection, only carried to an excess. But what shall one think of that "patriot" who would deliberately deny to his own country the mental and moral fitness for Socialist conception, and award the glory exclusively to another?

That is what Mr. Deschanel did for France; that is what his counterparts are doing in all other countries: they are befouling their own nest.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

It is about time that our American plutocratic papers stop giving their opinions about French elections, particularly with regard to the Socialist vote. Each of these succeeding opinions is more ridiculous than the previous one, and is forthwith exposed to laughter by the events. Five years ago, for instance, at the general election "the Socialists are crushed" ran

the one article of faith on which all agree and the one that can be first adopted by the agreement of all."

It seems more than probable that the

Taking up this Pickard's income, it

whom he inquired, and who were alert why." Occasionally, the London, Eng.,

formed again that the Socialists are crushed and the "Conservative Government." the "Conservative Republicans," the law and order brigade, has won an overwhelming victory: Whereupon the new Chamber meets with the crushed" Socialists in larger force than before, and the "triumphant" Government with such an unprecedentedly small working majority that it elects its President of the Chamber, Paul 'Deschannel, by the skin of the teeth-a bare majority of 10.

A series of Ministerial defeats for the "triumphant victors" is now at hand.

The Indianapolis, Ind., "Deutsch-Amerikanische Buchdrucker-Zeitung." a trade paper that still is controlled, on the whole, by the spirit of "pure and simpledom," and whose editor, as a consequence, is pursued by the bare thought of the Socialist Labor party very much as a mouse may be imagined to be pursued by the thought of the cat that is camping on its trail, accomplishes the following passage:

"The better and more enlightened members of the S. L. P. will finally cleanse the Temple, and throw but the unclean and harmful elements; THEREUPON THE TIME WILL COME WHEN THERE WILL BE NO MORE S. L. P." (!!!)-Correct!

It cortainly must be a great gratifica tion to the S. L. P. to perceive the in-tellectual bankruptcy that typifies all its enemies, without a single exception. How hopelessly bankrupt must not be that mind that, while it tries to make appear that its fight is not with the party, and that it loves the party, but only fights the party's "unclean and harmful elements," so completely

.

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" calls, with fit commentary, attention to certain recent occurrences in Milwaukee in the ofllowing passage:

'A peculiar case has cropped out at Milwaukee. A brewery contracted to have a building erected and stipulated that only union men should be emhave a building erected and stipulated that only union men should be em-ployed. The contractor, with true capi-talistic instincts, put only cheap scabs on the job, and when the unions' buist-ness agent discovered the trick he made complaint with the result that the brewery people forced the dollar-wor-shiping contractor to discharge his scabs. Thereupon the latter hauled t' unious' agent into court, and he w. x given the choice of paying a fine or intumidation, etc. An appeal has been sent out for funds to carry the case into the higher courts. You see, the building trades in Milwaukee, like the building trades everywhere, doggedly refuse to elect class-conscious men from labor's ranks to the important offices, especially the judiciary. Oh, no! They must elect capitalists or their sympathisers, and then spend a barrel of money to get justice. And yet when these little incidents are brought to the workers' attention they whine some-thing about 'intolerant Socialists' and

In commenting upon the attitude of the Socialists in America and in Spain during the present conflict between the two nations, the London, Eng., "Instice" observes:

"The political situation in Europe is undergoing grave and momentous changes. The appearance of America as another "great power," which cannot fail to be the outcome of the present war with Spain, adds to its gravity. Just as strikes to-day affect, not only the in-dustry in which they take place, but other industries as well, so also does war affect, not only the belligerents, but almost the whole world. When once the first shot is fired no one knows when the last gun will be heard. In such times nothing is more difficult and more dengerous than to declare friend-ship with the workers of the opposing country. Maddened by a spurious pat-riotism which benefits them not one jot or title, the masses of the people are "The political situation in Europe is riotism which benefits them not one jot or title, the masses of the people are only too ready to denounce those who tell them the truth. But Socialists have, nevertheless, to tell them the truth; and afterwards, when the giory of war has faded, when the dead and wounded lay bare in naked hideousness, when want of work, hunger and privation follow---then will they look to us, who were not swayed by 'patriotism,' and whose heads were not turned by the smoke of the cannon and the rattle of musketry, for leadership and guidance."

3.-THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIALIST: HIS WAY.

Change the life conditions, and you will have nobler life. Individual char-acter and conduct are determined by material conditions. My conscience does not determine the manner in which I have to live, but my life con-ditions determine my character and conscience conscience.

Conscience. But at this point our religious re-former objects. Life conditions cannot so determine character and conduct, says he, for you find that the rich do not live better lives than the poor. No! But no Socialist ever contended that the life conditions of the rich were better than the conditions of the room that the life conditions of the rich were better than the conditions of the poor. Socialists never weary in saying that the grab and grind, worry and anxiety of the middle class to keep above the submerged, and the idleness and luxury of the rich, who neither toll nor spin, are conditions quite as fatal to noble life as the poverty and hardship of the poor. The failure of the other reform-ers to grasp the position of the Social-ist comes from their inability to con-ceive any other conditions than these JOHN TAMLYN.

THE MORAL WARFARE.

When Freedom, on her natal day, Within her war-rocked cradle lay, An iron race around her stood, Baptized her infant brow in blo blood: And, through the storm which round

her swept. Their constant ward and watching kept.

Then, where our quiet herds repose The roar of baleful battle rose, And brethren of a common tongue And brethren of a commerce sprung, To mortal strife as tigers sprung, And every gift on Freedom's shrine Was man for beast, and blood for wine!

Our fathers, to their graves have gone; Their strife is past,-their triumph won:

But sterner trials wait the rac Which rises in their honored place,-A moral warfare with the crime And folly of an evil time.

So let it be. In God's own might We gird us for the coming fight, And, strong in Him whose cause is ours

In conflict with unholy powers, We grasp the weapons He has given. -WHITTIER

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

U. S.—For A master. B. J.—Well, yes; for A master.

U. S.-It mattered not who was the master, the negro was SLAVE.

B. J.-Just so. U. S.-And that's just your case. You may shake off a master; but unless you are willing to starve, you must forth-with look for another,-and there you are in slavery.

B. J.—The deuce! U. S.—How do you like it? B. J. (in a collapsed condition)—I'm done for!

done for! U. S.-No; you are not. A slave you are, a wage-slave; all workingmen, all employees, whether they work intel-lectually or manually, are wage-slaves. But they are not done for unless they want to. All of us wage-slaves have a ballot in our hands. With that ballot we can free ourselves if we plump it for that political platform that demands the unconditional surrender of the canthat political platform that demands the unconditional surrender of the cap-italist class. That's the only difference between us and the negro of old. And rightly do the Socialists proceed when they emphasize the fact that we ARE SLAVES. It may shock us; but we need a shock to awaken us from our stunor. stupor.

The English translation of Karf Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that re-cently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant velnow to be had bound in an esemit val-ume of 75 pages, with Marr' pieture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be with-out it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 II 4th street, N Y. city. Price 25 cents.

Milwaukee, Wis

Comrade J. Rummel, 510 13th stre is suthorised agent. All subscribers arrears are requested to settle with h at smos

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

esting Items from the Field of Battlo.

The French Chamber of Deputies ts of 581 members. In'1893 the cialists elected 35 deputies and cast te of \$5,000. At the elections just and the Socialists elected 46 deputies ad polled in round numbers one miltes rotes. Out of the 35 electoral disnets carried by the Socialists in 1893. were carried this year and 11 were To offset this loss of 11, 22 new tricts were carried. Sixteen out of the 46 were elected on the 8th of May, and the remaining 16 were chosen on the 22nd. The city of Paris has 46 dele-, and 16 of them are Socialists.

the statement has been made from to time in the Socialist press of United States that there were 60 lists in the last Chamber of peputies. That statement is incorrect. In France there are the bona fide Solists, who stand upon a platform that openly announces the determination to abolish the capitalist system of production; there are the Radicals, who, while clinging to the capitalist system of production, would like to make it a little more respectable by reforming it; and there are the "Socialist Radicals," who in districts where the Socialist sentiment is strong, profess their sympathy with the Socialist movement, but this sympathy is not strong enough to lead them to desert the sinking ship of Capitalism. In the dispatches coming from France announcing the election of a large number of "Radical Socialists," ignorance of the grammatical relations of the French language led many to believe that these "Radical Socialists" were the real Socialists. Such is not the case. In French the adjective follows the noun, while in English it precedes the noun. In English we speak of a "warm day." In French it is reterred to as a "day warm." In English a thorough Socialist is sometimes spoken of as a "Radical Socialist," while the same sequence of words in -"Radical Socialiste"-means a French Radical who claims to be more or less in sympathy with the program of the Socialists.

In the last Chamber of Deputies the Socialist Radicals (Radicaux Socialistes) supported with more or less of enthusiasm the attitude of the bona fide Socialists on several occasions, and the enthusiastic began to think that permanent adherents to the Socialist cause had been gained. It was by adding these Socialist Radicals to the genuine Socialists that the figure of 60 was obtained for the Chamber of Deputies chosen in 1893. How visionary was the belief that anything good could come out of the Socialist Radicals appears from an excellent articles by Jaures on the recent elections.

The leading Socialists of France are a unit in the assertion that in spite of the defeat of a few leaders the Socialist movement has received remarkably large adherents. In the campaign just ended there has been developed a clearness of thought regarding the Socialist propaganda that has not been possible before. And one thing is certain: With the Capitalist parties taking advantage of the attitude of many Socialists relative to the Dreyfus case to accuse the Socialists of being in the employ of the Hebrew syndicate (which it was asserted had been formed for the purpose of influencing the press in favor of Dreyfus), as well as using unheard of pressure to prevent the working class from supporting the Socialist candidates, with these difficulties to contend with the proletarians of France to the number of one million announced their determination to put an end to capitalism.

French Comrades treat both defeats and victories will be found interesting. Regarding the defeat of Jaurès and esde, Gerault-Richard, the editor of the "Petite Republique" writes: "Although we were familiar with the remarkable efforts that the capitalists were making against Jaurès and Gueade, the news of their double defeat at first stunned us. We knew very well, for example, that during the last year between fifteen hundred and two tousand workingmen were imported from Belgium, naturalized, and put in the places of an equal number of Routhat workingmen in the larger factories and that these workingmen were thus compelled to expatriate themselves. We knew, also, that gangs of reaches, who were utterly unconthe doing, armed with weapons, hand in the streets of Roubaix the likants of the Socialist Labor party. We knew, further, that companies of traveling singers, hired by Mr. Motte to come from Paris, made theatres out of the street corners of Roubaix and of the street corners of Roubaix and there sang songs intended to injure the maddacy of Guesde. To cap it all, we have seen letters that were sent to voters who happened to be absent from Roubaix, in which the offer was made to pay their railroad fare back to that city, and also to pay them for the time spent in going and returning, if they would agree to vote for Motte. city, and also to pay them for the time spent in going and returning. If they would agree to vote for Motte. "And at Carmeaux! Who does not re-call the anyagery shown there during these last two years. Hundreds of workingmen have been driven from the glass factories and the mines; the mill-tant Socialism have been struck right along by the courts; the most peace-able citizens have been sheld under police surveillance; hundreds of peas-ants have been hired from the prov-inces; five franc pieces have been soat-tared with prodigality; the most in-famous libels have been spread by

thousands each morning during the campaign all over the district; and finally came the coalition of the gov-ernment, the turncoat Republicans, the ernment, the turncoat Republicans, the Clericals and the Royalists. We knew that all these things had occurred. Nevertheless, it was a sad moment when we received the dispatch from our friend announcing that under the pres-sure of the power exerted by the capitalists the district of Carmaux wavered. And that impression we have not yet been able to dissipate. Never-theless, the disaster is easily overcome. If Jaures and Guesde so desire, they can yet be elected to the next Chamber of Deputies, and be there at the opening of the session. So, after all, there is but little from that point of view to depress us. Looking to the country at large, we can declare that we are satisfied with the results of the election. In spite of the Government and Clerical press, and of its hypocritical and conpress, and of its hypocritical and con-temptible ally, the Cesarcan press, our party has won, numerous and striking victories. Our vote has largely in-creased, and among the elected Social-ists we shall find many valuable re-

cruits. "It is this increase in the vote and the new members elected that ought to cheer us. Our real victory is in having presented to the country the definite precise principles on which I. Everywhere this election been a personification of the class struggle, and wherever the proletariat voted for us it voted conscious of the

nature of its act. nature of its act. "With the wound made in its flank by the defeat of Jaurés and Guesde once cleatrized, our party will see its force doubled; firstly, by the addition of new and active elements, and secondly, by the elimination of the demagogues and coverde who ioned the party io and cowards who joined the party to give it over to the enemy."

Millerand, who was elected on the 8th of May in the First District of the Twelfth Arrondissement of Paris, issued the following manifesto to the voters of that district:

"Citizens: In 1889 by 5,358 votes you honored me with the commission to take your demands to the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1893. I received 6,448 votes. Yesterday by 8,782 votes out of a total of 9,915 votes cast in the district this mandate was renewed. More than-71 per cent, of the voters went to the ballot box to affirm their desire hasten the realization of the Socialist program.

'It is impossible for me to thank you by mere words. I shall attempt to prove by my acts that I am worthy of your confidence. The Socialist party, the cause of the working class, will not find a more devoted and ardent soldier than your representative. To that party and to that cause I will follow to the end.

"Vive the Socialist Republic!"

Jaurès announced his defeat by the following telegram sent to the "Petite Republique":

"I have been defeated by a large majority. Under the pressure of the fac-tory owners the district has wavered. Vive the Socialist Republic!"

As soon as the defeat of Jaurès became definitely known the Paris Socialists decided that the interests of the party still demanded /his presence in the Chamber of Deputies. With characteristic discipline Charles Gras, who was sure of success-in the Second District of the Fifth Arrondissement at the supplementary election, placed his resignation in the hands of the party in favor of Jaurès. Jaurès, however, preferred to remain outside the Chamber of Deputies for the time being, and replied in part as follows:

"To regain my health, shattered by five years of incessant work, I feel the need of a vacation. Furthermore, al-though, like you, I attach the highest importance to electoral and parlia-mentary action, it would be dangerous to parmit the public to believe that to permit the public to believe that their Socialist friends can only serve them in the Chamber of Deputies. There is an immense work of Socialist education to accomplish. Many young men among the poorer bourgeoisie, among the scholars, chemists, en-gineers and the professors and leaders of to-morrow, are moved with the So-cialist idea; but they are not orrenized cialist idea; but they are not organized for spreading that idea, and their science accomplishes nothing because it is not in contact with the decisive strength and revolutionary energy of

the militant proletariat.

added to the Socialist group in the Chamber a valiant and reliable recruit." Jules Guesde issued the following

manifesto to the working class of Roubaix:

"Comrades: First of all, thank you! "I thank those of you who, to the number of nearly eight thousand, have, under the unfeeling guillotine of employers, affirmed their unshaken de-termination to bring an end to capital-ist property and exploitation. So far as the number of votes in concerned we are the minority; but when we con-sider the principles for which we fought and the strength we have within us, we are the real majority, and the future belongs to us. Thanks to this minority, the honor of Roubaix is safe.

"As to the others-those who, by slander, but, above all, by the fear of losing through a discharge the bread for the wife and the children, were dragged in spite of themselves into the ranks of the enemy and momentaril turned their backs to their class-be it far from me to lay the least blame on their soldiers. I can only pity them and I throw the responsibility for this weakness, which they, themselves, will be the first to regret, on the capitalist thieves and tyrants who compel them to under such miserable conditions.

"Bent to-day by a long period of idleness, they will straighten up to-morrow, and woe be to those who by denying them the right to express their will in a long and more the meters. will in a legal and peaceable manner, compel revolutionary action. "Comrades, the Socialist Labor party.

which elected from the Department of the North one delegate to the Chamber of Deputies in 1893, now goes back with five. From 47,000 votes in 1893 we pass in this one Department to \$6,000 votes to-day--that is to say, in less than five years our army has nearly doubled its strength! That is a victory without precedent. Before it all individual defeats fade into nothing, and there is left on the lips of an old militaut like me but the double exclamation:

"Vive the Socialist Labor party! "Vive, Roubaix! "JULES GUESDE,

"Your representative of yesterday, your

advocate forever." For two weeks after the 8th of May the battle was waged, especially in Paris, with renewed energy. In many places the election of the Socialist was assured, while in others it was doubtful. And things were lively in the doubtful districts. Those Socialists who had already been elected hastened to the doubtful quarters, night after night the buildings in which the meetings were held were packed to the doors. The coalition candidates were given opportunities to speak before the Socialist, meetings, and amid the cheers of the workingmen Millerand, or Gerault-Richard or Valliant would bring their oratory and facts to bear on the capitalist babblings and antisemite hypocrisy of the Government candidates.

On the morning of the supplementary election the Socialist papers printed on the first page, in bold-faced type, the following appeal:

SOCIALIST VOTERS!

At the moment when the battle fought for the last two months is coming to an end, we make a last appeal to your in-telligence and your discipline.

for the Socialist candidate. Make others vote for him. Take the hesi-tants to the polls. Enlighten those who do not already understand their class interests. A militant Socialist, if he wishes to marie this title output to be worth too

merit this title, ought to be worth ten ordinary men. Let every one of you then bring in ten new recruits for the Socialist Revolution. We are Republicans. That is why in

those districts where there is no Socialist candidate, you will vote for the Republican candidate if he has declared himself the adversary of ministerial, monarchical, clerical and cesarean reaction. Against the capitalist exploiters,

against the infamous. Meline, against the sword and the holy-water sprink-lers; for the Republic, for the emancipation of the working class-SOCIALISTS, ALL TO THE BALLOT

BOX! In the Thirteenth Arrondessement of

Paris Gerault-Richard received 3.108

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.]

A Pending Miners' Strike in Alabama A Pending Mimers, Strike in Alabama. To THE PEOPLE.-The indications point toward a general miners' atrike for this district July the first. The comrades may rest assured that we shall certainly take advan-tage of our opportunity. It might be of inter-est also to note that the miners have elected a District-President (A. M. Fairley), who draws a salary of \$50 for doing nobody knows what.

draws a samp or set of the set of

must hustle to increasing your vote; if you do not. "The last shall be the first and the first may be the last."

Birmingham, Ala., June 3. GEO. LASKER.

Echoes of the New Bedford Vote

Echoes of the New Bedford Vote. To THE PEOPLE.-The official vote for Con-gressman in this city at the special election last Tursday is as follows: Randall (Ind. Rep.), 736; Skaham (Socialist Labor), 731; Green (Rep.), 661; Luce (Dem.), 138. The Socialist candidate carried four of the twelve precincts; three by a majority over all the other candidates and the fourth by a plurality of 57 votes. The Precinct 1, Skaham's vote was 100; Green's, 44; Randall's, '24; Luce's, 10. In Precinct 2, his vote was 185; a majority of 59.

In Precinct 2, his vote was 165; a majority of 50. In Precinct 11, the vote was, Skahan, 175; Green, 73; Randall, 49; Luce, 13. In Precinct 12, he led by 67 votes. Of the 7,996 registered votera in the city, 2,506 voted Tuesday, May 30th. The Socialist candidate cast 31 per cent, of the vote polled and 11 per cent, of the total registered vote; it being a larger per 6ent, than ever before cast in any city in this State for a candidate in a district covering more than one city or town.

town. The complete vote in the other towns and cities in the district is not yet in.

ID. JUBILANT. New Bedford, June 7.

How New Bedford Strikes Philadel-

How New Bedford Strikes Philadel-phfa. To THE FEOPLE.—The splendid result at New Bedford has cheered us all to a remark-able degree here, and the fakits are as silent as the tomb. They are even nosing around and inquiring on what conditions they can be permitted to come in out of the wet. The New Bedford surprise will also have the food effect here of silencing some folks whose honest opposition to the S. T. & L. A. was based entirely on their ignorant fear that the party would fail to grow if we ruthlessly ex-posed the vandals who were secretly hatching away at its roots with their little hatchets. am going to print a few cards reading ething after this fashion:



1897 Socialist NEW BEDFORD—Socialist Vote 165. NB.—And Sammy caught his train.

When any of the cave-dwellers gets up to air his little grievance, and voice his lamenta-tion. I am going to silently steal up and hand him one of the cards, F. W. L. Philadelphia, June 5.

N. Y. Empire City Lodge of Machin-

N. Y. Empire City Lodge of Macana-ists. To THE PEOPLE.-The undersigned organ-ization desires to make public the resolutions hereto attached, and in that way convey gen-eral information of the important facts there-in contract.

eral information of the important facts there-in contained: WHEIREAS, From a report of Empire City Ledge of Machiniets It appears that a certain Warmer, Walking, Delegate of the Interna-tional Machinists' Association, has assumed to order, out of their, jobs members of the said Empire City Lodge, rofusing to recognize their cards, and insuitingly calling them "scabs," for the reason that their organiza-tion is not afilihated with the A. F. of L., although the Board of Walking Delegates is composed in majority of Knights of Labor, and iadependent organizations; Therefore, the present declaration is hereby issued to our follow workingmen of the I. M. A: Empire, City Lodge is a class-conscious body, hoding that the workingmen should

Therefore, the present declaration is hereby fissued to our follow workingmen of the L. M. A.: Empire City Lodge is a class-conscious body, holding that the workingmen should unite exchomically and politically against capitalism. They are in this respect somewhat in advance of their brehren his no they organizations, but, sincerely hoping that the correctness of their position may soon be perceived by the whole working class, they are at all times and everywhere ready to recognize the cade of other bona fide unions and sternly refuse, in case of trouble, to take the places of their striking fellow-craftsmen. We consequently appeal to the whole membership of the 1. M. A. to condemn and respirate as contrary to the true spirit and best interests of the labor movement, the disgusting action of the said walking delegate Warmer, calculated, as it is, to provoke a conflict between honest and organized workingmen, in which the Central Labor Federation, D. A. 1, S. T. & L. A., would of necessity bay to support at all costs and all hazards the members of the Empire City Looge. EMPIRE CITY LOOGE.

New York, June 1.

A Bostonian's Remonstrance

A Bostonian's Remonstrance. To TilE PEOPLE-—Ti has been stated after the election of 1596 that "Boston had never yet polled 1 per cent. of its vote" for the S. L. P.; and the last State Committee, in its printed report to the State Convention. May 30th, fails into the same error about Boston when it says: "The small vote in Boston, barely one per cent. of the total vote," etc. The total vote in Boston in 1897 yas 61.16; the vote for the Socialist candidate for Gov-

At the following regular meesing of the whon. Grarmakers' Union No. 57, held at who are the second structure of the second str

wHEREAS, The capitalist class, not con-tent to war upon the working means of the working class; and, WHEREAS, The capitalist class, not con-tent to war upon the workingmen of this coun-try only, as instanced by Häzleton, Home-stead, Brooklyn A. R. U. atrike, etc., has now turned its attention to Cha, as af-fording cheaper and less ambitious wage slaves for exploitation: WHEREAS, The Cigarmakers' International Union of America recognizes the identity of interest of the working class the world over, this principle is put in practice by accepting the union cards of other nations without ini-tiation fee, while other countries extand to us the same courtesy and benefit; for these reasons and many others, be it "RESOLVED, By C. M. U. No. 97, in regular meeting assembled, that we declare our inter-ests are not served by this war of American explaints to gain commercial supremacy. Be it further

further RESOLVED, That we extend our heartlest RESOLVED, That we extend our heartlest sympathy to the wage workers of Cuba and of Spain, and call upon them as trade union-lets to unite with us in the contest for in-dustrial emancipation by recognition of the class struggle, and the necessary steps, eco-nomic and political. To attain the next great stage of human progress. The resolutions were tabled. The meeting having been a very poorly attended one, the action taken upon them was not considered by Comrade Goldstein to be expressive of the Union's sentiments. He, therefore, issued the following challenge to president Smith:

by comrate updates. He, therefore, issued the following challenge to president Smith: "Sir-Considering the action in relation to the resolution offered by the undersigned at the last regular meeting of Cigarmakers" Union No. 57, with only sixty out of 1.500 members present, which action created con-fusion by misinterpretation and misrepresent-ation, and believing it to be of educational advantage to have the matter thoroughly dis-cussed. I offer the opportunity by the follow-ing challenge to meet you in public debate at such time and place as may be mutually everaed upon this question:

cussed, I offer the opportunity by the follow-ing challenge to meet you in public debate at such time and place as may be mutually agreed upon this question: "Resolved. That a flag raising by working-men in the interests of the Cuban war is in violation of the principles of international trade unionism." Is it not time that the professions of inter-pationality made by pure and simplers, be

trade unionism." Is it not time that the professions of inter-nationality, made by pure and simplers, be sifted? When, the other day we were threat-ened with a war with England on account of "pure and simple" union, under the leader-whip of their fakir officers should "hurreh!" and passed resolutions pledding themselves to enlist. I remember as a very typical incl-dent in this connection the hurrahing and the resolution adopted in that seeme by the Garment Workers' Union of New York through typical inasmuch as the Garment Workers are affiliated with the A. F. of L., and the A. F. of L. has been sending to, and receiving from, the English trade unionists "Fraternal Del-try of the workers in the two countries." Either this sentiment is grenuine, and then we should not act in violation of it; or the as woll know it. Boston, June 4.

LETTER BOX.

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

LUCIUS." PHILADELPHIA, PA.-The free-dom of speech includes the freedom to talk nonsense. If you choose to call Suchalism a phantasmagoria, you are certainly free to do to -as free as if you chose to call a cow a

CLAUDE J. KNIGHT, ACTON, WEST ON-TARIO.-Interesting as is your active to the second CLAUDE J. KNIGHT, ACTON, WEST ON-TARIO-Interesting as is your account of the time you had with the officers of Gompers' Boot and Shoe Workers' organisation, it is rather too long for publication; moreover, the debate itself was ample. It is no wise sur-priaing that those gentlemen should feel mad. They must feel like kicking themselves. The very spectacle of the class of backers they had on the platform was a speech in itself. And they know it-but too late.

very speciacle of the class of bakkers they had on the platform was a speech in itself. And they know it-but too late. L. D. DULUTH, MINN.-The report is self-evidently false. Not only is it contrary to the Comrade's of repeated principles, uttered in writing and on public platforms, but, more important still, it is contrary to his well-known acts, being, as he is, an organizer of unions. At those Minneapolis and St. Paul meetings, where he spoke on the trade union movement, he showed by irrefutable testimony that there were organizations, calling themselves trade unions, that were nothing of the sort, seeing they sold out the dearest interests of the workers. The Garment Workers' Union was cited in litustration. Its leaders or officers were convicted of selling the label to sweater hoses and to dealers in prion-made gods; they were, accordingly, convicted of traffick-ing upon one of the working class. Mo doubt the Comrade stated that, with such "unions," there was but one way to deal, and "unions," there was but one way to deal, and that was to crush them, and he probably added that on their ruins bons fide organizations would be built. And right he was. 'JAMES R, NEW CANAAN, CONN.-There is no "President of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance." The only permanent offi-cers are the members of the General Executive Board and the General Secretary; these are elected for one year. At each meeting of the Board, a chairman is elected for that session. The use of the work: "Freaddent of the S. T. & L. A." by the sentleman you refer to is but another illustration of his lack of information.

session. The use of the words: "President of the S. T. & L. A." by the gentleman you refer to is but another illustration of his lack of information. J. B. L., NEW YORK.-The term "bona fide single taxers," used in last weeks issue, was not an inndvertant expression. It was used deliberately. The rescon for using it is that, out of every ten "single-taxers at all: they are politicians, straining "to get there" they set up the flag of single-taxers at all: they set up the flag of single-taxers at all: they set up the flag of single-taxers in the belief that it sounds radical enough to bambooils the workingmen, and yet is inoffensive smong the capitalitic parties. These humbough the workingmen, and yet is inoffensive mong the capitalitic parties. These humbough the sounds radical enough to bambooils the workingmen, and yet is inoffensive anong the capitalitic parties. These humbough the sounds radical enough to bambooils the workingmen, and yet is inoffensive anong the capitalitic parties. These humbough the sound of the term "single-tax." Absurdly out of date as the single-tax in the theory. It has a decent history behind it; those who hold to it should be gived redit for the faith (and it is all "faith") that is in them. They should not be confounded with the franduleta tarticle, which knows about "economic rent" as much as Dick Crocker knows about mono-metalism of h-metalism, although he may wrap him-self in either theory, as occasion may erree. Hence the use, in the passage you refer to. the term "bonn fide alogie-taxer." The one most prominently fixed on our mind was his issuing a call for funds for the Home-side and been no other charge proven, that was encough to branch him a croot. "TAWYER," CINCINNATI, O.-The terms "Socialistic" we understand as thing that is as more so then they are now. Yor that reason, the desume, in your mind it means an act that actively brings us mearer to Socialism, and that it does not, the railroads may be placed in the hands of the Goverment, and hat actively brings us meare ruccess that they had brought about, not a step neart to Socialism, but an intensified Capitalism. Per contra, the nationalization of railroads may be truly said to be "Socializtic." If by the term the correct thing is understood: to wit, a symptom of the incapacity of the capi-listic to attend to logically developed Capital-ism. The claim of the aposities of Capital-ism is individuelism. They ameri that only indi-vidual effort can accomplish progressive re-

suits. The Socialist answers that that is unscientific statement, in that it raises in suits, The statement, in that it ranges the rank of a general principle a prin that, at best, is applicable only to a sta development: individual effort may or may evelopment: individual effort may or that a eded at a certain stay stare the individual becomes wholly unequal to the task. The plasma of the railroads to the Government's hashs would be a proof o the Government's hashs would be a proof o the Socialist theory that the development o capital grows over the head of the individur owners thereod. To designate such a site as "Socialistic" is acfe and sound, and, abov as "Socialistic" is safe and sound, and, all, is not a lure, because no one who at Socialism would be decoyed by it from the straight road to help bring a symptom.

symptom. "LEOPOLD," HARTFORD. CT.-Where did ycu set that notion from 7 II right, no one in this country should speak of Benadict Arnold as a "traitor": he had been brave and leyal for years, had led brilliant expeditions against the British foe through blinding now storms; had a record for daring, intrepidity and patri-otism that shone out brilliant expeditions and patri-otism that shone out brilliant expeditions and patri-otism that shone out brilliant expeditions the act that branded him as a TRAITOR. Guess the popular judgment in this came is correct; he case you mention you will have to adapt your judgment to the same responding.

your judgment to the same reasoning. "INQUIRER," ALBANY, N. Y.-You are substimility answered in the preceding an-wer, altho' the two questions refer to dif-tereats cases. Drop sentimentalism. To "have done" is "to hang like a ranty rail in monumental mockery." No one, may his deserts in the past be ever so great, can de-mand immunity for present malitesance. The crook of to-day is not a straight man because years ago he was straight. Just re-flect where the party would land if it adopted a different policy. This movement is justip is failous movement. No one can maintain lin respect who does not daily earn it. "D" " CHICAGO HI. Maintach Weisemann

respect who does not daily ean it. "P." CHICAGO,ILL.-Heinrich Weissmann was expelled from the laternational Bakers' Union for betrayal of its intersets and for crookedness generally, as charged long ago by THE PBOPLE. The announcement was officially made in last month's official journal of the organization. After he had, by political booding with Seth Low and others, and in other foul ways, got together enough meney, he started a bakery of his own in this city. The thing soon went bad, conflets arose be-tween him and his employes (former "fellow-workingmen"), and finally his shop went up the fluke. He then tried to return to has old trade of labor fakir. Thereupon the music started; it increased to a thunderous or-chestra; the 'fanfer finale' was a chunder-ous decree of expulsion, with his yells as a piping staccato rising above the din. L. N. B., PITTSBURGH, PA.-if THE

Liping staccato rising above the din. L. N. B., PITTSBURGH, PA.-If THE PEOPLE don't suit you, don't take it. Yea might as well learn once for all that the S. L. P. is not here to adapt itself to errors popular or otherwise, but to wipe these cut. Had it pursued a policy such as you petuiently seek to dictate to it, of fawning and cringing. It would have been dead long ago, and the fakirs would now be dancing a quadrille upon its grave. Instead of that THE PHOPLE is now dancing on the graves of several of them, and its dancing floor is extending almost daily with a certainty of that dancing floor svents lay becoming co-extensive with the whole fakir outfit.

"READ MUCH MOND, VA.--Your criti-cism is justified, but only in the abstract Remember, or know, if you did not know be to be an another of the second second second or that the whole PEOPLE must be getter or abstraction and the second second second tumble over, and other imperfections. But for all that, compare its appearance with the so-called reform 'papers. It may pay the sec as to of them, if for no other purpose. You will see it compares favorably will there, evaluate the second second second second will see it compares favorably will the second the second second second second will see it compares favorably will there, evaluate the second will see it compares favorably will there, evaluate the second s "READER." RICHMOND, VA. eriti -Your

perfections of its dress, it is interacting create and healthy. J. M., LYNN, MASS.—The best thing you can do if you want to go through a coulse of practical historic, economic and socialogic study is to take up and read carefully Marr "Eighteenth Brumaire." Read it farough first; then start all over again, chapter by chapter, noting all the names, works, etc., referred to; then look up these as you gu along, study then in the historic or other writing that they occur in, and read the works referred to. A study of that book in List way is in itself a liberal education, and a very practical one at that for the movement. Such a course would be highly enjoyable.

W. J. M., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

W. J. M., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.-Your easy is valuable, but its size is called, as far a sphearing in these columns is concerned. A. S. T. BRIDGEPORT, CT.-Herrenhander is this city for the libel he issued, because the libel was not printed here but in fit. Louin, A criminal prosecution could be fuscilut? A spinst him only in fit. Louis. To do that would have satisfied great could be fuscilut? A spinst him only in fit. Louis. To do that would have satisfied great could be fuscilut? A spinst him only in fit. Louis. To do that would have satisfied great could be fuscilut? A spinst him only in fit. Louis. To do that have satisfied great could be fuscilut. To compare the state of the state of the state pend to be here. Had Kursenhands printed his libel here he would not have been stud in a civil action for damages, the summons being clapped upon him the first time he sap-pend to be here. Had Kursenhands printed a civil action, but by indictment. There fa a just suspicion statched to exitu for damages when the offence complained at the alleged offences are usually could far and the state of the character is out of every is suit in the damages is begun, it looks fashy. The reason for that is that 3 out of every is suit in the civil Courts are said to partake of the char-citer of blackmall.

acter of blackmall. "WASHINGTON," WASHINGTON, D. C. There were two Republican candidates run uing for Congress in the Thirteenth Mass chusetus District last nonth. The regul Republican candidate was Greene, the Ind pendent Republican candidate was Tanda Green was elected; but Randall carried Ne Bedford by Bye plurality. In New Bedford

"It is to this organizing work, to this effort to unite science and the pro-letariat that I wish to devote myself for the present. When social and humanitarian questions are up for con-sideration I would like to see the investigators, scientists and scholars who are imbued with the Socialist idea put their ability in the service of our party, in the service of its working class or ganizations and of its Representatives. The proletariat armed for action by science, that is the power that will save society. . . . In this common work of education and of political action, in the Chamber of Deputies or out of it, we remain united. No event can break or even loosen the fies that bind us together. Thank you again and again for your kindness, and vive the Socialist Republic."

To Charles Gras he wrote:

"Dear Citizen: I thank you with all my heart for the generous resignation by which you wish to enable me to again enter the Palais Bourbon. I do not desire to return at this time; but your action was as flattering for me as honorable for you, and I express my gratitude for the same."

The deputies elected from Paris sent the following to Gras:

"Dear Citizen: In the interest of the Socialist party and in order to restore to the Chamber the great orator that capitalist and clerical corruption had deferzed, we requested your resigna-tion. You sent it to us.

"For reasons that you already know, Citizen Jaurès will not stand for elec-tion in the district where you offered him your place. In view of this fact your resignation is returned to you.

We wish to join our congratulations "We wish to join our congratulations to those of Jaurès, and take pleasure in informing you that it will not be neces-sary for you to perform this act of So-cialist solidarity, which was an honor to you. We congratulate you in ad-vance on your election, which is abso-lutely certain, for by it there will be votes against 3,274 for Bernard. In 1893 he received but 2,700' votes. At that election he ran, as he expresses it, as a sort of protest against the government. while this year his platform, in common with the platform of all candidates of the Socialist Labor party (Parti ouvrier Socialiste), was a "clear program of revolutionary Socialism."

In many other districts the Socialist candidates were defeated by majorities as small as the one that kept Gerault-Richard out of the Chamber. J. P.

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publications

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. 50 cents per year. The New Charter. 35 Turk street, San Fran-cisco, Cal. 50 cents per year. The Rochester Socialist (Monthly). 25 cents per year. ber year. Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. 50 cents per year. The GERMAN. Vorwärts, 154 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year. Cleveland Volksfreund, 227 Clair street, Cleve-land, Ohio. \$2 per year. DANISH-NORWEGIAN. Arbejderen, 632 Marshfeld avanue, Chicago, Ill \$1.50 per year. ITALIAN. Il Proletario, 181 Thompson street, New York City. \$1 per year. SWEDISH. SWEDISH. Arbeiaren, 25 and 27 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. 11.50 per year. POLISH. Sila, 550 Broadway, Buffaio, N. Y. 51 per year. JEWISH. Arbeitorzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year. HUNGARIAN, HUNGARIAN, Nepazava, 535 East Filth streat, New York, N. Y. 31 per year. BOHEMIAN, Pravda, 414 E. Tist street, New York, N. Y. 12 per year, 50 cents a quarter. ENGLISH AND GERMAN. The T. uth, 514 West Third street, Daven-port, Ia.

barely one per cent. of the total vote." etc. The total vote in Boston in 1897 yas 61.15; the vote for the Socialist candidate for Gov-ernor was 1.002, being 1.5 per cent., or a fraction less than double the committee gives the city credit for. Moreover, it cast more than one per cent of the total registered vote, which was 54,534. Besides the vote for the head of the State ticket; in Boston at the last election is not one half of one per cent. under the vote of any other city of equal size of the ticket at a State electer in Soston at the last election is not one half of one per cent. under the vote of any other city of equal size of the ticket at a State electer. As the com-mittee in the same document says: "During the last campaign the State Committee has done little for Boston in the line of agita-tion." It ought to give this poor town credit for what is its due. The committee has not in the State of Massachusetts-though one-fourth of the voters in the State reside there. The same document shows that it paid to F. G. R. Gordon, a man who was not a resi-dent in the State, \$25.54 in salary as organ-ter, out \$25.57.2 expended by it during the campaign, a man who has since been con-nyicted by his own lotters, written while in the syst the committee, of being a traitor and disarganizer. That this mug gave Boston a wide berth on his raids on the poor party in the State she is no doubt grateful. Let us hope that shi who have "monkered with the bunkew" learned wisdom. T. C. B. Boston, June 3.

Some More from the 13th Mass District.

You see the Socialist vote exceeded that of both the Gold and Silver Democrats. The Socialist vote here is about double what was polled, but the rest had to be away fishing. A FISHERMAN. Vineyari Haven, Mass., June 2

Patriotism and the Label in Boston. To THIS PEOPLE.—On last May 36 there was a "ling raising" at the headquarters of the local union of cigarmakers here. Benja-min Smith, the president, and Henry Abra-hams, the secretary of the organisation, made speches on the occasion. Several members of the union took umbrage at this performance on the ground that the fag raising in this instance was a demonstration of war, and, therefore, in violation of the principles of trade unionism.

it the cratic candidates

"JIM." POCAHONTAS, VA.-Can't see it in that light. Such papers are not educators; they are confusers. If they were aducators; this country's masses would by this almo be ahead of all others on social, economic and political knowledge: it alone has more of such "educators" than all the countries of the batter of the second are able to be able of the second are able to be able of the second are able of the secon political knowledge: it alone such "educators" than all the world: yet the fact is our per in such knowledge.

In such knowledge. ALFRED J.," NEW YORK.-The man, or he organization, whose only claim to be con-sidered progressive is that he, or it, gives money to the party, has a very film, even a fishy foundation for its claim. He who gives money to a cause and works against it, rather than deserving credit, for his donation, de-erves condemnation. Such donation acan only be meant as a bribe to be allowed to do errors with impulity. be meant as a b with impunity.

D. G., BOSTON, MASS .- No. indeed, not been overlooked. An article is in p tion on the subject. 41.1

tion on the subject. M. MEYER, DETROIT, MICH., (and the many others to whom this concerns),-id you desire to insure the chances of your "Business" communications going astray, or being gravely delayed, just keep on tacking them to "ddi-torial" communications; by writing on both sides of the paper these chances as gravely increased. If, on the other hand, you would grader wich communications not to go astray, and wish for prompt strention, send them to be the "Business Manager" separately from com-munications to the "Beliorfal Domaciment." Unless it would injure your health, don't write on both sides of the paper. E. E., TORONTO, CANADA.-We know of

E. B., TORONTO, CANADA .- We kn

S. L. P. Supplies.

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to to: HENE 184 971

THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE.

The proletariat modeled its original organisations for defence upon the pat-tern of those of the guild journeymen —the UNION; so, likewise, did it fashion its original offensive weapons, whenever it faced Capital in organized bodies, after those of the journeymen— the BOYCOTT and the STRIKE. For reasons peculiar to the historic days when the guild journeymen waged their battles against their masters, their weapons remained the same until their class became extinct. The modern proletariat, however, cannot abide by

their class became extinct. The modern proletariat, however, cannot abide by those original and primitive weapons. The more completely the several por-tions of which it is composed merge into a single working class, the more must its battles assume a political character. All class ctruggle is a polit-ical struggle. Even the bare requirements of the economic or industrial struggle compel the workingmen to set up political demands. Experience shows daily in multiplying instances that the capital-ist State, or modern Government, con-

ist State, or modern Government, siders it one of its principal d coneither to render impossible the organeither to render impossible the organ-izations of workingmen, or, in countries where, like in the United States, the militia and judiclary, whenever the spirit of the age is felt too strongly to bluntly deny the working class such civic rights as those of voluntary organ-ization, to render the organizations of labor ineffective by falling upon them with the combined forces of police, whenever the workingmen take the field against their employers in the ecofield against their employers in the eco-nomic struggles between the two.

ECONOMIC MOVEMENT ALONE INSUFFICIENT.

The theoretical freedom of combination is, accordingly, insufficient if the proletariat is to build up its organizations with such fullness and completetions with such thinkss and complete-ness as to render them adequate for their purposes. Hence, whenever in the United States, the working class has stirred itself to improve its eco-nomic conditions, it has placed side by side with purely economic, a series of political demands calculated to free it from the class outrages perpetrated against it by Government, and to prevent the effectiveness of its economic organization from being thwarted. These political demands are to the American workingmen of the highest American workingnien of the highest importance; they belong under the category of essential prerequisites, without which their further develop-ment becomes impossible; they are to the Labor movement what light and air are to the human body.

There are those who endeavor to con-trast the political with the economic movement, and to draw hard and fast lines between them, and who declare that the workingman should not "mix" the two. The fact is that the two-the the two. The fact is that the two-the political and the economic strugglecannot be separated from each other. The economic struggle needs political rights and powers to be carried on suc-cessfully; and these political rights and powers will not drop into the lap of the proletariat from the moon; they will not be graciously conceded by the cap-italist politicians in office; they have to be wrung from their hands; they have to be conquered; and their conquest reto be conquered; and their conquest re-quires the most energetic political activity possible—the independent po-litical action of the working class, as independent from the favors, the aids, the promises of the bosses and capital-ist class generally, as the economic action is, and necessarily must be, of the favors, aids and promises of that class. On the other hand, in the last analysis, the political struggle is also analysis, the political struggle is also an economic one. If there is any differ-ence between the two, it is that the po-litical struggle is a more far-reaching and deeper cutting manifestation of the economic struggle. Not those laws only that concern

Not those laws only that concern the working class directly, also the great majority of all the others affect it more or less. It is an inevitable con-clusion that, just the same as all others, the working class must strive for polit-ical influence and political power, must endeavor to make the government sub-servient to its our interests servient to its own interests.

POLITICAL ACTION.

The means to this end are universal, at least manhood, suffrage. In many a country the working class is deprived of this powerful means, and there it strives with might and main to acquire it. Here in the United States, the ballot is in the hands of the citizen working. is in the hands of the citizen working-man. The attempts to strike it out of his hands, the direct and indirect his hands, the direct and indirect schemes under all specious pretexts to distranchise the American proletariat, are numerous, but hitherto have not only been unsuccessful, but have had a contrary effect to the desired one. The American proletariat starts equipped with the most powerful political weapon, with the aid of which it can conquer all others. The task of the proletariat when it first starts its polit-ical struggles, is generally made easy proletariat when it first starts its polit-ical struggles, is generally made easy through the political conflicts that rage among the property-holding classes the merchants, the landlords, are gen-erally at war with one another, and special interests always divide each of these classes into hostile political camps. During these political strug-gles, such side looks for allies, and useks to gain them through slight con-cessions. Sometimes after a victory the capitalist would break faith with his ally; but generally, during the first becapitalist would break faith with his ally; but generally, during the first be-ginaings of the labor movement the vic-torious capitalist fulfilled his promises. It thus happened that the capitalists often appealed through their political parties to the proletariat for aid, and thus, themselves drew the workingmen into political action. So long as the capitalist uses the proletariat in this way, so long as the working class does not conceive the idea of standing out independently in the political field, the capitalist looks upon it as their voting cattle, intended to strengthen the hand of its own exploiters. In this way mai-ters continue for a considerable time.

This process lies in the very nature of things. There is no class interest but expresses itself in a political party; just as soon as the working class re-alizes its class interests it is bound to do what the other classes do, i. e., ex-press itself politically. At what time the proletariat of a country will be so far matured tas to take this decisive stép, to cut, so to speak, the navel string that binds it, politically, to the capitalist system out of whose lap it has sprung, depends, above all, upon the economic stage of development that such a country has reached, in other words, upon the de-gree of exploitation to which the pro-letariat is subjected, and upon the comletariat is subjected, and upon the com-pactness of its ranks. There are a num-ber of other circumstances that affect considerably the time when the work-ing class assumes political independ-ence. Of these, two are the most important: First, the degree of enlighten-ment that the respective working class enjoys upon its political and economic situation; second, the attitude that the capitalist parties assume towards it. Both these circumstances have greatly promoted the movement of the working class in Germany, and hence it comes that the labor movement in Germany is further advanced than in any other further advanced than in any other country; and it is for just the reverse of these reasons, especially because of the hypocritical attitude of the political parties here, that with us the Labor Movement lags behind. But however the time may differ when, obedient to these different influences, the labor movement in a capitalist country takes the shape of a labor party, that time is sure to arrive as an inevitable result of the economic development.

REVOLUTION.

At the same time every political party must strive to obtain the political upper hand. It is bound to endeavor to turn the power of the State to its own advantage, i. e., to use it in the interests of its class; in other words it is bound to endeavor to become the ruling party in the State. By the very fact of its organizing itself into an independent political party, the working class turns its face towards this ultimate goal—the conquest of the political powers of the State, a goal which the economic development itself aids the working class veropment itself alds the working class to reach. In this respect also, the same as in respect to the time when the workingmen separate themselves from the capitalist parties, the time of their blinger sticture does not decord simply ultimate victory does not depend simply upon the degree of industrial develop-ment which the respective country may have reached, but upon a number of other circumstances both of national and of international character. Fur-thermore, the manner in which this triumph may be achieved may vary greatly in different countries. That, however, upon which there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who has followed the economic and political de-velopment of modern society cenecially have reached, but upon a number of velopment of modern society, especially in the course of the last hundred years in the course of the last hundred years, is the CERTAINTY AND INEVIT-ABLENESS OF THE FINAL TRI-UMPH OF THE PROLETARIAT. While the proletariat is steadily ex-tending itself, while it is growing ever stronger in moral and political power, while it is becoming ever more an ecostronger in moral and pointical power, while it is becoming ever more an eco-nomic necessity, while the class strug-gle is training it more and more into habits of solidarity and discipline, while its horizon is ever broadening, while its organizations become ever larger and more conjugat while it helarger and more compact, while it becomes from day to day the most im-portant and finally the only working class upon whose industry the whole social body depends, while it undergoes all these important changes and thus progresses steadily, the classes that are hostile to it melt away with equal steadiness and rapidity; they steadily lose in moral and political strength; they become not only superfluous, but they become not only superfluous, but a block to the progress of production, which, under their superintendence, falls into greater and greater confusion, up more and more unbear conjuring up m able conditions.

PROLETARIAN VICTORY.

In view of this, it cannot be doubtful to which side victory will finally lean. The property-holding classes have al-ready been selzed with fear at their ap-proaching end. They hate to admit to themselves the precarlousness of their situation: they try to decive themsituation; they try to deceive them selves with false pretences, and to drown their apprehensions in hilarity and trivial jokes; they close their eyes to the abyss towards which they are rushing, and they do not seem to re-alize that by such a conduct they not only hasten their own downfall, but

squandering much time and energy. The end of it all will, under all circum-stances, be the Socialist system of pro-duction. Its triumph is 'unavoidable just so soon as that of the proletariat itself. has become unavoidable. The proletariat is bound to use its triumph for the abolition of its own exploitafor the abolition of its own exploitation, and that it can never accomplish without establishing the Socialist order. The economic and political develop-ment itself, noticeable to-day in the ment itself, noticeable to-day in the large capitalist undertakings-the com-binations, syndicates and trusts-point the proletariat the path to Socialism and push it in that direction. This stage of economic development which we have reached is certain to render abortive all attempts to move in a different direction which the proletariat of any country may make, in case it should be disinclined to adopt the Socialist system.

It is, however, by no means to be expected that the proletariat of any country, once it has come to power, will reveal any disinclination to adopt the Socialist system. To imagine that would be to imagine that the proletariat would be in its infancy at the same time that it had ripened politically, economically and morally into maneconomically and morally into man-hood, equipped with the power and ability to overcome its enemies and im-pose its will upon them. Such a dis-parity of growth is least imaginable with the proletariat. Thanks to ma-chinery, so soon as the proletariat had risen above its original degraded conrisen above its original, degraded condition it revealed a thirst for the ac-quisition of knowledge and a taste for grappling with problems of social im-port. Side by side with this intellectual development on the part of some, the economic development of modern so-leter moves on with such rapid strides ciety moves on with such rapid strides that even those ranks of the proletariat that are least favored cannot fail to learn the lesson so strikingly taught by the large combinations of capital.

Everything combines to render the militant proletariat most accessible to the teachings of Socialism. To the bad news, it is a veritable evangel. The ruling classes cannot accept Socialism without committing suicide; the proletariat, on the contrary, deriver new life from Socialism, new vigor, new inspiration and renewed hope. As time passes, Socialism can only becom more and more acceptable to the proletariat.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Bons Fido Party of Labor Will not Rise to Dispute the Field With One in Existence.

The below is the answer, sent by Massachusetts State Convention of the Socialist Labor party to an invitation to fuse issued to it by a so-called convention of the "Social Democracy" of that State:

"Gentlemen: Your communication of May 26th received asking that the So-cialist Labor party of this common-

wealth make political alliance with the Social Democracy. In reply, we would say that it is on the part of Socialists an unwarrantable intrusion to enter the political field as as a new party, as that field is now oc-cunied by the S. L. P. cupied by the S. L. P.

"While appreciating the honest as-pirations of the rank and file, the sometime Republican, Democratic, Populist leaders, with that small contingent of dishonest and expelled members of the Socialist Labor party, who now form your governing body, make alliance of any sort impossible on our part. The chaos of the mental state of your organization falls far below a recognition of the class struggle, while your tactics are as low in form as your conscious ness; consequently alliance with your organization would be a betrayal of the knowledge which we possess, by long and severe experience gained in our own and other countries, which compel our tactics to stand squarely for the class struggle. Therefore we unquali-fiedly decline your request." S. L. P. Convention of Massachusetts.



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



Tenth annual Convention, Socialist Labor arty of Connecticut. Convention called to order by F. Serrer,

State Organizer. The following delegates were present: A. McBrayne, M. Berman, New Britain, S. Crescio, D. Sella, Italian Branch, Dan-

bury. George Rose, American Branch, Stamford. Jon. Meestri, S. Pasaro, Italian, Stamford. E. A. Bebla, American, Waterbury, Chas. Kilazman, German, Waterbury, Chas. Wagler, Milford. J. Marek, E. Oatley, Am. Branch, New Haven.

Hay

Coart, J. Van Rousselt, Flamish Branch, Haven. e Girometta, E. Zimmermann, Ger. Br., Haven.

etrovisimo, A. Caffiro, Italian Branch/

New Haven. Wm. Lechner, H. Flentze, Ger. Br., Hartford. F. Fellermann, M. Jaffra, Am. Branch, Hart-

ford, Chas, Gaus, Am. Branch, Rockville, G. Reichenbach, Ger. Branch, Rockville. Thos. Steigerwald, A. Mercer, Am. Branch, Bridgeport, H. Koch, Ger. Branch, Bridgeport,

John Kane

hn Kane, Am. Branch, Meriden. Gaertner, Ger. Branch, Meriden. all 29 delegates, representing 19 branches sections.

Not represented were Ansonia, American and Polish: Danbury and South Norwalk, Ameri-

Polish: Darbury and South Norwalk, Ameri-can. Report of State Committee. During the past year an American Section was organized in Meriden and so Meriden is in line with other places. New Haven Italian Section was reorganized and has now 26 good standing members. An Italian Section was organized in Stamford, and at the very close of the year an organi-zation was effected in Milford. Branford Section gave way: reason-most all of our members there left town in search of work.

work. At present we have sections in 12 towns of the State consisting of 11 American, 6 Ger-man, 3 Italian, 1 Polish and 1 Flamish Branch. The sale of due stamps during the year was 4.170 against 3,700 the previous year. Almost the entire increases was on the side of the American and Italien Branches. When last year the result of the vote on the Jewish hores-coupering and the vote on the Jewish

by Carl

Worsingmen's Children's Death Hens fit Fund of the U. S. of America. The Executive board meets every second We nesday in Lie month, at s o'clock Y. M. in R Tiedte Hall, bet. Sist and 85d St., Second Are Financial Secretary: Beinhard Lachner, at East 84th stroot. Arbeiter Kranken- und Storbe-Kasse tür die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Slek and Death Bonefit Fund of the United States of America.

The Socialist Educational Society of Torkville meets every Monday evenin at 206 E. Soth St. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Social ism by means of discussions and debates come and join.

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The State Convention that met in San Fran-cisco on May 29, re-elected San Francisco as the seat of the State Committee. Rhode Island. Connecticut.

The S. L. P. of Rhode Island will have their fourth annual excursion to Newport on June 19, 1898. Steamer Bay Queen will leave whart' foot of Power street, at 9.30 A. M., allowing two

of Power street, at 5.30 A. M., allowing two hours' stay in Newport. Tickets, 40 cents; children (under 15 years), 20 cents. Tickets for sale by all members.

Socialist Literature,

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

Platforms, \$1,50 per thousand.
1.—"What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to Workingmen, by Henry Kuhn.
2.—"Socialism," by William Wattins.
3.—"Why American WorkLarmer should be Socialista," by H. G. Wilshire.
4.—"Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.
5.—"Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchfords "Merric England."
6.—"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.

Vogi. "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist La-7.--

9.-

America. "An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party." "The Platform of the Socialist Labor Par-ty?" (with comments in the following 10.

Municipal bor Party. "An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Repub-lican Party to the Working Class Irish of America."

Labor Party."
Labor Party."
Labor Party."
(with comments in the following ianguages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish).
L.-"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."
"The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act. (Adapted from the German.) Price, I cent per copy: 1,000 copies, 56.00.
"Women in the Past, Present and Future." by August Bebel. 25c.
"The Ereletence." by Frederick Engels. 6c.
"The Roletariat," "The Class Struggle." "The Roletariat," as Class Struggle."
"The Roletariat," by Carl Kautzky, Adapt-ed by Daniel De Leon. Each 5c.
"Conton, \$1.75.
"The Eighteenth Brumaire." by Carl Marz.

A CERTAIN EVOLUTION.

A CHRTAIN EVOLUTION. But the interests of the proletariat and those of the capitalist class are no heatile to each other that the political alfance between the two cannot be insting. The capitalist system of pro-duction is bound, sooner or later, to cause the sarticipation of the working-class in positios to take such shape that it splits of from the capitalist parties, and that the workingman sets up his own, the Labor party.

1. 18.8

ender it all the more disastrous to themselves. As the last of the exploited classes

the working proletariat cannot put the power which it will conquer to the uses power which it will conquer to the uses to which it was put by the previous classes, i.e., to roll the burden of ex-ploitation from its own upon the shoulders of some other exploited class. It is bound to use its power to put an end to its own, and, along with that, to all forms of exploitation. The source of the exploitation to which it is now subject is the private ownership of the subject is the private ownership of the subject is the private ownership of the machinery of production. The pro-letariat can abolish its own exploita-tion only by abolishing private owner-ship in the machinery of production. The circumstance of the proletariat being stripped of all property in the means of production renders it disposed to abolish private property in that; the exploitation to which the private ownership of the means of production mubicits the proletariat commels it to subjects the proletariat, compels it to abolish the capitalist system of pro-duction and to substitute it with the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which the instruments of production cease to be private and become social property.

WHAT THE TRIUMPH OF THE PRO-LETARIAT MEANS.

LETARIAT MEANS. Under the rule of the capitalist system, i. e., of production for sale, co-operative production for use cannot be-come general. It is impossible to intro-duce the co-operative for the purpose of supplanting the capitalist system of production while at the same time keeping the latter in force. This self-evident proposition establishes the fact that the Socialist system of production must be the inevitable result of the triumph of the proletariat. Even if it were not consciously to use its suprem-acy in the State to recover possession of the mechanic of the were not consciously to use its suprem-acy in the State to recover possession of the machinery of production and to replace the capitalist with the Socialist system, it would be compelled to do so by the logic of events, although in that case, not without committing many mistakes, incurring much sacrifice and

NOTICE.-For technical reasons, no party announcements can so in that are not in this affice by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

National Executive Committee.
Session of June 7th, with Commate Brown has the first of the share of the state of L' A. MALKIEL, Rec. Sec'y.

General Vote.

General Vote. The Sections of the Socialist Labor party are hereby called upon to forthwith proceed to vote upon the below candidates for delegate to the National Convention of the S. T. & L. A. to be held in Buïalo, N. Y., on July 4. 1983. The candidates who have accepted the nomina-tion are: AVERY, MARTHA MOORE, of Boston, Mass.; KREP, ARTHUR, of Washing-ton, D. C.; and MORGAN, THOMAS G., of Chicago, III. The following comrades were also forminated but decilined: Lucien Sanial, Fred. Long, J.

of the American and Italien Branches. When last year the result of the voice on the Jewish press-question was made known, the only two Jewish branches. New Haven and Hartford, gave way. But no great loss was suffered as the intelligent element of the Jewish workmen joined the American Sections, and there is now no longer "a party within a party." New Haven is still the stronghold of the Farty in the state, but recently Bridgenort has worked with such an enormous success as to warn the New Haven Courades to be on guard or else they will within a year stand second in line. Hartford Section has had more or less of a struggle with Labor Fakirs and their dupes. Danbury and Ansonia have worked very hard to spread Socialism. Three agtiation tours with C. Carless, B. Hanford and Th. Hickey were arranged, but there were a good many other agtiation meet-ings held during the year. Shood signitation cards of 9 different subjects about 80 towns of the State. THE PEOPLE has subscribers in over 50 towas, the New Yorker Volkszeliung and Yor-wärts have readers in 66 tows of the State. Since April THE PEOPLE has about doubled its circuitation and we hope before the end of this year it will have doubled once more. Efforts are being made to organize Bristol, Nangatuck, Norwich, New London, Stoning-ton and Wallingford. At present agitation is rather slow but no doubt the near future will bring lively times for us. For the near future will bring lively times for us.

F. SERRER.

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"What Means this Strike?" Address delivered by Daniel De Leon in New Bedford, Mass. 5 cents. "Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon.

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garay, \$2.60. "History of the Paris Commune," by G. B. Benham. 25 cents. Send your order to

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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.



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