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VOL. VIII.-NO. 12.

NEW YURK, JUNE 19, 1898.

### Ruthlessly Torn Along the Puget Sound.

"EXTRAORDINARY

EMERGENCY."

The War, Which Furnishes the Emergency for the Capitalist Class to En-rich Itself still More, Also Furnishes the Emergency for the Breach of Labor Laws Patriotism's Broad End of the Funnel for the Idle Class, and Narrow End for the Working Class.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 10-There are more ways to kill a cat than one. On the same principle, there are more ways than one for the capitalist class to circumvent and get the best of the working class. For instance:

If, pestered by the "unreasonable" clamor of labor for shorter hours, and compelled, for the sake of the influence of the labor fakirs, to make it appear that capitalist legislatures are the "friends of the workmen," the capitalist class allows an "Eight-Hour" law to pass, then there are as many ways of avoiding the law, and making it hang on the pegs of the Court Room like a rusty mail in monumental mockery than there are tales in the "Arabian Nights". One of these ways is a war, a good patriotic war, a war that should so completely absorb public attention and enlist enthusiasm as to cause every thing that may tend to hamper it to be forthwith frowned down, and denounced as unpatriotic. This way is now being applied in this State of Washington, and thus the war is doing to perfection each and every one of the things it was intended to do.

After much lobbying in Washington, D. C., a federal eight-hour law was passed a few years ago. Upon the strength of it, the politicians who passed it and the labor fakirs who advocated it, returned to their constituencies de-manding a new lease of office. In the mean time the law was violated right and left; protests rose against that; lawyers and "labor leaders" and poli-ticians "met in consultation"; but it all availed not: the wrangling went on. But the wrangling is now brought to a sumthe wrangling is now brought to a sum-mary close by the war. It so happens that there are fortifica-

tion works being constructed on Puget Sound, at various points, particularly here at Seattle and at Townsend. The contractor in charge of the work, one J. S. Antonelle, did not undertake the job "for his health." He undertook it "for all there was to be made out of it." The economic law of capital speedily asserted itself, and thereby fell foul of the "Eight-Hour" law: the contractor wanted to "make" as much as possible; this can, obviously, not be done without fleecing the workingmen as much as possible and proportionally. Indeed, it is a principle that no one can run from, is a principle that no one can run from, much though he may want to deny it, that the more wool the clipper takes in the less there is left to the sheep: whatever the capitalist "makes" is taken away from the workingman who pro-duces it; and, consequently, the more away from the workingman was produces it; and, consequently, the more the capitalist does "make" all the more the workingman must sweat. The wish of the contractor of the fortification works to "make" a pile, a big pile, a bigger pile meant and could mean nothing less than that his workers should expend a pile of sweat, a big pile. bigger pile of sweat. In pursuit of this desire the "Eight-Hour" law was at first "strained", then it was dislocated, and finally it was broken through: 9, 10, 11, 12 hours' work were demanded on the fortifications by the patriotic Antonelle. The workingmen who applied for jobs

at the works, did so like veritable in-Mark Twain's "Innocents
were not a circumstance to
These were double-dyed Innocents. Abroad" mocents: they innocently imagined that a federal law for "Fight Hours" could or would be enforced, notwithstanding its enforcement was to the advantage only of themselves, the class that not in control of the government, and to the disadvantage of the bosses, the class that was in control; then, also, they innocently imagined that the national fortifications were intended to benefit the people, and that the war was benefit the people, and that the war was to redound to the glory and advantage of the whole people, the working class included, instead of to the glory and advantage of the capitalist class only. Thus soaked in illusions they applied for work on the Puget Sound fortifications. And then the trouble started.

Illusions are not easily rotten rid of.

Illusions are not easily gotten rid of. The lover may discard his faithless sweetheart; the child may throw away toy that disappoints him; all this the toy that disappoints him; all this may happen with comparative ease; but for a class-unconscious workingman to drop the illusion that the government of a capitalist social system is there for the benefit of the workingman as well as of the idler, of employer as well as of employee, of exploiter as well as of exploitee, in short, of capitalist as well as of wage slave,—that illusion is the hardest of all to get rid of.

It so turned out here and slong the

It so turned out here and along the Puget Sound. When the federal "Eight-Heur" law began to be "strained" on the fortification works, the workers thought it must be by accident; they imputed the occurrence to an "oversight" that would straighten itself of itself and they pledded are but intered. itself, and they plodded en; but instead

of any straightening of the "oversight" matters got worse and worse. Then, illusion-guided, the men began to appoint committees to "see the employer" that availed not; then they reported to their "pure and simple" organizations, the very flower-beds of their illusion: the very flower-beds of their illusion; these, in turn, appointed further committees to "sce the employer"; still no success: more and more hours were being piled on, i. e., more and more of the workers' sweat was being sponged up by the capitalist contractor. The illusion that had seized upon these men seemed proof against all this experience. Their class-unconsciousness prevented them from perceiving the strong link of flesh that connected their employer with flesh that connected their employer with the officers of the government. Failing to get redress from the employer, they decided to get it from the government officials. To him whom class-consciousness gives eyes to see, such a procedure differs in nothing from seeking redress differs in nothing from seeking redress at the paws and fangs of a lap-cur against the wrongful act of the lap-cur's own master. Our Puget Sound workers wended their way, two abreast, to Mr. Wilson R. Gay, the U. S. District Attorney, and demanded to go before the Grand Jury; they demanded of Mr. Gay that he have Contractor Antonelle indicted under the act of Congress of August 1, 1892, chapter 352 (27 stat. page 340). How much these Innocents

page 340). How much these Innocents paid to some local shyster for this ac-curate, expensive but valueless knowledge does not appear. Mr. Gay gayly listened to them; he declared that "the law must be enforced intelligently", he promised he would see to it that "justice was done", and he bowed them out of the office. When he had shut the door behind them, he rolled over the floor in

a fit of hysterical laughter.

The Innocents departed. On the 7th of this month the Grand Jury was to meet: the Innocents would then be called upon by Mr. Gay to give their testi-mony; a true bill would be found; Contractor Antonelle would be arrested, placed under bonds, tried, convicted,— in short, "Labor's Power" would be vin-dicated, and, simultaneously, the "pigheaded" Socialists would be given a lesson to prove to them that their theory about the "classes" and that the capitalist class and the working class are hos-tile clases is utter bosh, and, what's more utterly un-American.

That our Mr. Gay did not roll on the floor very long, but speedily availed himself of the opportunity to make himself "solid" with the upper lap-curs is manifest. He forthwith wrote to United States Attorney General John W. Griggs stating his views on the case and asking for instructions. A passage in his let-ter, as published by the "Post-Intelli-

ter, as published by the "Post-Intelli-gencer", of this city, is as follows:

"I have decided under the present con-ditions, this country being at war with a foreign nation, and this coast being unprotected, that it is a case of extraordi-nary emergency, and have refused to entertain any complaints for criminal

prosecutions.

"There will be a grand jury in this city on the 7th of June next, and it is threatened by those making complaints that they will go before the grand jury and seek indictments.

"I am desirous, of course, of enforcing all laws upon the statute books but feel.

all laws upon the statute books, but feel in this case like advising the grand jurors and all other officers whom I am in law authorized to advise, against any

m law authorized to avise, against any such proceedings.
"I would be glad to have an immediate indication from your office respecting the correctness of the position which I

have taken in the premises."

An answer to this did not stay out long. The Attorney General promptly telegraphed back as follows:

"Your views, as stated in your letter of the 18th inst. with reference to the eight-hour law are approach." eight-hour law are approved. There is no doubt that an extraordinary emer-gency exists and you will be justified in

officially maintaining that position."

And there the matter ended, with the lap-cur muster Contractor Antonelle on top, and his lap-cur public official wagging his tail and fawning on his master.
Have the Innocents learned the lesson

Have the innocents learned the lesson this teaches, and have they dropped their illusion? It is yet hard to tell. But surely a completer one, short of the un-derscoring on the Hazleton plan, can hardly be imagined.

Thus the war furnishes the "extraordinary emergency" to justify the downing of the workers athwart breaches of the law, while the same law furnishes the "extraordinary emergency" that enables railroad magnates, money lenders, contractors and other precious branches of the loafers' class to make more money by. Emergency, extraor-dinary or otherwise, is always for the capitalist class and against the working class-so long as the latter, allowing it self to be buncoed by illusions, keer former in control of the government.

A libel suit tried some ten days ago in this city brought out some curious facts of no slight political interest.

Senator John Raines sued the "Press" for abusive language during the editorial administration of Lemuel E. Quigg, a noted Republican "Pillar of Society"

At the trial, the President of the Firemen's Association testified that, previous to the election of 1894, Quigg solicited from him the support of the association in his (Quigg's) own canvass for the nomination for Mayor of New York, and that, in consideration of this support, Quigg promised to raise the firemen's salaries. When Quigg failed to get the nomination, and a bill appeared in Albany to raise the firemen's salaries, Quigg looked upon it as a political move against himself, lost his temper, and stormed through the "Press" against Senator Raines and others.

This Quigg is looked upon by not a few workingmen as a bright particular star to lead them into jobs and higher wages.

### FURTHER CONVENTIONS.

### Indiana Class-Conscious Workingmen Nominaté a Ticket.

A Full State Ticket Nominated—Appeal to the Proletariat of the State—Endorsement of the Party Press and its Tactics—Preclamatien on the War— Stand Towards all other Parties—Conscious Ascendency Marks the Proceed-

INDIANAPOLIS. June 13-An enthusiastic Socialist Labor party State convention for this State met here on the 28th of last month. It performed its work with promptness and precision, and adjourned with cheers for the S. L. P. and the song of the Marseillaise. The convention set up this

> TICKET: For Secretary of State, WILLIAM YOCUM, of Muncie;

besides Frank Helbich, of Evansville, for State Treasurer; Gustav Rempler, of Indianapolis, for State Auditor; Chas. Beam, of Marion, for Superintendent of Public Instruction; D. E. Meyers, of Marion, for Chief of Statistics, and I. Goldberg, of Fort Wayne, for Judge of Supreme Court.

The following declarations were adopted:

APPEAL TO THE WORKERS. The S. L. P. of Indiana, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the Socialist Labor party of the United States and endorses the platform of the S. L. P. of the U. S., as adopted by the

WHEREAS, Capitalism has shaped the condition of society everywhere alike, which means misery, dependency and utter demoralization-in fact, conditions which must sooner or later be

National Convention, held July the 4th,

1896, in New York.

abolished, therefore be it RESOLVED, That we call upon the wage-workers of Indiana to rally around the banner of the S. L. P., and by their support of the above mentioned principles help to destroy the present inhuman system of organization, and to institute a Socialist system, a system natural and necessary to the human race.

ON PARTY PRESS.

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse the tactics and action of our national organs, THE PEOPLE and the German N. Y. "Vorwärts."

WHEREAS, We recognize the value of a sound and solid press to further our agitation: be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that every member should at the time of his admittance to the party become a subscriber to one of our national organs.

ON THE WAR.

WHEREAS, The present war between the United States and Spain is the result of capitalism in all its worst operations. and the workingman has nothing to gain by it but only the capitalist:

WHEREAS, The capitalists and corrupt politicians use this war only for making profit, to find positions for their friends and relatives, while the workingman has to do the fighting, lose his life, and limb and health on the battlefield for capitalism; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the S. L. P. deounces this war as utterly unne and harmful to the working class of this country as well as that of Cuba and Spain. The spirit of Socialism compels us to say to the workers of Spain, Cuba and the rest of the world: "We want and the rest of the world. We want peace now and forever; capitalism, so long as it is in existence, wants and needs war; Socialism needs no war, but

the opposite, and that is peace."

We further maintain that every workingman should stand on the platform of the S. L. P., as it is the most scientific, sound and progressive platform, and one which everybody who favors better conditions for the human race should

Therefore we urge the workingmen of this State to cut loose from every political party, be it Republican, Demo-cratic, Populist, or Social Democracy, as they all are working only for the upholding of the present capitalistic

system.

With the conviction of healthy growth at polls next November, the Convention adjourned amid cheers for the party.

On the 17th instant N. I. Stone will deliver a lecture at 165 East Broadway, this city, on "Trade Unionism in England"; on the 18th James Allman will lecture at 414 East Seventy-first street, this city, on "Recent Political and Economic Events in Europe". Both lectures should be well attended.

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

#### To Ruination of the Fakir-Run Cigar makers Int'l Union.

An Increasing Deficit with a Decreasing Power to Meet it-The Paltry Sum of \$46,661.89 the Real Barometer of the Union's Financial Resources-As the Stomach cannot be Cheated, Neither Can the Pocket-Inflated Figures

Last month's issue of the 'Cigarmakers' Official Journal" publishes at last the union's financial report. It is the first that has appeared since 1896. During these whole two years a running fire has been belching between THE PEOPLE and the officers of the International Union. The question was understood to be important, not by the combatants only but by the onlookers as well. It involved nothing less than the question of unionism old and new. The question whether the old British or "pure and simple" system of unionism could continue with its theory of "fighting capital with capital" and organizing for the economic action alone, or whether the Alliance or new theory of unionism is right, which maintains that a labor organization, to be effective, must combine both class-conscious political and class-conscious economic action. In the battle between these two principles, the status of the Internationational Cigarmakers has been a leading storm center. And justly so. The management of that union is conspicuously pure and simple; and the special issue has all along been its financial standing. The large treasury it once boasted of (over half a million dollars) rendered it the envy of old unionists, gave it a commanding position, and seemed to justify the theory upon which it was run. Whether its treasury was preserved or was melting away; whether it was holding its own and growing stronger, or whether its 'capital", and, therewith the benefits it promised, was vanishing; in short, whether it was solvent or bankrupt, this was, indeed, a question of deep interest. And this was the question all along: the International Union officers maintaining its solvency, THE PEOPLE maintaining, and proving its claim with the official figures of the union itself, that it was bankrupt. We shall again prove the point with the freshest figures furnished; and demonstrate that not only is the International Union bankrupt, but that it is plunging headlong,

speedy crash. 'It will be well at this point to review rapidly the main features of the last two years' discussion.

and with increased speed, towards a

In our issue of May 31, 1896, an article appeared with the title "Bankrupt", the first of the series, proving the Interna-tional Union bankrupt by its own official figures, and that was followed in our issue of February 14, 1897, by a second article entitled, "Lapses", giving further confirmatory details. It was shown that under the union's constitution its re-serve fund to meet its liabilities should be \$277,600; and that, instead of that sum, the maximum it had, leaving aside all disputed items, was \$194,622.24; in other words, that its one time huge treasury was a transient affair; that its "pure and simple" tactics had begun to bring on ruin; that so far from half a million dollars its treasury did not conby its constitution; that, by its constitution; that, instead of that, and much less, a surplus, it had a shortage of \$82,977.76. And in subsidiary articles, computing the receipts and expenditures, THE PEOPLE further indicated the downward march of the union by pointing out that, unless heavy special assessments were levied to the complexity that which would on the membership, the union would, within two years, be stripped wholly of the reserve fund, and unable to meet its obligations.

only attempt at refutation of this formidable array of facts and figures was a circular signed by several local cigarmakers' unions of this vicinity maintaining that:

"With the \$1 International assessment levied by the International President, and the balance cash on hand, January 1, 1896, will bring the funds of the union within \$13,626 of the \$10 per capita."

Silly as this statement waschild could figure out its fallacy—, it was the best answer that came from the International Union's quarter. The other answers were pure abuse. This was poured over our heads by the bucketfuls for the last two years. But we abided our time. While meeting arguments with vituperation and billingsgate, the International Union officers sought to escape furnishing further data of their unfitness by suppressing the financial report for the next year, and scheming to suppress it for this year, too. But the revelations we had made opened the eyes of many of its rank and file; protests against the suppression of the financial report poured in upon the International Union officers; their hands were forced. Thus this year's repor-came out, and what do we find? Let u

A larger deficit and a smaller membership! Instead of ah \$82,977.76 short-age, as in 1896, a shortage of \$101.432.11, with a membership nearly 1,000 less than then: instead of an actual reserve fund of \$194,622.24, the much smaller one of \$153,977.89!

But this is not all, nor do these figures,

unexplained, give the full picture of the ruin that has overtaken the Interna-tional Union, and the greater ruin in

store and approaching.

The sum \$153,977.89, given as the actual cash in the International treasury, conveys a false idea of the union's resources. The figure that conveys a correct idea of the union's financial power is not \$153,977.89, but \$46.661.39. This amount it is that serves as a rea

This amount it is that serves as a real barometer of the union's real strength; and for the following reason:

The sum \$153,977.89 in the treasury is not made up through the regular channels of dues, initiations and regular assessments only. The degree in which that sum is made up from such sources is the real measure of the union's financial force or resources. The sum of \$153,977.89 is made up partly from extraordinary sources, from special or extraordinary assessments levied on the membership during the last two years. membership during the last two years. Of these special assessments there were during these last two years four of the amount of \$1 each (April 27, August 24, and October 31, 1896, and January 30, Computing the average membership, during the two years, that was thus drawn upon at 25,824, the sum of \$107,316 was flaved from the member-ship during these two years, and that sum is in the make-up of the gross one of \$153,977.89 now actually cash on hand. In order to ascertain the present real resources of the union this \$107.31 must be subtracted from the \$153,977.89 in the treasury. The difference—\$46,-661.89-is the amount on hand collected through regular channels, and that is the amount that indicates the real status of the union.

What this means and how important it is to keep this in mind the following figures will reveal: REGULAR INCOME-

EXPENDITURES— Benefits ......\$336,971.15 Administration 117,725.81 Shortage ..... 109,433.11-\$564,129.07

Shortage ......\$133,439.52 Which means:
1. ONE SINGLE YEAR WILL ALMOST WHOLLY WIPE OUT THE RESERVE FUND AND LEAVE THE UNION BUSTED WIDE OPEN.

Two years ago the status was by a hundred per cent. better. Then, com-puting the actual cash in hand, regular receipts and expenditures, it would have taken TWO YEARS to wipe out the reserve fund.

3. Final collapse was staved off during those two years by the extraordinary method of a special assessment agregating \$107.316, besides higher dues and smaller benefits.

4. Now, to prevent utter collapse in one year, OVER \$4 will have to be extorted from the membership in the term of ONE YEAR.—[Indeed, they have already started that game and started early: almost simultaneous with the appearance of the financial report another special assessment of \$1 been ordered by the International Presi-

dent.]
5. What could be done during the last two years can not be repeated even in that period, let alone in one single year: The dues have been increased since the report of 1896, on the other hand, the membership has grown weaker, less taxable; the membership is smaller, the times are worse and getting worse initiations have fallen off, and the benefits have been curtailed;—with an IN-CREASED burden of dues and DE-CREASED earnings and benefits, the DECREASING membership left is in finitely less able to meet the burden of such heavy special assessments as were levied during 1896 and 1897, all the less able after having during these years been bled of \$107,316 dollars.

And all these sacrifices, what do they accomplish for the workers? Nothing

The officers' and administration fees go up, while the rank and file declines. The plight of the International Cigarmakers' Union, plunging headlong to-wards ruin, with its officers' salaries growing, is a spectacle worth contem-plating. It illustrates the career of organizations that are not built upon the understanding of the class interests the proletariat. Such organizations consume the marrow of the workers, and, in exchange feed them on illusions. They do worse. Becoming endeared to the rank and file, the labor fakir officer, committee-man or what not, utilizes this ésprit de corps; sucks ever larger shares of the workers' marrow, and runs the organization, so long as a timber is left, in his own private interest—to the joy of the exploiting capitalist class that all the while grows more powerful by wealth and concentration. The New Trade Unionist is now ready to hear the usual howl of abuse in an-

swer to the array of facts and irrefutable reasoning here presented; he shall be all the more patient in the year of grace 1898, seeing that the hard facts are opening wide the eyes of the rank and file, and his reward, the enlightenment of the proletariat, is all the surer.

The worker can not muster up capital enough to fight the capitalist with. His ground work must be the understanding of the fact that the capitalist system grinds him down, and that his only salvation lies in grinding down the capitalist system;—a feat that can be ac-complished only by class-conscious organizations that fight the capitalist class politically as well as economically, and are so pronouncedly class-conscious as to render the life of that execrable the labor fakir, impossible in their camp.

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

# SOCIALISTS,

PRICE 2 CENTS.

### And Friends, Aid Your Struggling Comrades in Italy!

A TIME FOR SOLIDARITY.

The Capitalist Government of Italy Should be Made to Feel that Back of the Proletariat of Italy Stands the Proletariat of the World-It Seeks to Crush the Robels Against Starvation by Courts-Martial Whose Effect is Expected to be the Inspiring of Terror to the Families of the Workers and Plunging them into Doopest Distress.

In sunny Italy, distress and starvation have driven the masses to rebellion. The wrath of the Italian workers, aroused by political corruption and economic pressure, has given vent to an uprising which has been most brutally surpressed.

Large numbers of the workers of that country have, with their blood and their lives, given testimony of their political convictions. Thousands were imprisoned, and court-martials are busy filling penal institutions. Many have been compelled to seek safety in flight from their country.

In bitter want and distress are those whose providers were killed or imprisoned. Hundreds are wandering about who will be driven into the hands of their pursuers, unless aided.

And what the fate in store is for those who fall into the clutches of the enemy is shown by the verdicts of the courtsmartial, whereby a woman was sent to state's prison for three years, simply because she had called upon her coworkers to go on strike.

The workers of Switzerland have set an example of international solidarity that should be emulated by other countries. While the government of "free" Switzerland, to its everlasting shame be it said, handed over to their pursuers the men who battled for Italy's freedom, the workers of the Helvetian republic have pooled the funds in the treasuries of their organizations to help their persecuted Italian brothers. Calls have been issued, subscriptions started, and energetic steps taken to mitigate the suffering consequent to the uprising.

But Switzerland is a small country, and the number of its workers is proportionally small. We ought not leave to them all the sacrifices that must be made to give support and aid to the Italian Comrades and their families. The National Executive Committee, S. L. P., in conjunction with THE PEO-PLE, consider it their duty to demonstrate in this case as well the international solidarity of the working class.

Workingmen of America!-Extend a helping hand to the proletarian fighters of Italy!

Stand by the families of the men who for years to come will be buried in prisons and dungeons because they rose against want and oppression!

Demonstrate that when we speak of the common cause of the working class of all countries, we are not mouthing an empty phrase, but show that the workers of America mean to stand by those who battle for our cause wherever they may be! Organize committees to collect funds; get up local subscription lists; send the funds collected either to the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, New York City, or to THE PEOPLE at the same address. Do what you can as individuals or organizations to help make clear to the capitalist government of Italy that behind the men whom it persecutes there stands the working class of the world.

"Dawn with Compers!" that is the cry of the Horseshoers' International Union. They have found out that while they had a strike on against the Anheuser-Busch Brewery, Gompers made the company feel easy by promising that no boycott would be ordered upon it.

Apart from this crookedness on the part of Gompers towards one of his "constituencies", which we must admit is nothing surprising, it does look surprising to have a concern like the Anheuser-Busch Brewery fear an A. F. of L. boycott. It has no power to boycott a flee. Its strikes are lost one after another in the most disastrous manner; witness the way the miners were defeated only last year, and its boycotts are the laughing stocks of the land.

"Bluff" that is Gompers' motto; he bluffed the Anheuser-Busch people. Had he at least done so to the benefit of the workers, it would not be so bad; but he did so at the expense of the workers. And who prefited by it? Let Gompers answer.

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

#### THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

### TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS:

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SPCIALIST	VOTE I	N THE	UNITED
	STATE	<b></b>	
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In	1893 (Presidential)	21,157
In	1894	33,138
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The revelutionary threats of the middle class and of their demopratic representatives are mere at tempts to frighten an adversary; when they have run themselves into a blind alley, when they have sufficiently compromised them-selves and are compelled to execute their threats, the thing is done in a healtating manner that avoids nothing so much a the means to the end, and eatehes at pretexts to suc-cumb. The bray of the overture, that announces the fray, is lost in a timid growl so soon as this is to start; the actors cease to take themselves seriously, and the performance falls flat like an inflated balloon that is pricked with a needle.

Marx.

#### MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

An excellent letter, found elsewhere in this issue, from a recruit, now in the camp at Chicamauga, furnishes ample matter for meditation.

It appears from that letter that the camp is a huge sweat-shop, or, rather, a cross between a sweat-shop and a baby farm with the capitalist politicians as the beneficiaries.

That huge swindles would be perpetrated in this war, along with "legal" strokes of fortune, no sensible man ever doubted. A war gives matchless opportunities for peculation, and our own politicians have no equals among peculators. Nevertheless, there is one circumstance that is spurring them into activity, as appears from the letter; and that does so because it seems to offer them additional immunity.

This circumstance is Dewey's victory in Manila harbor. 'Dewey's achievement, his real achievement, the achievement that gave us greatest force in the war was a thing that appeared to be simply an incident; and yet it was the paramount thing, to wit, that the corruption of the Spanish officials was such that Spanish possessions were actually at the mercy of any force. Untold wealth had been appropriated for the fortifications and the ships in the bay of Manila; but all that was appropriated by the officials for their private use. Against such an enemy our success could not fail. The conclusion was justified that similar conditions would be found in Cuba and Porto Rico and inthe Atlantic squadron of Spain.

The discovery of Spain's helpless condition was the chance of our politicians. Anything, they calculated, could overcome such an enemy. Accordingly, they began to steal and swindle; in short, to emulate the Spanish officials. The condition of things at Chicamauga prove that, if our politicians have not yet come up to the Spanish officials, they will soon have overtaken them.

The results of this may be serious. Equipped as they should be, our troops should find it an easy task to rout 'the Spanish robbed and unequipped soldiers. But if on both sides of the lines the forces are found equally robbed and unequipped, then the result of the battles

to be fought will no longer be certain. Our patriotic politicians are making hay while the sun shines, in ways that may yet prove disastrous to the nation.

### WHAT, SO SOOM?

These are strange rumors that come

from Washington, D. C. Not a few men in Congress and connected with the administration, we learn, are beginning to be worried by the attitude of the Cuban insurgents, who have "grown insolent" even towards the United States Government now that they have got us fairly involved in a war. From various sources the administration is said to receive daily evidence that every word of warning given to Congress and the President before the war began, as to the need which would arise of suppressing them after expelling the Spaniards, was true, and that the half has not been told. There can no longer be any doubt that the so-called goovernment of the insurgents, whatever there is of it, has in view a campaign of reprisal as soon as it can get the upper hand of the Spanish ruling class. The same proscriptive measures, it is feared, will be adopted in Cuba which forced all the loyalists out of the South American republics in the early twenties. This won't suit our American capitalists at all; and already it is considered necessary for us to interfere with a strong hand, and make the Cubans submit to our will. All of which is making our pompous pretences of helping Cuban independance look quite fishy.

All this makes the much-applauded Teller amendment, "disclaiming any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island," a trifle embarrassing. But the amendment contains a few qualifying clauses which will be stretched enough to admit of our capitalists completing the work upon which they lashed the nation, even # some overenthusiastic local patriots, who took our capitalist pretences of love for a free Cuba seriously, should have to be put under discipline in order to do it.

The war is not yet ended nor are the surprises all in that are in store for the wise and fools alike.

In the meantime, it does seem rather soon for rumors of conquest in Cuba to be set afloat. But murder will out.

The strikes in the government works are multiplying. At Key West, in far away Washington, in New York,everywhere the same story: cheated with promises of good pay and eight hours; swindled, maltreated and bullied.

It does begin to look as though this war is to turn out into a good-sized boomerang. Intended to hypnotize the people with the false cry of "patriotism" and thus subjecting them all the more completely to the international capitalist class, it bids fair to become the most effective eye-opener on what patriotism means on the lips of the criminal class that rules the country.

It is to be hoped that the total absence of reports about Cuban insurgent victories does not escape the public; nor the meaning either of such conspicuous absence.

· Before the war, and while our own government acted as an ally of Spain, keeping filibustering expeditions from landing, and when the hands of the Spanish officers in Cuba were absolutely free to deal with nothing but the "insurgents", reports of victories, gained by these, were numerous. Now there is not one such occurrence making its appearance in the press. Surely, this should be their chance. It is a chance of chances. If they could formerly promenade, as we were told they did, from one end of the island to the other, and incidentally take the scalps of numberless Spanish forces, now such promenades and scalpings should surely be much more numerous. But they are not. On the contrary, they have stopped wholly. Surely, this is a paradox. And yet not so.

The "promenades", "scalpings", "encounters", "victories", etc., were to this war only what the scaffolding is to a building. The scaffolding is needed only while the building is being raised. Once up, the scaffolding is torn up and thrown away. So with the reports of "insurgent victories". They were the concoctions of editorial rooms run by the capitalist interests that needed and wanted the war. The purpose of these 'reports" being achieved, and the war being on, the "victories", etc., are no longer required and are thrown aside.

Nevertheless, out of a sense of decency these reports of "insurgent victories" should not have been dropped quite so scon.

### POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The "British Medical Journal" makes the following contribution to the already mountain-high pile evidence on the sort of "cleverness" that capitalist production incites. It says:

"A French analyst some time ago amused himself by constructing a menu of the dinner of one who greatly daring would dine at a cheap restaurant in Paris. The exact items do not matter, but the general idea was that the diner after swallowing soup made from a meat xtract preserved t addition of boric acid was regaled with fish preserved from putrefaction by the same means; that his vegetables had been preserved in a bottle and given, by the addition of copper, a bright green color which produced a delusive appearance of freshness; that his sweet was made from fruit preserved in a solution of salicylic acid; that he ate with his cheese, which itself was loaded with mutton fat or cotton oil, margarine spread on bread whitened with alum, and made from flour to which plaster of Paris had been added to give it weight in the scales. These delectable viands were washed down with a plastered wine colored with fuchsine, while the liquor, with which he hoped to correct the evil effects of the rest, was made of crude spirit sweetened with beet root sugar and flavored with a coal-tar prod-uct. His coffee—but the analyst refused to discuss the coffee: the subject, he said, was too complex. M. de Nansouty has recently here withdrawing the very has recently been withdrawing the veil which conceils the composition of coffee in France. He tells us that even the careful man who buys his coffee in the green berry is not altogether safe; very inferior berries are dyed to match the better sorts, or some of the berries are made of clay moulded and dyed to look like the genuine berries with which they are mixed. If he buys his berries roasted he is more easily deceived. The artificial berries in this case are made of coffee grounds mixed with baked flour. The berries, false and true, are then roasted with a little for white are then roasted with a little fat, white of egg. sugar or molasses, and acquire a beautiful brown varnish 'pleasing to a beautiful prown varnish pleasing to the eye.' The weight of both green and roasted berries is increased by exposing them to steam so that they imbibe moisture. But the man who buys his 'coffee' ground is indeed rash. list of constituent parts is long; chic-cory (which itself is sometimes adulter-ated.), beet root, turnips, parsnips, car-rots, dandelion, acorns, horse-chestnuts, hazel nuts, figs, prunes, couch grass, pistachios, almonds, walnuts, peanuts, dates, apples, pears—all these are

pistachios, aimonus, mail these sub-dates, apples, pears—all these sub-

stances, generally in "damaged" condition, are mixed together, ground, and roasted, and mixed with a little real coffee."

Here we have wholesale cheating and poisoning for profit. And what is more, the above is not a picture of "parlezvous" perverseness, it is a picture of what substantially takes place here too; -witness the cry of righteous indignation, and "patriotic" wrath that goes up here every time a bill is introduced to prevent adulterations.

A new "reform" paper, the Denver, Colo., "New Nation," has risen to afflict the reform public. Myron W. Reed writes the salutatory, out of which this pearl of thought (God help the mark!) may be fished by the patient diver:

"It (The New Nation) will not begin ith 'scientific Socialism.' Karl Marx with is good when you have come up to him. We can not begin with Karl Marx—we will endeavor to master long division before we undertake to prophesy the date of a comet."

The "long division" of this "comet" passage, or the plain English of this flight of rhetoric is:.

"It will not do to learn arithmetic by starting with the Addition Tables. Before you can learn that 2 + 2 = 4, you must be taught that 2 + 2 = 3, another time that 2 + 2 = 5; and so on; after your mind has been thoroughly broken to read "broken" by such elemental in (read "broken") by such elemental teachings and gropings, then will you be in condition to appreciate the otherun-understandable Addition Ta-

Incidentally, the Myronreedian passage means:

"In the meanwhile, we who undertake the noble task of thus 'leading you up to' the Addition Tables will so conduct ourselves as not to miss butter on our bread.

Truly these "reformers" are like barnyard cattle who follow the sunshine round the hay-stack while they feed.

For the rest, it may be noted that they are all there": there is hardly a reformer freak in the land who does not appear on the "New Nation" list of "directors", "editors" or what not.

The Schenectady, N. Y., "Toiler" is boiling over with wrath at the Socialists. It will be remembered that we published some time ago a letter from a former editor, or, at least a co-manager, giving his strange experience with that "official journal of the Schenectady Trades Assembly." He had taken it serious; thought it was really an organ of labor, and wrote in that sense; when, lo, and behold, the strings began to be pulled upon him. The paper depended for its existence, and for the perquisites of some of its runners, upon its advertising patrons. These did not like its language, and threatened to withdraw their ads. Thereupon he was removed and the "official organ of the Schenectady Trades Assembly" became the mouthpiece of the interests of the Schenectady capitalists. That the status then established continues in full force appears from the present "boilingsover.'

Let her boil! It is a sure sign that the Schenectady capitalists and their lapdogs, the labor fakirs, are feeling THE PEOPLE'S lash.

A correspondent to the New York "Evening Post", commenting upon the way the Platt Republican machine swamped the "better element" at the polls, angrily calls these élites stupid,

lazy and indolent, and exclaims: "Oh, that Zeus might launch a thunderbolt at the thing that shackles all attempts to better political conditions— the criminal indolence and indifference of the 'intelligent' citizen.'

There will be no such thunderbolt Zeus knows better what to do: he is in the habit rather to lull such "intelligence" into deeper indifference, so as to render them all the easier prey to the social thunderbolt that will annihilate

### HOW TO BECOME RICH.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by a Lattimer Miner.]

If ye would be winners, Ye poverty spinners,
Be meek, and obey your masters
well.
Don't doubt the priest!

Or else ye'll feast On brimstone fermented with saltpeter yeast. And be tossed on the horns of a speartailed beast
Into the tropical broth of hell

Lift never your hand 'Gainst the laws of the land.

Bow in submission to things that are. Let the rich thieves Laugh intheir sleeves,
As they pick up the statutes and turn down the leaves: laws were enacted for him who believes In the justice of POVERTY,

Then, if ye are good And are anxious for food, They may give ye a job, now and then, And will tell you how high

WANT AND DESPAIR.

Ye will be when ye die, In a golden paved city, far up in the sky, With plenty of feathers and nothing to buy, And as rich as the richest of

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

men.

### THE PASSING OF GLADSTONE.

The below article by Comrade H. M. Hyndman, in the London, Eng., "Justice", is certainly timely. Though it does not review Gladstone in his relations to America, it photographs him pretty well in his other relations:

It seems inevitable, nowadays, when

a great political personage dies that all

the world should enter into a conspiracy of exaggeration. Never, assuredly, was this tendency more clearly displayed than in the case of the dead statesman whose loss the country mourns to-day The thing has been most outrageously overdone. To read the panegyrics of the press, Tory and Liberal alike, we should believe that Mr. Gladstone possessed in his own person the eloquence of Demosthenes, the administrative capacity of Hadrian, the plety of Sir Thomas More, and the self-sacrificing spirit of Sakya Mouni. The Almighty himself will feel abashed, we take it, when he meets a man of this quality "on the other side." We Social Demo-crats, much as we disliked Mr. Gladstone both as a statesman and as repre-senting a political type, would have been quite content to join in the general mourning, or at any rate to be silent, if the eulogies on his career had been kept within the limits of decency. We always admired his extraordinary phys-ical vigor, his marvellous power of adapting himself to changing circumstances, his vigorous if somewhat redundant oratorical verbosity, his great industry, and his devotion (when in office) to the public service. If we could not enter fully into his somewhat oleaginous religionism, that no doubt was our loss. Now however, that we was our loss. Now, however, that we are called upon to admire Mr. Gladstone as the greatest and noblest statesman of modern times, we think it our duty, without in the least degree belittling those great faculties which long, long ago roused the admiration of that cold-blooded critic, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, to point out that the Right Hon-orable William Ewart Gladstone was, so far'as statesmanship went, little bet-ter than a reactionist, and a dexterous champion of the capitalist and profit-mongering class. To call him a friend of the people is utterly ridiculous. Never at any time of his life, though he had endless opportunities, did he carry, or even try to carry, a great pressure for their social amelloration. measure for their social amelioration. The very man who, to his honor be it said, vehemently denounced the infamous prison system of Southern Italy in the days of Bomba, nevertheless allowed a prison system to be developed in the United Kingdom to the full as scandalous in its way as that to which he took exception, and treated political prisoners to a mental torture, quite as bad as anything which any Italian could have devised. Mr. Gladstone, the inspired nationalist, passed the worst Coercion Act that Ireland has suffered under since the Reform Bill, and gloried in putting in gaol the representatives of the Irish people. Not only so, but hav-ing declared that the Egyptians were "rightly struggling to be free," he ex hibited his practical sympathy with them in their laudable endeavor by bombarding Alexandria and sending Arabi Pasha into exile for life. In home affairs we have recently had spe-cial occasion to bless him; seeing that it is owing to his miserable Education Act of 1870, engineered by Mr. W. E. Forster, that we are behind nearly every other nation in Europe in our system of public education, and that reaction has had its own way for the time being. As a financier, Mr. Gladstone came in on the flood-tide of railway develop ment, steam navigation, the gold dis-coveries, and free trade. That he showed himself in this capacity as the

last of the great commercial statesmen we should certainly not deny. But what benefits of an important character did he confer upon the people? For our part—and we have most of us stated this as our opinion on public platforms from one end of Great Britain to the other—we fail to recognize any. What-ever may be thought of his cynical rival Disraell, he at any rate recognized that there were "two nations" in this island, and did his best to educate the unteachable Tory party into something ap-proaching to a conception of what was due to the wealth-producing class. But for Mr. Gladstone trade and money were the be-all and end-all of national pros-perity. He lived and worked and died true to the mercantile class from which he sprang. When it suited him no doubt he spoke of the "classes and the masses" but the moment his sympathy was claimed for any actual measure that would be to the advantage of the disin-herited he turned his head the other way. Even when he retired from the leadership of his capitalist Liberal party he refused absolutely to speak a word of encouragement to the workingmen, who appealed to him at the end of his life to hold out his hand to help those who were struggling to release themwhich were strugging to release them, selves from wage-slavery to the class which Mr. Gladstone himself belonged to. His partisan eulogists of to-day, too, have very short memories, and Sir William Harcourt's crocodile tears seem more than ordinarily out of place when we recall that when in 1874 after offerwe recall that, when in 1874 after offer ing the meanest bribe ever offered to the middle class, he was beaten at the polls, he ran away to his library, and left it entirely to Lord Hartington to pull together the remains of his dis-heartened and discredited faction.

Let us have just a modicum of truth to this monstrous deal of greasy adula-tion. Active, vigorous, studious, learned -a great debater, a stirring agitato capable Parliamentary leader. All at Mr. Gladstone was. But he had, as Carlyle is reported to have said. extraordinary faculty of convincing himself that he conscientiously believed whatsoever tended to his political advantage." He took to politics as other men take to the Church, to the Bar, or any other profession. He played the game, and he played it well to his own behoof, the nation paying him liberally for his services. As a portion of the po-litical history of his time he has well earned his place in Westminster Abbey, and the public tuneral which will lay and the public funeral which will lay his ashes in that great national edifice is justly his due. But he had no real sympathy whatever with democracy in any form, he failed to discern, or at any rate, to appreciate the coming social problems of his time; and we venture to predict that his fame as a statesman will steedly fade from this time and well statesman. will steadily fade from this time on-wards, and that posterity will marvel,

if it thinks of him at all, that a middleclass rhetorician of a reactionary type should ever have greatly influenced the minds of the nineteenth century

### THE PASSING OF THE DEBS DEMOCRACY.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13-If that which never really was can justly be said to have passed this heading may stand.

On the 7th instant there took place in this city a convention of the "Social Democracy". There were present 75 delegates, representing, as they claimed, 95 organizations. When it is considered that 5 members are enough for one of these organizations, and that not less than 11 of them were organized right here for the express purpose of packing the convention, one may form an idea of the multitudes represented. But however that may be, the whole van-ished. The convention sat 5 days. During that period a fierce tempest boiled in the Social Democratic tea-pot, till its cover flew off; the pot bursted, and the steam escaped.

It is difficult, if at all possible, to give

a serious account of the farce.

Just a year ago the "Social Democracy" was launched. The speeches made at the time were pregnant with sneers at the Socialist Labor party: it was slow, it was visionary, it could not attract the American people, it sought for the distant millennium; on the contrary, Social Democracy was to rush quickly, it was to be practical, it was to attract the American masses, it was to do something NOW. The year has passed, and all there is of it is debts; a bankrupt treasury; a subscriptionless paper; soiled reputations; and fragments strew-

ing the floor. A bird's-eye view of the convention before the explosion showed that the Debs Democracy had indeed attracted "Americans". But what Americans! "Americans". But what Americans! The types of the worst thoughts and most backward ideas that this country ever produced. One of these, a Southern delegate, summed up the "American" element there present in these words: We Americans don't believe in CLASS consciousness; we believe in RACEconsciousness

Outside of this element, which, as a whole, was for colonization and against political action, in other words, was there simply on business, there was a rabble-rout of queers, most of them expelled members of the S. L. P., or constructively so; in short, the offall and soften of the rest, and they looked it. refuse of the party, and they looked it. This element was against colonization and for political action.

This analysis of the convention's make-up leads me to point to another of its striking features. Looking at it, and especially hearing the speeches of the two elements, one could not help being struck by the impression that the thing uppermost on the minds of the delegates was—THE S. L. P. But the thought affected each differently; how

and why is of real interest. The colonization element knew that the S. L. P. had smashed their first colonization scheme, and thereby endangered all their subsequent ones. They do not quite realize that THE PEOPLE did so because all such "Socialist Experiments" are harmful. They cialist Experiments" are harmful. They imagine the S. L. P.'s attacks were due to their organization's claiming to be also a political party. Hence they sought to disconnect themselves from all political party pretences, thus seeking to remove the opposition of the S L. P., and, in pursuit of this policy, they even sought to gain the S. L. P.'s good will by speaking well of it. Delegate G. C. Clemens, of Kansas, of the colonization element, typefied this idea, and he voiced his element's feelings and purposes when he said:

purposes when he said: If, as some here claim, the conven tion is packed against political action, then I am with those who did it. FOR POLITICAL ACTION THERE EXISTS IN AMERICA THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. It should be the business of the latter to look out for politics, and it is our duty to devote our time to the economic question, namely, co-

lonization. On the other hand, the element that was for political action and against colonization, being in the main a refuse element of the S. L. P., is incapable of any feeling except hatred for the party that would not tolerate their monkey-shines, and of any thought except how to hurt it; and, in the conceit that it is characteristic of such folks, they imagine they can. That element knew what a blank the colonization plan offered to the S. L. P. attacks. To spite by setting up a party that looks like it

the colonization plan had to be dropped These are the "hows" and the "whys" of the lines on which the conflict raged they reveal fundamental objects and aims that were irreconcilable. A smash-up was inevitable, and it came: the Spirit of the S. L. P. stalked through the convention, and scattered it like a pot-

While it is undeniable that the colonization rump has the better vitality, seeing that it is purely on "business" bent, and is made up of "business" material, while the political action rump has in its midst not one man of average common sense, and, being a hatred element, consequently, a negative element, is as sterile as a mule, the revelations made against "Organizer and National made against "Organizer and National Secretary" Kelliher in particular are of such a nature as to throw both sides into hopeless disrepute. Moreover, Mr. Debs can't be with both: he lumped himpself with the political action element and against the colonization one. That helps to kill both. As a man and That helps to kill both. As a man and his liver are inseparable, so are colonization and Debs: without Debs, the colonization element must go out of business quicker than it would otherwise have to do; on the other hand, without colonization the political wing is stripped of the only pretext for being an opposition party to the S. L. P.; well-meaning and even sensible people, who are uninformed, might be taken the colonization scheme and thus join a party with that attachment. But who is there who could be taken in by an no there who could be taken in by an opposition party to the S. L. P. that does not have something "American" to distinguish it, and is run on no programme other than—"Damn that S. L. P."?

The rapid going to seed of the "Social Democracy of America" is one of the most promiseful symptoms of continuous and continuous an

most promiseful symptoms of our time and our country.



#### UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jönathan-It does seem to me that you act very foolishly in bothering

with Socialism.

Uncle Sam—Why so?

B. J.—I'll tell you. If you were out of work and on your uppers, then I could understand your giving up time to Socialism by. cialism; but you are not so situated. You and I have work; we might earn more, that's true; but I would leave well enough alone.

U. S.-So would I. But what we have

U. S.—So would I. But what we have is not well enough.

B. J.—We are not running into debt—
U. S.—Leave aside the matter of debt.

Have you a lien on your job?

B. J.—Not exactly; but—

S .- But what?

B. J.-But the boss won't discharge U. S .- You know how it was with

John Jones?

B. J.—He was sacked.
U. S.—Was he a bad werker, lazy, drunken, or otherwise no good?

B. J.—No; he was all right.
U. S.—And despite that he one day was told to go. Why?

B. J.—There was no work.
U. S.—Under this capitalist system the worker gets a job cnly when the boss thinks he will get orders, or has them.

thinks he will get orders, or has them, if there are none, we are laid off. We may be lucky enough not to be laid off for a long time; but some day bad luck will strike us. Why? B. J.-Why?

B. J.—Why? U. S.—Because this capitalist system is not run for the benefit of the people but for the benefit of the bosses. It matters not how much wealth we may have produced, if orders drop, out we are and must starve. Is it of no interest to us to pull down a house that threatens any day to fall together over our ears, and ters not how much wealth we may have day to fall together over our ears, and to establish one that will be safe to live in?

B. J.—In that sense it is. U. S.—Differently from the capitalist system, the Socialist system would be to every man a guarantee against want.
Differently from the capitalist system,

here the more we produce the greater is the danger of our being thrown out of work, the more we produce the more we would have.

Differently from the capitalist system.

where, if more is produced than the people can buy, a panic is the result, under the Socialist system, if much more were on hand than could be used up, there would be a grand vacation. Differently from the capitalist system,

where every invention that turns up throws more men out of work and a proportional share of burden on the shoulders of all of us who are at work, the less labor is needed by a machine the fewer would be for the workers.

Finally, differently from now under capitalism, where we workers are wage-slaves, dependent for a living upon the will, whim and caprice of the capitalist we must depend for our welfare upon

Is not that worth striving for? B. J.—Well, you see that is all very ood and true; but it is so far off.
U. S.—Even if the final goal of free-

dom were far off, that is no reas throw it still further off by not working for it, eh? B. J.-That's so. U. S.—But however far the final goal may be, one thing is quite near, and that is our poverty and dependence, and

the certainty that that will get worse all along. Will you deny that?

B. J.—No. U. S.—So then if you have not spring enough in your mind to work for a high goal that seems far off; you should at least have sense enough to work to stem the troubles that are actually upon us. That's why I am not foolish for working for Socialism and you are for

### THE SQUIRESL.

not doing so.

You little forest-ranger, Long have I been a stranger!-Since when I watched your gambols On the wild hills of Wales, ve shrunk at many a censure, In many a cursed adventure

Low down amid life's shambles

Where well-nigh manhood fails!

Oh, careless Jackey Squirrel!
I have no thought to quarrel
With so-called Lispensation, Or Providence or Fate: But you—wee sprightly sinner— Cock-sure of bread and dinner, Feel not the degradation

Of envy, scorn, and hate!

Here, in this leafy forest, What evil—aye the sorest—
Weighs 'gainst the sin and sorrew
In that Babylon behind, Where in pain and squalor, Men scramble for the dollar, Still promising to-morrov The rest they never find.

In forests of brick houses Old Nicky-Ben carouses. Holding his grim revel
'Mid dirt and dire disease; But in Nature's sweet seclusion, Where's no farcical Illusion, He grows a paltry devil That's trampled o'er with ease!

Still—man's great test, his action, Flowers 'mid fields of action. I'll covet not, sweet creature, Your nuts and hazel bowl; Your nuts and nazer powr;
The old love is the stronger,
More, true, and lasts the longerThough dearly I love Nature,
The City hath my soul!

-G. W. S.

From London "Justice."

### THE "FREE LABORER."

A Correct Understanding Thereof Un-derlies Correct Tacticts.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14-It seems as if no country on earth is as rich as ours in fads that "alin," as it is claimed by those advancing and advocating them, to establish Socialism. Hardly are these faddists ready to vacate one position when they have another fad ready. And they all must be shown up.

The faddist can always, without exception, be counted on as opposing class organization and class-consciousness. Some of them use silly and very telltale arguments; they claim or imagine that, blindfolded by these contradictions, the capitalist class can be made to help the workers, and that the workers, influenced by such phrases, will then forget that the capitalist class ingrest is opposed to their own. One of ese phrases, frequently used, is: "Then the laborer will become a capitalist and the capitalist a laborer. Some of them, on the other hand, would make everybody a capitalist and nobody should be a laborer. But, of course, absurd as both phrases are, the first one explains itself. When the laborer (or some middle class man or politician) becomes a capitalist and the (some) capitalist a laborer, nothing will have been gained but a change of masters. This is not the purpose of the Socialist movement.

To take the capital away from one set

of men and place it into the hands of another set of men will not abolish fleecing and labor skinning, and to accomplish this is the aim and purpose of compilen this is the aim and purpose of the Socialist movement. We want to abolish the system that allows (quota-tion from Karl Marx "Capital") "that two very different kinds of commodity possessors must come face to face and into contact, on the other hand, owners into contact, on the other hand, owners of money, means of production, means of subsistence, who are eager to increase the sum of values they possess, by buying other people's labor power; on the other hand, free laborers, the sellers of their own labor power, and therefore the sellers of labor."

The aim of the Socialist movement is

The aim of the Socialist movement is to abolish the system that allows (again quoting from Marx' "Capital") "free laborers, in the double sense that nei-ther they themselves form part and parcel of the means of production, as in the case of slaves, bondsmen, etc., nor 'that' the means of production do belong to them, as in the case of peasant proprietors; they are, therefore, free from, unencumbered by, any means of production of their own."

We want to abolish the system where on the one hand capital, and, on the other hand, free labor can exist, that, the present, system to be replaced, not another new capitalist system, but with Socialism, with a system where the workers will not become capitalists and "enabled to increase the sum of values they possess by buying other people's labor power," but where they will be-come collectively, socially, the owners of the means of production and distribution; not as individuals or groups of in-

The use of silly, nonsensical phrases must make the workers suspicious, and gives the capitalists ground for the cry that we Socialists want to rob from them something that they have saved and collected, and that, therefore, be-

longs rightfully to them.

But just as sure as such faddists will use such phrases will they object to or-ganization, education and action on and along strict class lines. They think that the explanation of how the capitalist has sobbed everything he possesses from the workers, is putting things too hard and harsh, and by refusing to show up that the whole capitalist class is a rob-ber class they themselves are and can successfully be branded by the capital-ists as the ones who would steal. Unless a person can show that he takes back a person can show that he takes what was stolen from him, he can not what was stolen from him, he can not prove that he has any claim to the ar-ticle, and may, therefore, in case he should try to take it back, be convicted easily of stealing. Sympathy with smaller capitalists and starving middle class men, and agitation along lines intended to catch them as middle class men, without condemning the whole capitalist class as such, leads, therefore, to the error of justifying the very ac-cumulation of value which they kick

nant of the small bourgeoisle, aims at the division between themselves of all property not owned by themselves. The right to the title cuts no figure, it is e case with all robbers that motto is: "If we are or may in any man-ner become strong enough to take and ep, we have the right to do so."

There is another claim of these, or least certain faddists, that needs to considered. The claim is advanced be considered. The claim is advanced by them that the S. L. P. must abandon class lines, at least in its appeals, manifestoes and speeches to the people, that we should address ourselves to the whole people, or to the "common people" at least.

Direct class interests predominate and influence the thoughts, sentiments and actions of a class. It is folly to imagine that a class will harm itself directly when it is conscious of its direct in-

The employer—large or small—knows that his direct interest is more profit and less expenses. The worker knows that his interest lies in the highest pay, the greater degree of comfort and the shortest hours of labor, regardless of the expense all this may cause the emclass the right to mix up in the employer. To entrust to the employing class the right to mix up in the organization or party that was origin ily intended to work for the wage-working class laterest, means that it allows the capitalist class to use the machinery of the whole capitalist state inside of that party or that even party or the earty or that organization in the at-tempt to frustrate attempts made for the improvement of their conditions by the workers in this organization or party. Unless the acts of individuals in that organization are reducible to the basis of class interests, there is no tell-ing where and when one works for ing where and when one works for or ing where and when one works for or against the interest of the organization. The value of the organization, one way or the other, is manifested by its pledge or the refusal to pledge itself to the enforcement of class interests. It is enforcement of class interests. It is very apparent that the name labor party or labor union applied to any organization or party means nothing, unless the principles are adopted that signify the intention to work for labor's class interests, and that even the adoption of the principle signifies nothing unless the form of organization is such that it

must necessarily enforce the principle.

What would the S. L. P. amount to
if it was composed of men who would laim to be Socialists but who would stand with the capitalist parties contin-ually, as many who call themselves "Socialists too," do, because they claim "Socialists too," do, because they claim it hurts them now to be known as Socialists or to work for Socialism immediately, and they can't afford to become martyrs. Can anybody with sound common sense expect that if reaction, inactivity caused by reactionary ideas, more profit, a better offer from this or that party or a surer job, are allowed to predominate over the principle of Socialism, that then, in such an orof Socialism, that then, in such an organization, principle exists otherwise then just in the name? That its claim to principle becomes a farce, and that this organization then becomes harmful instead of useful, harmful because it instead of useful, harmful because it obstructs the view and takes up room which should belong to a sound body, room which belongs to the genuine ar-

With class lines abolished, and with the control of the S. L. P. left in the hands of the capitalists, middle class folks, opportunists, politicians and adventurers, consistency and principle vanish, the class movement would have gone up in reaction; instead of class interests, we then would find individual private interests the only guiding con-

or have we any reason to expect that direct class or direct private interests will influence classes and individuals differently in the future from the past? For the reason that the class-conscious wage-workers have the above men-tioned direct interest to stand up for, this class cannot be influenced by any profit consideration. It is easily proven that higher wages raise the prices of commodities, that competition keeps down wages, and that, while holding the best job, the wage-worker is being skinned. With other classes things are different. They do the skinning, live upon what has been skinned and fleeced from labor, or, at least, they are not fleeced directly.

The principle and control of the party

that aims at the overthrow of labor-skinning and fleecing is, therefore, safe only in the hands of the skinned and ed class. For these reasons the S. L. P. must remain a wage-working class movement, and all those who wish to help the S. L. P. must join it for the pur-pose of helping in the emancipation of the "free laborer" or wage slave. Men belonging to other classes must forget, or, at least, they must not consider their own class interests when they ask for initiation in the S. L. P. to help in the emancipation of the wage slave, person who turns around after initiation, and advocates "broad" agitation, and who appeals to lawyers, to bankers, to manufacturers and farm owners to become Socialists and to join the S. L. P. because of their individual and class interests, such a person be-comes a traitor to the principle of class organization, and in consequence he be-comes a traitor to the principle of So-

cialism and to the party.

The employer and employee can never work for mutual interests in and through one and the same organization; either the profit giver (maker) or the profit taker has to give in. Where both interests are represented the one that has the best means of reaching the masses with his ideas, the one that is the most unscrupulous, the one that is best trained in lying/and pulling wires, and has the means to back that up; that is the interest that succeeds, and this is, of course, capitalism every time.

Treachery is punished in the army with death, neglect of duty, when known, is punished with death, and our movement has a greater task to perform than any country could dream of accom plishing through a war. Success, or failure and calamity depends upon the rigorous enforcement of class lines and

The overstepping of any of these fundamental requirements to discipline should call for the prompt and strict attention on the part of the organization. The punishment of expulsion should not scare any body in such cases. Instead of listening to the propositions such men have to make to the S. L. P., they must promptly be branded, and if ex amples are made of them, the movement will not be bothered any more in the future by these nuisances.

M. MEYER

### And as can be seen in the late silver socialist Weekly and Monthly Publica movement, the middle class, the rem-

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York. N. Y. 50 cents per year.
The New Charter, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. 50 cents per year.
The Rochester Socialist (Monthly). 25 cents per year. Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. 50 cents per year. The

GERMAN. Vorwarts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year. Cleveland Volksfround, 237 Clair street, Cleve-land, Ohio. \$2 per year. DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

Arbejderen, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 per year. ITALIAN.

Il Proletario, 296 Market street, Paterson, N. J. \$1 per year. SWEDISH.

Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. 11.60 per year.

Sila, 550 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. 11 per year.

year.

JEWISH.

Arbeiterseitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York,
N. Y. 75 cents per year.

HUNGARIAN.

Nepszava, 538 East Fifth street, New York,
N. Y. \$1 per year.

BOHEMIAN.
Prayda, 414 E. 71st street, New York, N. Y.
\$2 per year, 50 cents a quarter.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
The Truth, 514 West Third street, Davenport, Ia.

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Constitutions in English, German and Polish (with platform)... 50c. per 100 Constitution; in Jewish (without platform) 40c. per 100 Due Cards 40c. per 100 Application Cards 40c. per 100 Emblem Buttons (stud or pin) per 40cen 55c. 

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When ordering supplies, enclose the cash: it takes time to keep credit accounts, send out bills (perhaps a number of times before collection is made), and all this time, postage and effort may be employed to a better purpose.

The emblem buttons and 'he pins are not agnt out on gedit under any circumstances. They are sold by the N. Y. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit accounts of any kind.

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

### AN INSTANCE IN POINT.

Who Are the Union-Wrockers, the New or the Old Trade Unionists?

The following article from the Cleveland. O., "Citizen" upon the fate of one of the local unions in that city is a valuable contribution to the history of "pure and simple" unionism in America:

'The demand of Secretary Gilthorpe, of the National Union of Boiler Makers and Ship Builders, that Local Union No. 5 be expelled from the C. L. U., raises a question that has no established precedent in this city. While the Kansas City Official probably imagines that the trade unions of Cleveland will dance when he fiddles, he should not hug the delusion that the local organized people have not minds of their own, and that they have not a habit of consulting their own convenience and selecting their own partners.

"Secretary Gilthorpe's chief complaint seems to be that No. 5 has not paid its per capita tax to the national union, and has forfeited its charter. Ordinarily this would be sufficient cause for the C. L. U. to bring pressure to bear to force a recalcitrant organization back into line, if for no other purpose than to preserve harmony in the fold. But in the case of No. 5 there were extenuating circumstances, which we propose to briefly consider.

"Like most national unions, that of the boiler makers and iron ship builders is blessed with executive officials who are conservative, pure and simple, and who are hostile to the injection of labor politics into the national and local or-ganizations. But this position did not prevent their national president, Johnson, from posing as a great labor leader, and, though a Republican, from accept-ing a political job from the Populist

Governor of Kansas as a reward for faithful electioneering and wire-pulling. "With such examples before them, and having been kept in dense ignorance of the class struggle and the reckbottom principles upon which trade unionism is based by those who are supposed to ward their interacts. When were unionism is based by those who are supposed to guard their interests, what was there more natural than for a new local fakirs to pack a meeting of No. 5 with Republican workers and adopt resolutions endorsing Mark Hanna? Had not their national president started the game of boodle politics?

"But while this pure and simple, nonpartisan, boodle politics benefited Johnson and a few local heelers, there is also

son and a few local heelers, there is also an industrial side to the picture. No sooner was Hanna triumphant at the polls (thanks to the eulogistic resolupolis (thanks to the eulogistic resolu-tions that lauded him to the skies as an employer, and that were scattered broadcast by the hundreds of thou-sands), than his manager Newman forced a strike and lockout by proposing conditions that only a cannibalistic capitalist of the Hanna stripe would be guilty of. For months, in the death of winter, the men stood out and fought desperately against the heartless op-pression of their 'friend', who looks and acts like the tyrannizing brute that he is. What support did they receive from their national officials? None-absolutely none! Not only did they receive no financial aid, but their Gilthorpe had the impudence to charge them per capita tax, including over one hundred members who had withdrawn from No. 5 and started a union at another

"Right here we desire to call attention to the fact that while certain so-called labor leaders have criticized local union men because of their political leanings, never until the strike took place had "intolerant" Socialists been welcomed in No. 5 to counsel with its members; and notwithstanding the fact that the boiler makers had previously voted overwhelmingly against discussing labor politics upon the floor of the Cen-tral, the local agitators, though realizing that it was a hopeless struggle, did all in their power to raise money and push the fight to the bitter end, which has

now been reached.

"And what a pitiful spectacle confronts us! Once numbering a membership of nearly six hundred, the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 5 is to-day practically dead! Stricken a cowardly blow by that capitalistic hyena, Hanna, whom it had be-friended in his hour of need; abandoned by national officials because per capital ax is not forthcoming during an intax is not forthcoming during an in-dustrial battle, is it any wonder that men become discouraged cease struggling and allow all their efforts to

for naught?
"But the local agitators are not the kind who abandon any class of workers in distress, and neither will they be dictated to by any pure and simple fakir in the land. Mr. Gilthorpe can complain to Gompers if he desires, and the latter can send in his ultimatum also, but these officials will learn that trade unionism in Cleveland means something more than penny-ante per capita

The boiler makers and ship builders have committed grave errors. That is because they are human, and for the further reason that they have not the opportunities to study the labor as have their national officials, whose sacred duty it is to point out the correct path that leads from the dismal swamp of capitalistic exploitation. Therefore, having been given a severe double dose Hanna politics and pure and simpledom of the shop club brand, they should heed the lesson and take new hope. Let them re-organize, independently if desirable, and turn their faces toward new and true trade unionism—the unionism that will fight its oppressors not only industrially, but will also deliver its sledge-hammer blows upon the political field through the force of a classawakened labor party."

### Philadelphia, Pa.

Comrade Max Keller, 1016 Hope stre en duly appointed agent for THE

has been duly appeinted 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-

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

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

### **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.]

How "Patriotism" Works at Chica-

How "Patriotism" Works at Chicamauga.

To THE PEOPLE.—The below letter from a friend of mine, now in the camp of Chicamauga, should be read by the whole working class. The capitalist papers, of course, would not publish it; you should. Here it is: "Friend Charlie—I hope you will excuse me for not writing, as I have been hustled about here so that I don't know what I am doing some times. We are getting a pretty rough deal here as no doubt you have read in the papers which is principally the truth, and the fellows do not like to be complaining, but they can't help it. They are treated worse than dogs. The politicians are to blame for this, and they will get it in the neck if ever us fellows get back which I doubt, if they don't feed us any better. We are hardly able to walk about not alone to drill 5 or 6 hours a day in the sun, which is something horrible. We wish we are sent away soon either to Cuba or Porto Rico. The temperature is over 100 degrees here every day, but if sent away now, we will have a chance of surviving, because if they keep on feeding us like they do we will be dead from starvation before we leave here, and won't be able to, stand any more hardships.

they keep on feeding us like they do we will be dead from starvation before we leave here, and won't be able to, stand any more hardships.

"This knocks all the patriotic feelings out of the fellows, and they are the sorriest lot you ever saw. We have are the sorriest lot you ever saw. We have no usay all day. We ought to be building up ourselves let alone to the same they are killing us. With peodod not much of it, and no water fit to drink hod out on the same they are killing us. With peodod not much of it, and no water fit to drink hod on the people know how they are using us. But we can't help it.

"I am faring pretty well considering the way things are. I buy my own grub when I get paid, which we ought to have got long ago. New York State treats her sons the worst of any State. All the other States have been paid; besides a bounty they pay to some every month. Besides the citizens of those States see that their men are treated right. Our State, the richest in the Union, does not see that we have enough to eat. We aren't looking for the money. All we want is enough food, and good quality which we ought to get. We shall have to spend all our money for grub if we wish to exist.

"The Rev. Madison Peters has resigned from our regiment and I see he makes a how in his church about us. Why didn't he stand with us and share our hardships, he that was so patriotic before the war. He makes us fellows tired about getting more pay from Government. We are not looking for the pay for this thing, but we do want the Government to hustle this war through and treat us square, as it is a big scheme and someone is making a large fortune on us poor fellows.

"We get a new Chaplain from Grace Church, I would like to write about the bright side of things here but we don't have any fun whatever. If you do the least thing out of the way you get punished.

"We are apt to lose a few days' pay, besides have to work like a nigger. This is what fellows get for having principles and who were not afraid to come out here in defence of the

Lincoln, Neb.'s, Plan for The People.

To THE PEOPLE.—During the past year the members of our Section have been contributing from 16 to 18 each month toward the expense of keeping up a Social Science Club. Having discontinued the meetings of this club during the summer, we have decided to continue our contributions—previously given to this club-for free six-months trial subscriptions to THE PEOPLE. The rule we have adopted is to send the paper to only those who agree to read it for six months. Included are \$7.00 to pay for 28 subscriptions. Also a list of names to whom the paper is to be sent. Next month-we will send you another instalment of free subscriptions and will continue to do so during the summer months or until we open our pronazanda meetings. We anticipate good results from this method of diffusing our ideas, and feel of rule confident. As a result we shall have no trouble in organizing a large Karl Marx class the coming fall and winter Fraternally,

Lincoln, Neb., June 12. Lincoln, Neb.'s, Plan for The People.

The Leaven in Revere, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—On November last, 1897, this Section was built upon the framework of the old Equity Club, which organized about the time Wayland launched his "Coming Nation" and Ruskin Colouy. Muddled by the twaddle of such filmsiness, we, of course, drifted upon rock after rock, and, beguiled with false hopes like Poe's storm-tossed mariners, we finally sighted a gleaming afar, a most wonderous torch, that lighted up the great economic foundation that modern science points out. While within our meetings a "atili small voice" seemed to sing: "In sessions of night, in progressions of day, clearer, still elearer rings inward the lay, Proletarians, all nations, united arise, unfold your red ensign beneath the blue skies."

So we drganized, on the above-mentioned month, into a class-conscious body, with the splendld aid of Mrs. Martha Moore Aevery.

As to bumerical condition, we chartered with 12 members, which have now grown to 24; so in the Pall State election this little band will give ocular demonstration as to how we have "delivered ur message" in this town of fitteen hundred voters, four miles from Boston city.

We have encouragingly progressed, our town The Leaven in Revere, Mass.

filteen hundred voters, four mires
Boston city.
We have encouragingly progressed, our town
papers giving space to all announcements and
speakers; we are given the town rooms free
every Sunday for our lectures and meetings.
We had with us Carless and Hickey, the latter comrade, who stayed longer, leaving a
lasting impression, also many local speakers.
Section Lynn has supported us magnificently,
and Comrade Ballam, of Boston, has put in
some telling work.

and Comrade Ballam, of Boston, has put in some telling work. We have sold 50 "What Means this Strike," with 50 "Marrie Englands" and given out

many leaflets and PEOPLES.

We held a May-day celebration, which proved a fine success. This is not a manufacturing town, but wholly residential, yet our prospects are pleasing, so pleasing that we intend leaping into the arena with a full ticket for the town elections which are held in the early Spring.

BYRON EFFORD, Organizer. Revere, Mass., June 10.

Tobin and his Boot and Shoeworkers' Union Exposed in St. Louis, and Fail to Get Dues-payers.

Fail to Get Dues-payers.

To THE PEOPLE.—John F. Tobin has been here with the object of making a general round-up of the wage-cattle that have strayed from the folds of pure and simpledom. He tried to convince the shoeworkers that, though when within the folds, they were still cattle, yet when they wandered off from the fold they became stupid measly cattle despised of all mankind.

all mankind.

A young follow lately told me he had a scheme of raising a one-dollar bill to a two-dollar bill. But since John has been here I have told him to drop his scheme; that Tobin has a better one for making two dollars out of one-dollars.

have told him to drop his scheme; that Tobin has a better one for making two dollars out of one.

This fake, as presented to the shoeworkers of St. Louis, was, that if you pay one dollar into Tobin's pure and simple trade union, you will get two dollars hack; then drop this two dollars again into John's slot, and you get four dollars; and so continue until you buy a railroad.

When this falled to seduce his audience I am sure he was convinced that they were a lot of irredeemable vermin-ridden cattle. But never did a man so lamentably fall in his surmises, for his audience afterwards proved to be an exceptionally intelligent gathering of ware workers.

One shoeworker replied to Tobin that he left the union for the reason that in a late strike the union for the reason that in a late strike the union for the reason that in a late strike the union for the reason that in a late strike the union seen the surface of wages satisfactory to the strikers; the fakirs presented this scale to the boss, and then allowed the boss to go to each striker and sak him to sign a lover scale. Then the boss pot one or more of the strikers to make a motion in the union to adopt this lower scale. The atrikers, in fear they would be exposed to the boss, voted for its adoption.

Another shoeworker said it was impossible to get men back into the union on account of the failure of strikes and boycotts, and the fear that they would lose their jobs if the boss discovered they belonged to a union. Another said that under the paternal care of the pure and simple unionism lasting had come down from ten cents to two and one-half cents.

St. Louis, Mo., June 12.

On the Campaign in Massachusetts. To THE PROPLE—At the State Convention, held in Lynn, Mais., May 28th, 28th and 30th. there was adopted a resolution which provides for the publication and circulation of a Socialist annal containing the letters of acculation and convenient of according to the state of according to the state of according to the state of according to the letters of according to the state of the state of according to the state of according to the state of according to the state of the sta ceptance of the various candidates, quotations from Marx and other Socialist authors, with such other matter as might seem appropriate, to the extent of 5,000 copies.

In view of the fact that last year the sum of money which was collected by the State Committee was, if my memory serves me correctly, somewhere about \$1,200 and the expenditures were about \$1,050, exclusive of the delitures were about \$1,050, exclusive of the deliture

Committee was, if my memory serves me correctly, somewhere about \$1,000 and the expenditures were about \$1,000, exclusive of the delegates traveling expenses. As this publication would cost somewhere between \$350 and \$550, it seems to me that that amount of money could be more advantageously used if an experienced and efficient organizer was placed in the field to erganize such towns as cast 150 or more votes at the last State election.

There are some 40 towns of this description in the State which could and should be organized to the context they was placed this great the context they was the new obstacles to roll aside. Not only will we be obstacles to roll aside. Not only will new obstacles to roll aside. Not only will new obstacles to roll aside. Not only will represent the second of the first time we are brought fact to the other first time we are brought fact out to with first time we are brought fact out to with first time we have the time we have to capitalism, the Debs Datara which, although it has no strength of treet, may serve and is expected to confuse the voters. Therefore it behooves the party to strain every nerve to the end that the best possible organization of the forces of labor may be effected before this campaign is brought to a close.

Again, we will be forced to fight harder than ever this year in order that we may complete the almost superhuman task of civilizing and bringing to grace that species of the American citizen whom for the purposes of this article I will denominate as the "Patriotic Pauper who is now and will continue to shout himself out over this capitalist poker game known as the Spanish-American war."

It may be argued that the publication of the opinion that the perty press and the various leaflets will cover the ground just as well and at less financial sacrifice to the party welcome the annal may be necessary, but I am of the opinion that the perty press and the various leaflets will cover the ground just as well and at less financial sacrifice to the party whoult me

Haverhill, Mass., June 12.

Buffalo Tallors' Alliance.

Buffalo Tallors' Alliance.

To THE PEOPLE.—Local Alliance 114, tallors of Buffalo, has adopted the following resolution as an amendment to the constitution of the S. T. & L. A.:

WHEREAS, One of the fundamental principles of the S. T. & L. A. is the education of the tailors on the class struggle; and WHEREAS, The workingman can gain this intelligence by healthy reading matter and discussions only, and in consideration that many of the so-called Socialist papers, containing all kinds of reform humbug-individualism, anarchism, etc.—mislead the workingman and in many instances render him prejudiced against such reading matter as would be for his class interest; and

where against such reading matter as would be for his class interest; and WHEREAS. We, the S. T. & L. A. recognize that the only organs that teach the working people the class struggle are the official organs of the S. L. P., therefore, be it RESOLVED, That we, the Progressive Tailors' Alliance 144 of Buffalo, offer the following amendment to the constitution of the S. T. & L. A.:

1) Every initiated combon that

ing amendment to the constitution of the S. T. & L. A.;

1) Every initiated member shall pay an initiation fee of at least 50 cents.

2) Every good standing or newly initiated member shall be entitled to a yearly subscription of any weekly official organ of the S. L. P. in any language, free of charge.

3) Every Local Alliance shall pay through its officials to the General Secretary the price of the yearly subscription of the same in advance for each member.

4) The price of subscription to be paid to the different publishing associations shall not exceed 450 per year.

5) The incoming G. E. B. shall be authorized to make the necessary arrangements with the publishers of the party organs.

L. A. 114, S. T. & L. A. Buffalo, N. Y., June 14.

### LETTER BOX.

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

"INTERNATIONAL UNION CIGAR-MAKER," NEW YORK.—Poor man, you are hoping in vain; you won't get that job back again. You might as weil allow us to publish your letter now, and thus fire another broad-side of facts into those precious \$5 and \$3-a-day committee and picket duty crew. You owe as a duty to your fellow wage slaves. These fakirs must be so thoroughly unmasked and shelled that their power for mischief be wholly shattered. To-day they count with just such considerations as you mention to keep their rascalities dark.

A. M., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—You may this campaign be accommodated. Don't ap-prehend that bullyragging will affect this of-fice.

this campaign be accommounted. Form t apprehend that bullyragging will affect this office.

S. S. PHILADELPHIA. PA.—The article of the New York "Journal" that you inquire upon is the most perfidious thing of the sort we recollect to have read. It is of such deep perfidy just because there is hardly a line in it that could not find its place in a bona fide labor paper, and it is touching withal. Appearing, however, in the paper of a man who upholds a social system that produces the wan creatures it affects to "weep" over, and that profits by such misery;—appearing as it does in the paper of a man who raises the price of his paper on the wretched news-boys the moment their lung power has raised its circulation above a million;—appearing as it does in a paper that poisons the moral sense of these its juvenile hucksters by teaching and driving them to its about the "latestness" of the stale issues it seeks to get rid of;—appearing as it does in such a paper, it is all the more exercible. The lamb's skin on the wolf does not impart 'lamblike qualities to the beast, it merely adds to the ferocity of the beast it merely adds to the ferocity of the beast it merely adds to the ferocity of the beast it merely adds to the ferocity of the beast it merely adds to the ferocity of the beast it merely adds to the ferocity of the beast it merely adds to the ferocity of the beast it merely adds to the ferocity of the beast it merely adds to the ferocity of the beast it merely adds to the ferocity of the beast it he qualities of guille and chicanery. A Socialist should be wide awake. He must be too wide awake to be duped by such guiles; nor should he be so easy-going as to content himself with the idea that "the effect for good" of such articless must be such that the scheming capitalist who causes them to Bo written cannot afterward counteract it. If all that such articles effected were to inspire hostility to things as they are, one might not object so much; but such articles do something eise besides; they inspire confidence i

thus the wolf is taken for a lamb; this fact counteracts all oticrs that may make for good.

"AMERICAN," ST. LOUIS, MO.—Hardly! The end of the war does not depend upon that. Not if Santiago de Cuba, and Havana, and the whole of Cuba, and Porto Rico, were now in or had fallen into our hands as easily and promptly as Manila would therefore the end of the war be near. Remember that the war was not for such things. If it were, then were you right; but it lisht; these things are mere "incidents." The war is a move of the gold standard capitalists to insure their hold on the Government. One point has already been gained. The war excitement helped on, if it did not bring on, the free silver slump in the Washington State and Congress elections on the 6th inst. But the bar of theNovember elections is not yet crossed; the war fever must be kept up to at least make that sure. Moreover, there is one thing that will have to have happened before the war ends. Even if the November elections be considered "safe." there will be no peace until the new bond issue has been wholly disposed off. Peace before then would leave this scheme uncompleted. The capitalists know what they reafter; and don't you forget it! They are not going to must the fruit of their "clevorness."

T. L., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The "uprising"

going to must the fruit of their "Clevorness."

T. L., EUFFALO, N. Y.—The "uprising" against Gompers within the A. F. of L. leaves us quite coel. In the first place it is not an uprising against "Gomperism"; it is an uprising of individual would-be Gomperses who think he has had too long a picuic of it, and want to get there themselves. In the second place, in so far as the rank and file is "uprising," they will not thereby succeed even in getting one step nearer to a higher plane of organization because by not one hint do their spokesmen indicate a better knowledge of the Social Question. At this stage of the gangrene in the 'pure and simple' movement, not Gompers alone must be risen against, but all his local licutenants. They are all spots of one and the same sore. The annual setting upto-be-sold" affair, called the "A. F. of L. Convention" itself must be smashed. And it will be.

vention" itself must be smashed. And it will be.

E. S., NOKOMIS, ILL.—It would be better not to ask so many questions in one.

Boads secured by the revenue of a country are in the nature of mortgages on that country; they partake, in legal parlance, of the nature of "covenants that run with the land." Applying this princip's to the Spanish bonds on Cuba, the bonds remain payable from Cuban revenue whether Cuba remains Spanish or becomes anything else. If the island is appropriated by us, our American holders, or any other holders of such securities, could rest perfectly safe; the bonds may depreciate, but they won't be repudiated; collections, premiums on them may become more or less difficult, but the indebtedness remains in force fastened upen Cuba. And thereby lies the rub. An "independent" Cuba is muchly feared because these bondholders apprehend "repudiation" from the insurgent government. Hence also, the anxiety of this our own Government and those in whose pockets it is, to be god fathers to "Cuba Libre." In that way these bondholders may be secured.

Should Cuba become independent and her

god-father's "influence" (read "intimidation")
be resisted; and the Cuban bonds, i. e., those
issued by Spain and guaranteed by Cuban
revenues, be repudiated, then the holders of
these bonds have a claim on Spain and would
be justified to get their respective Governments to enforce their claims.

For the enforcement of such claims the
British navy existed at one time mainly.

The question whether a citizen of the United
States could have a legal claim upon Spain by
reason of Spanish bonds on Cuba, sven if
Spain lost Cuba through the action of the
United States, has sense only if Cuba repudiates the bonds; in such case the equities
would be against such a claim.

E. W. POLK PA. There are the sense.

E. W., POLK, PA.—There never was a genuine and well grounded S. L. P. in Chicago until at present Could your Pennsylvania connections not help you get from the people you mention some correspondence on the trade in question and its labor fakir leader. It would be welscome.

"W," MILFORD, PA.—That is a sup-tion. The right doctrine plainly taught in nine out of ten cases find overwhel approval.

approval.

J. H. S., MACON, GA.—Your objection is rather a begging of the question. If such people are golfing our way and are really after what we want, then you might be right. But are they? Instead of arguing how people, who want what we want, should be treated, we should first be agreed upon whether the people in question come under that category. New, those you mention don't. What they understand by Socialism heaven only knows; their actions, however, reveal the fact that what they understand by Socialism is as like Socialism as the Hotteatot is like a Canagaian. Both of these have legs, arms, heads, etc., belong to the genus man, yet a Hottentse can not be the pillar on which to build civilization. Neither is the "Socialism" of these people the "Socialism" of these people the "Socialism" of these people the "Socialism" that will overthrow the system of wage slavery.

J. MADAME. "SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The pu-

tem of wage slavery.

"MADAME," SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The pufest treasure mortal times afford is spotless
reputation; that away man is like gilded loan
and panined clay. Your plan, if adopted, would
make of our apostles disreputable men; and,
conscious of their false rôle, they would be
deprived of the vigo: that only congcious
purity can inspire.

deprived of the vigor that only connectors purity can inspire.

"W." CLEVELAND, O.—The article referred to was a clipping from a Kansas City labor paper showing that Gompers had yielded wholly to the Armours in the strike, and the men were left out in the cold.

Before the railroad commission Gompers havored that the date of caforcing the automatic coupler law be deferred on the ground of the hardship it would be to "railroads that are not paying dividends". o put in the couplers. In 1893, he ran in this City in the Ninth Senatorial District on both the free silver populist platform and on the Republican antifree silver and gold standard platform.

In 1894 he endorsed the Democrat Cantor as a friend of labor. A letter written by Gompers to that effect was published in the New York "Daily News." Now this Cantor had just before applauded Governor Flower for sending the troops into Buffale and breaking the awitchmen's strike.

The Western organization of Labor consists makiny of unions that were affiliated with the A. F. of L.

A. F. of L.

In this city, the contempt in which Gompers and the A. F. of L. are held was made manifest in 1835, when the A. F. of L. Convention met here and a mass meeting was called at Cooper Union by Gompers. Despite the attraction of the "British delagates" there were no 500 people in the hall, including fully 200 Socialists who came to see the show. Gompers is regularly hissed when he appears here on the public platform.

The A. F. of L. is of beneat only to its officers, and to those of its "organizers" who can make money on tours, seeing that they get passes, and charge for their fare all the same.

passes, and charge for their fare all the same.

B. B., NEW YORK.—All that is not to the point. If matter that appears in THE PEOPLE can be used by bosses to break strikes, the thing to consider, in order to determine whether such matter should be suppressed or not is whether the matter is true or false, if false, it should certainly not appear. But if true, as you admit the matter in question to be, then, whatever evil effect it may have ou a strike is-inputable not to THE PEOPLE but to the facts, and for those facts your labor fakirs alone are responsible. Indeed they are responsible for three-fourths of the ills that the worker suffers. Join us in kicking the blood-suckers out by publication of their misdeeds. No sentimentality.

C. L. C., NEW YORK.—Such an opinion does not proceed from reason. Hew are delagates to a convention or committee to "act"

C. L. C., NEW YORK.—Such an opinion does not proceed from reason. Hew are delegates to a convention or committee to "act" unless they first deliberate; and how can deliberation be had if not by speeches? If a delegate has a wrong idea, how is he to get over it if others do not express theirs? The complaint in the case you mention should not be that there is too much talking and too little work, but that delegates whose only object is to create disruption are treated too gently. Look around and you will see that the complaint of too little action usually comes from the sources that want to prevent work from being done. That's so everywhere.

### Socialist Literature.

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

Platforms, \$1,50 per thousand.

1.—"What shall we de to be saved?" A Sermes to Workingmen, by Henry Kuhn.

2.—"Socialism," by William Watkins.

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

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

W. Cotton. Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merric England."

6.—"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Huge Vogt.

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

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

"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll
Themselves in the Ranks of the Secialist
Labor Party."

"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Par-

10.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Par-ty" (with comments in the fellowing languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish), 11.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."
"The Firebrand" A humerous commedy in one

"The Firebrand." A humerous comedy in one act (Adapted from the German.) Fries.

1 cent per cepy: 1,000 copies, 55.00.
"Yomen in the Past, Present and Future," by August Bebel. 25c.
"The Development of Socialism from Utepia to Science." by Frederick Engels. 5c.
"The Proletariat." "The Class Struggle,"
"The Capitalist Class," "The Co-operative Commonwealth." by Carl Kautrky, adapted by Daniel De Leon. Each 5c.
"Capital." by Carl Marx. 4 parts. Esch 30c.
Cloth, \$1.75.
"The Eighteenth Brumaire," by Carl Marx.
25c.

"What Means this Strike?" Address delivered by Daniel De Leon in New Bedford, Mass.

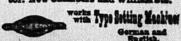
by Daniel De Leon in New Denicu, Man-5 cents. Revolution," by Daniel De Leon, 5 cents. "Erin's Hope. The End and the Means," by James Connelly, 5 cents. Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the S. L. P. 10 cents. "Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Cert Marx and Frederick Engels, 10 cents. "History of the Paris Commune," by Linna-cents, 22.66.

garay. \$2.40.
'History of the Paris Commune," by G. B.
Benham. 25 cents. Send your order to
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

### Boston, Mass.

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### I. Goldmann's Printing Office,



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### STARVATION WAGES.

The Motte of the Capitalist, Wether Democrat or Republican.

In all countries in which the capitalist system of production prevails, especial-ly in such countries as the United States, where capitalism has reached the point where capitalism has reached the point of production on a large scale, we find the population divided mainly into two classes: first, the capitalists, who possess the means of production—tools, machinery, land, etc., but who take no part in production itself; and secondly, the wage-workers, the proletariat, who possessible in the production is the project of the production is the project of the production in the project of sess nothing but their labor power, on the sale of which they live, and whose labor alone brings forth the whole

labor alone brings forth the whole wealth of the land.

Capitalists need a large supply of proletarians; originally, in other countries and in ages gone by, forcible methods were resorted to, to furnish this requibite supply. To-day, however, in the United States especially, such methods are no longer needed. The superior power of capitalist production on a large scale over small production is to-day sufficient, without doing open viosufficient, without doing open vioday sufficient, without doing open vio-lence to the law or to private property, but on the contrary, with the very as-sistance of these, year in year out to strip of all property a sufficient number of small farmers and industrialists, who are then thrown upon the streets, who merge with the mass of the proletariat, and who thereby satisfy the ever in-creasing capitalist demand for more human flesh.

That the number of the proletariat is steadily on the increase in this country is such a palpable fact that even they no longer attempt to deny it, who would make us believe that society to-day rests upon the same basis that it did a hundred years ago, and who try to paint in rosy colors the picture of the small producer. Indeed, a revolution has taken place in the make-up of society, the same as it has in the system of pro-duction. The capitalist form of pro-duction has overthrown all others and come the dominant one in the field of industry; similarly wage labor is to-day the dominant form of labor; a hundred years ago the farming peasantry took the first place; later, the small city in-dustrialists; to-day it is the wage-earner or proletariat.

In all civilized countries the prole-tarians are to-day the largest class; it is their condition and modes of thought that control those of all the other sub-divisions of labor. This state of things implies a complete revolution in the condition and thought of the bulk of the population. The conditions of the proletariat differ radically from those of all other former categories of labor. The small farmer, the artisan, the small producers generally, were, namely, the owners of the product of their labor by ewners of the product of their labor by reason of their ownership of the means of production; contrariwise, the product of the labor of the proletarian does not belong to him, it belongs to the capitalist, to the purchaser of his labor-power, to the owner of the requisite instruments of production. True enough, the proletariat is paid therefor by the capitalists, but the value of his wages is far below that of his product.

When the capitalist in industry—and

When the capitalist in industry—and let it be here said, once for all, that, at the present stage of the development in the present stage of the development in production, agriculture is as much an industry as any other—purchases the only commodity which the proletarian can offer for sale, to wit, his labor power, he does so for the only purpose of utilizing it in a profitable way. The more the workingman produces, the larger the value of his product. If the capitalist were to work his hands only long enough to produce the worth of the wages he pays them, he would clear the wages he pays them, he would clear the wages he pays them, he would clear no profits. But however willing the capitalist is to pose as the benefactor-of suffering humanity, his capital cries for "profits" and finds in him a willing listener. The longer the time is ex-tended during which the workmen labor in the service of the capitalists, over and above the time needed to cover their wages the larger is the value of and above the time needed to cover their wages, the larger is the value of their product, the larger is the surplus their product, the larger is the surplus over and above the capitalist outlay in wages, and the larger is the quantity of exploitation to which these workmen are subjected. This exploitation or fleecing of labor finds a limit only in the powers of endurance of the working people and in the resistance which they may be able to offer to their exploiters.

may be able to offer to their exploiters.

In capitalist production, the capitalist and the wage-worker are not active together as the employer and the employed used to be in previous industrial epochs. The capitalist soon develops into and remains essentially a more into an activities and remains essentially a more into an activities and remains essentially a more into an activities and remains essentially a more into a m epochs. The capitalist soon develop-into, and remains essentially, a merchant. His activity, in so far as he may be at all active, limits itself, like that of the merchant, to the operations of the market. His labors consist in purchasing as cheaply as possibly the raw material, labor power and other essentials. and to turn around and sell the finished products as dearly as possible. Upon the field of production itself he does nothing except to secure the largest quantity of labor from the workmen for the least possible amount of wages, and thereby to squeeze out of them the largest possible quantity of surplus values. With regard to his workmen he is not a fellow-worker, he is only a driver, an exploiter. The longer they work, the better off he ir; he is not tired out if the heurs of labor are unduly extended; he does not perish if the method of production becomes a murderous one. Of all former ruling classes the capitalist is the most reckless of the life and safety of his convenience. less of the life and safety of his opera-tives. Extension of the hours of work, abolition of holidays, introduction of night labor, damp or overheated factories filled with poisonous gases, such are the "improvements" which the capital-ist mode of production has introduced for the benefit of the working class.

The introduction of machinery increases still further the danger to life

and limb for the workingman. The machine system fetters him to a monster that moves perpetually with a gigantic power and with insane speed. Only the closest, never flagging attention can protect the workingman, attached to such a machine from being tached to such a machine, from being seized and broken by it. Protective measures cost money; the capitalist does not introduce them unless he is forced not introduce them unless he is forced thereto. Economy being the much vaunted virtue of the capitalist, he is constrained by it to save room and to squeeze as much machinery as possible into the workshop. What cares he that the limbs of his workingmen are thereby endangered? Workingmen are cheap, but large, airy workshops are dear.

There is still another respect in which

the capitalist application of machinery lowers the condition of the working class. It is this: The tool of the former class. It is this: The tool of the former mechanic was cheap; it was subject to few changes that would render it useless; otherwise with the machine; in the first place it costs money, much money; in the second place, if, through improvements in the system it becomes useless, or it is not used to its full capacity, it will bring loss instead of profit to the capitalist; again, the machine is worn out not only through use, but also through idleness; furthermore, the introduction of science into production, the result of which is the machine itself, causes constant new discoveries and inventions to take the discoveries and inventions to take the place of the older ones, and renders con-stantly, now this then that sort of machine, and often whole factories at once, unable to compete with the improved ones before they have been used up to ones before they have been used up to their full extent; owing to these constant changes, every machine is in constant danger of being made useless before it is used up; this is sufficient ground for the capitalist to utilize his machine as cylckly as possible from the moment he just it in operation; in other words, the capitalist application of the system of machinery is a particular spur that drives the capitalist to extend the hours of labor as much as possible. the hours of laber as much as possible, to carry or production without interrup-tion, to introduce the system of night and day shifts, and, accordingly, to rear

the unwholesome system of night work into a permanent system.

At the time the system of machinery began to develop, some ideologists declared the golden age was at hand; the machine was to release the workingman and render him a free man. In the hands of the capitalist, however, the machine has become the most powerful lever towards making heavier the load of labor, borne by the proletariat, and to aggravate his servitude into an unbearable condition.

But it is not only with regard to the hours of work that the condition of the wage-worker and proletariat has suffered with the introduction of machinery. It suffered also with regard to his wages. The proletarian, the workman of to-day, does not eat at the table of the capitalist; he does not live in the same house. However wretched his home may be; however miserable his food, nay, even though he may famish, the well-being of the capitalist is not disturbed by the sickening sight. The disturbed by the sickening signt. The words Wages and Starvation used to be opposites; the free workingman could formerly starve only when he had no work; whoever worked earned wages, he work; whoever worked earned wages, he had enough to eat, starvation was not his lot. The unenviable distinction was reserved for the capitalist system of production to reconcile these two opposites—Wages and Starvation—, and to raise starvation-wages into a permanent institution, was into a proper the nent institution, yea, into a prop of the present social system.

### A Good Sign.

An Educated Canadian Breaks Loose from his Class.

LONDON, Canada, June 4.-Section London, S. L. P., of Canada, steadily gains ground, and has recently secured a convert, whose addition to the ranks of the International in Canada is specially significant in view of the circumstances noted in communications below appended. Just the right age (about 35) for vigorous work in the future development of our organization in Canada, Comrade Darch's past activity as an executive officer of the most conspicuously notorious Conservative Club in the Dominion (membership from 1,000 to 2,000) has made him a prominent figure in an extensive circle of nolitical acquaintance. His defection of political acquaintance. His defection from the powerful capitalist organiza-tion of the Canadian Tory combination, as a result of intelligent study of Socialist principles (Comrade Darch has been a subscriber to THE PEOPLE for some long time past) has already attracted considerable local interest to S. L. P. propaganda, and added strength to the organization of the local Section.

The following press notice is from the Toronto "Globe" (Canada's leading daily) of May 24th, 1898 (under London

news):
"MR. F. J. DARCH, FOR MANY
YEARS AN ACTIVE WORKER IN
THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, AND
TREASURER OF THE LOCAL CON-TREASURER OF THE LOCAL CON-SERVATIVE CLUB, HAS RESIGNED THAT OFFICE, SEVERED HIS CON-NECTION WITH THE CONSERVA-TIVE PARTY, AND JOINED THE RANKS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR ORGANIZATION. HIS REASONS ARE CONTAINED IN THE LETTER FORMALLY NOTIFYING THE PARTY OF THE ABOVE FACTS."

Appended is a copy of the letter noti-fying the capitalist organization of Comrade Darch's resignation. We congratulate our new Comrade on the courage of his convictions.

President and Gentlemen of the

Conservative Club Executive: I herewith beg to tender my resigna-ion as Treasurer of the Conservative lub. In doing so, I beg to say that I feel this is the only honorable course to pursue in view of the following: I thoroughly endorse the principles of the Socialist Labor party platform as de-clared by their candidate, Mr. Hy. B. Ashplant in his recent address to the electorate of this city. Holding these views, I cannot conscientiously con-tinue to hold office in the Conservative Club, and do justice to the position.

Many of my friends will no doubt think this a hasty action on my part, but I beg to assure them that I have not taken this step without very careful and mature consideration, founded on several months of careful study of the subject of Sociellem.

several months of careful study of the subject of Socialism.

I quite expect to be misunderstood by many of my friends as a result of this decision on my part, but I am also well aware that the great International Socialist movement is itself also misunderstood at the present time.

I hope, however, the friendship that has existed between myself and somany members of the Conservative Club, especially those of the Executive Board, will still continue to exist, and I see no reason why it should not be so, notwithstanding out differences of opinion in regard to political and economic matters. I trust that it will be so, and I beg to assure you that so far as I am concerned the many pleasant as I am concerned the many pleasant hours I have spent in session with you will linger long in my memory.

Yours very truly, F. J. DARCH.

### ADORATION OF GOLD.

A Passage From the Capitalist's Prayer and Hymn Book.

Gold, wonderful merchandise, who carriest within thyself all other mer-

Gold, first-born merchandise, who convertest all other merchandises into who weighest and measurest

every thing:
Thou, the completest, most ideal personification of the God Capital;
Theu, the noblest, most wonderful

element of nature; Thou, who canst be tainted by neither worm, mildew nor rust; Gold, unchangeable merchandise, blooming flower, brilliant ray of light, luminous sun, thou immaculate metal, who, torn from the entrails of the earth, the noble mother of all things, turnest thyself away, buriest thyself in the safes of usurers, and the vaults of banks, and from that place of concealment, where thou liest in large heaps, transferrest thy power to common, wretched paper to the end that it multi-

ply and increase tenfold; Gold, inert metal, that settest the world in motion, before thy brilliant majesty mankind has bent the knee for centuries, and has humbly adored thee! Oh, bestow thy godlike grace upon the

faithful, who invoke thee, and who, to possess thee, sacrifice every thing-honor and virtue, the esteem of man kind, the love of woman, their soul, the children of their own marrow and bone—, and who are not held back even by their own self-respect!

Gold, thou supreme, invincible, all-conquering power, oh, hearken unto our

Thou builder of cities and destroyer of empires; Thou load-star of morality;

Thou custodian of conscience; Thou, who dictatest laws to the nations, and who bendest to thy yoke Con-

gresses and Parliaments, Presidents, Kings and Emperors; Oh, hearken unto our prayer! Thou, who purchasest the decisions of judges, and the votes of Congress-

Oh, hearken unto our prayer!
Thou, who callest into being flowers and fruits, unknown to nature:

Thou, who spreadest vice and virtue; Thou, who quickenest art and luxury; Oh, hearken unto our prayer!

Thou, who smilest upon the capitalist in his cradle, and who frownest and maltreatest the proletarian on the lap maltreatest the of his mother;
Oh, hearken unto our prayer!

Gold, thou tireless wanderer, who art versed in all rascality and in all the tricks of scoundrelism, incline thine ear toward us!

Thou interpreter of all tongues; Thou most skilful of all pimps; Thou resistless seducer;

Thou standard of man; Oh, incline thine ear toward us!

Thou messenger of peace and herald of strife: Thou distributor of leisure and of ex-

cessive toil; Thou staff of virtue and of corruption; Oh. incline thine ear toward us! Gold, thou art cursed and invoked in

numberless prayers; who art honored by capitalists and loved by prostitutes, incline thine car toward us! Thou, who startest evil and good;

Thou, who art the fortune and misfortune of man;
Thou, who healest the sick, and who

art balm to all pain;
Oh, incline thine ear toward us!
Thou, who bewitchest the world, and

confusest the human intellect; Thou, who turnest ugliness into beauty, and dulness into cleverness;

Thou, who reconcilest all things; who makest shame and dishonor estimable and renderest theft and prostitution re-

Oh, incline thine ear toward us! Thou, who heapest upon cowardice the glory that belongs to bravery;

Thou, who securest to ugliness the homage that belongs to beauty; Thou, who procurest to senility and

impotence the love that belongs to youth Malignant wizard, incline thine ear

toward us!
Demon, who incitest to murder, and lettest insanity loose;
Oh. incline thine ear toward us!

Thou flaming torch that lightest the path of life;
Thou leader, protector and savior of the capitalist;

Oh, incline thine ear toward us!

Gold, thou lord of fame, and sun of justice:
Gold, thou strength and warmth of

life; illustrious gold, oh, come to us; Gold, thou well-beloved of the capitalist; thou scourge of the workingman,

oh, come to us! Thou mirror of enjoyment:

Thou, who turnest to the idler the fruits of labor, oh, come to us!

Thou, who fillest the cellars and pantries of those who neither plow nor sow, who neither plant nor harvest, oh, come

Thou liberator from labor, who de gradest man and corruptest his race, oh, come to us!

Thou sun of all the strength, knowl-

edge and intellect of the capitalist, oh, come to us!

Oh, come to us, seductive gold, thou

highest hope, the beginning and end of all capitalist activity, of all capitalist thought, and of all capitalist feeling!

General Agitation Fund. 

Daily People Minor Fund.

 
 Previously acknowledged
 \$2,228.36

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 28

 G. Q. N. Y. City
 25

 Martin Resch, Campbell, Cal
 50
 

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE and Socialist liter-ature can always be had at Comrade C. C. Bruckner's store, 84 West Canten

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# THE DAILY PEOPLE

\$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to June 15th, 1898. \$4,575.

Fledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as perinted list, and remit premptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal prempt THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

### Grand Picnic and Summernights Festival \_OF SECTION\_

on MONDAY, July 4th,

OFFICIAL.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA,

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Secretary. George Moore, 61 Ryde St., Montreal.

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

National Executive Committee.

National Executive Committee.
Session of June 14th. Commade Teche in the chair. The financial report showed receipts to the amount of \$16.35. expenditures. 45.46; deficit for the week, \$29.11. James Taylor, of Knoxville, Tenn., was upon application admitted as a member at large.

Reports were read, from organizers Hickey and Keinard about past and prospective work on the road. Resolved to call upon Nebraska State Committee to render a full report as to their standing with the party.

Absent. Comrade Maiklel.

A. S. BROWN, Rec. Sec'y pro tem.

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 Buffalo, N. Y., on July 4, 1893. The candidates who have accepted the nomination are: AVERY, MARTHA MOORE, of Boston, Mass.; KEEP, ARTHUR, of Washington, D. C.; and MORGAN, THOMAS G., of Chicago, Ill.

Boston, Mass.: KEEP, ARTHUR, of Washington, D. C.: and MORGAN, THOMAS G., of Chicago, Ill.

The following comrades were also nominated but declined: Lucien Sanial, Fred. Long, J. Mahlon Barnes, Thomas A. Hickey, Hugo Vogt, Daniel De Leon, Joseph Manning and Matthew Maguire.

Organizers will please note that the vote must be reported in figures, and in figures only, and that statements to the effect that the section has voted 'unanimously' for this or that candidate, without stating the vote cast, cannot be accepted. The vote closes on TUESDAY, JUNE 28th, the day of the last meeting of the National Executive preceding the convention. All reports not at hand on that date cannot be counted. All posts not at hand on that date cannot be counted. The vote candidate of the three.

Organizers will please submit this matter at the next meeting of their respective sessions, see to it that the vote is taken and report the result without delay.

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

HENRY KUIIN, Sec'y.

Dominion of Cannda.

MONTREAL June 5th, 1898.

Meeting of National Executive Committee held on the above date, Comrade F. Olson in the chair. Members present, B. Saunders, J. Brennan, J. Clarke, M. Saunders, R. J. Kerrigan and G. Moore. Communications received from St. Johns, N. B.; London, Toronto and Montreal. Proposed amendments to the platform and constitution to be re-submitted for a general vote; a vote will also be taken on the advisability of recognizing THE PEOPLE as the organ of the S. L. P. in Canada pending the publication of a Canadian paper under the control of the party. Secretary to request Sections in arrears to meet payment of per capita promptly. Financial report showed receipts \$G: expenditures, \$3.81 for 550 letter-heads, and 250 envelopes, etc. Balance for the week, \$2.19.

EENJ. SAUNDERS, Rec. Sec'y.

Address of National Secretary for Canada:

G. MOORE, 61 Ryde st., Montreal.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—The State Convention of the Socialist Labor party of Indiana was held May 29, 1888, at Indianapolis, with 15 delegates from various parts of the State. The delegates of the different Sections throughout the State reported progress. From their reports it could be seen that the S. L. P. of this State has increased largely since the last convention and a large vote may reasonably be expected. The convention was enthusiastic throughout.

Kansas.

Kanara.

There will be a mass convention of the members of the Socialist Labor party at Fort Scott, Kansas, Tuesday, June 25, 1888, at the Court House, at 10 o'clock A. M., to put in nomination a full ticket for State officers for the election this fall. Any person, who holds a membership card of the S. L. P. will be eligible to a seat in the convention.

Any person wishing to become a member at large can do so by writing me. I urge the formation of Sections all over the State, especially at county seats.

J. F. ELKNER,

Box 354 Pittsburg, Kas. State Sec'y.

Ty virtue of the above call, all those who do not belong to any of the capitalistic political parties, in Cloud County, who will support the S. L. P. ticket, are requested to meet at the Court House in Concordia on June 22, next at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Ex. Com.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts.

Michigan.

DETROIT, JUNE 12, 1988.—Comrades: This is a notice to sections and comrades in Michigan. Since the attitude has changed towards us of the politicians that are connected with the arranging of elections and the filling of tickets, it becomes necessary to postpone the Michigan.

Indiana.

Dominion of Canada.

Committee, S. L. P., HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.



New York Sulzer's Westchester Park,

Combined with Gymnastic Exercises by the Social Democratic Turn Verein, New York.

The Socialist Band of Greater New York will also entertain the guests. Prize Bowling and Shooting for Gentlemen, also various Games for Prizes for Ladies and Children.

MUSIC BY THE CARL SAHM CLUB.

To commence at 2 P. M.

TICKET for Gentleman and Lady 25 Cents.

THE COMMITTEE.

Take West Farms Trolley Car at 129th Street and 3rd Avenue.

date for the State convention until further notice is given.

M. MEYER, Sec'y Mich. State Com.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS — Secretary Robert Bandlow, 198 Champlain St., Cleve land, O.

M. MEYER, Sec'y Mich. State Com.

New York.

ALBANY, June 13.—At the last regular meeting of Section Albany, the following resolutions were adopted:
WHEREAS, in the death of Frederick Haardee, Section Albany has suffered the loss of a faithful comrade and an earnest worker for the cause of Socialism; and WHEREAS, The members of Section Albany desire to express their appreciation of his services and sorrow for his loss:
RESOLVED, That we tender to his bereaved family our sincers sympathy, and assure them that his earnest labor in our glerious cause has left an impression on our hearts that will ever hold in remembrance the high esteem and fraternal feeling we bore towards him.

BUEFALO COMPADES, ATTENTION!

BUFFALO COMRADES, ATTENTION!

BUFFALO COMRADES, ATTENTION!
All members of the American Branch, Section Buffalo, S. L. P., are urgently requested to attend without fall the meeting of the branch to be held this Sunday, June the 19th, at S. P. M. sharp, at the Labor Lyceum, 550 Broadway.

After the discussion on the subject: "What Edward Bellamy Contributed to the Cause of Socialism," the branch will take action on several very urgent party matters. A full attendance of the members of the branch is therefore particularly required. Admission free.

CANTON, O., June 12, 1898.—To the Comrades in Stark County, Ohio: The Sections S. L. P. in Stark County, O., will hold a convention on Saturday evening, June 25, 7 o'clock sharp, in Neininger's Hall, on West Main st., Massillon.

Massillon.

The purpose of the convention is to nominate a county ticket for the fall election; also to find ways and means to nominate a candidate for Congress for the 18th district. This nominate of the control of

THE SECRETARY.

Sections Cleveland and Canton, in conjunction with the Socialist Liedertafel of Cleveland, will hold a grand picule at Meyer's Lake, near Canton, on Sunday, July 3, for the benefit of the agitation fund. Invitations have been sent to all Sections and courrades in the surrounding counties. It is expected to make this occasion one of the grandest demonstrations ever held by Ohio Socialists.

Section Canton meets again every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at 115 N. Piedmont street. Interesting discussions at every meeting, to which all are invited.

Rhode Island.

The S. L. P. of Rhode Island will have their fourth annual excursion to Newport on June 19, 1895.

Steamer Bay Queen will leave wharf foot of Power street, at 9.39 A. M., allowing two hours' stay, in Newport.

Tickets, 40 cents; children (under 15 years), 20 cents.

20 cents. Tickets for sale by all members.

## PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A. At a special meeting a grievance of two delegates of D. A. 2 against said D. A. was heard, and charges made were not allowed on the ground that the issue involved the election of a delegate to the national convention, and the G. E. B. should not take a step that would have the color of its intervening in the election of delegates to the convention.

D. A. No. 7, District Council of Shoework-

the color of its intervening in the election of delegates to the convention.

D. A., No. 7. District Council of Shoeworkers, presented a resolution which, revised, was adopted as follows:

"WHEREAS, The "N. Y. Press," on May II, in an article reported to be extracts from speeches delivered at a mass meeting of the Socialist Labor party of New York, called to protest against the action of the police in stopping the May-day celebration, stated that Comrades D. De Leon and L. Sanial made the following remarks: That Spain had been the friend of labor, that the Socialists had hos sympathy with the outery about the Maine disaster. The Melne men had gone forth to do murder, and their death at that time only prevented the more wholesale murder that, would have followed, and that these were the sentiments of the Socialist Labor party; and "WHEREAS, on investigation, we find that such cruel and brutial remarks were not made by either D. De Leon or L. Sanial, and are in nowise the opinion of the S. L. P., nor of the two above-named speakers; and "WHEREAS, The chairman ef said mass meeting called upon C. L. Furnan, who was not on the list, to say a few words, and he rook advantage of this opportunity to make remarks reflecting upon the sailors of the Maine which place the party before thought-less people in the position of being responsible for such utterances; therefore, be it "RESOLVED, That we condemn the "N. Y. Press" for printing and imputing this article to Comrades D. De Leon and L. Sanial, responsible speakers and editors of the S. L. P., we condemn the brutal and cruel remarks made by C. L. Furnan, and we believe that the time has come when the party should take care whom it puts forward as its speakers, especially upon such grave questions as these when untold mischief could be done to our movement by causing the masses to imagine such sentiments to be ours, thereby keeping thems way:

"RESOLVED That a copy of these resolutions be spead upon the minutes of this G. E. B., S. T. & L. A., and a copy sent to Section

Massachusetts.

Secretary of State Olin, officially states, in answer to the question whether the S. L. P. nominees for State offices will be placed by him upon the official ballot without further ceremony on the part of the S. L. P., that Chapter 323, Acts of 1885, Provides that any party designated therein is subject to "such restrictions as apply to a party that cast three per cent. of the vote for governor"; that among these restrictions are those imposed by section 76 of the election act of 1883, which requires that every certificate of nomination, besides stating such facts as are required by law shall be signed by the presiding officer and by the secretary of the convention, etc., and shall be super to be true, etc. He also adds that the provisions of said Chapter 322 are permissive and not mandatory, and the Socialist Labor party may, if they so desire, nominate by nomination papers as in former years. Section Greater New York and the National Executive Committee."

Charters were granted to: South Side Labor Club, Cleveland, O.; Coremakers' Alliance, Detroit, Mich., and Bay State Scandinavian Machinists; No. 13 was given a charter number to the United Hebrew Trades of Chicago, Ill. At the regular meeting a communication from W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa., howed that a splendid field to organize the Mineworkers in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pa., was open, and Comrade T. A. Hickey was deputized to go there.

W. L. Brower reported as to the fight made by some intriguing individuals against the shoeworkers, but that the bulk of the organization remained loyal.

A charter was granted the Machine Woodworkers' Union at St. Louis, Mo., and Egg Candlers at New York.

The next meetings will be held on Wednesday, June 15th and 29th, at 64 E. 4th atreet.

Linden St., Brooklyn.

The J. M. S. E. Club

of 98 Ave. C. in conjunction with the 10s. Assembly District arranged a PICNIC to the 23rd of July. Organizations are requests not to make any opposition.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the recutive Committee is:

Reinbard Lachner, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. T. Oity, N. T. Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1-8 celeek P. M. -Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday as Saturday, 8-12 A. M. and 1-5.30 P. M.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Barton Mfg. Oc. for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the effice of the company, No. man Broadway, Menhattan, New York city, on the 21st day of Juree, 1888, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

E. E. Barton, Secretary, Dated, Mai 20th, 1898.

#### Trades and Societies Calendar.

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

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

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

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 42 street, New York City. All bona-fide trade aniabor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary. Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bobmian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (Gorman), at 213 Forsyth 81, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1827 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 312 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1823 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1823 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.—

Empire City Lodge (Machinista), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening as the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 355 Bowery, Union Hall, ist floor, Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, 19. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarter 7 E. 4th street. Mestings every Friday at 10 clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres. Fred. by loor. Sec. 7, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krings Business agent.

M etal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8% o'clock at 231-233 E. 38d Street.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 8 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meeta 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10.30 celock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 188 -160 3. Ave., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 84th 85th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 8d Av. and 14th 8t. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

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

The Socialist Educational Society of Yorkville meets every Monday evening at 206 E. Setu St. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of socialism by means of discussions and debate. Come and join.

#### Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterne-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Siek and Death Benefit Fund of the U.ited States of America.

U.ited States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1834 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist hought. Its numerical strength tat present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 37 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of 34.00 for the first class and 3.00 for the second class. Members belonging in the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of 33.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 48 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstations and Jugist of time \$4.00 and \$2.00 respectively. A burnley and the \$4.00 and \$2.00 respectively. A burnley and the success and unmarried daught of the wives and unmarried daught on the wives and unmarried daught upon payment of a dereid the unial benefit of members of members of a dereid the spirit of the second in the spirit of the second in the spirit of the second in the spirit of the sp

### WORKMEN'S

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see "Vorwärta."

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

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