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VOL. VIII.-NO. 16.

NEW YURK, JULY 17, 1898.

SOCIALIST POLICY.

Millerand's Speech at Opening of French Chamber.

A Political Party Should Declare Where it Stands-Socialist Aims-Calumnies Thrust Back Anti-Semitism Exposed Need of Principle-Secialist Growth -Treasonable Attitude of Present
"Republicana" - Necessary Reforms
-Attitude of the Socialists.

Jeannette, Pa., July II.—The speech by which Comrade !Illerand announced in the French Chamber.ef Deputies the attitude, polygand line of conduct of the French Socialist Labor-party will surely interest the readers of THE PEOPLE. Here it is.—CLASS CONSCIOUS.]

In giving notice, at the first session, f our intention to interpellate the President of the Council on the general policy we only submit to the exigencies of Parliamentary law which ties as.

From the Cabinet, already amputated of two members, and getting ready to undergo other amputations more or less voluntarily-(Laughs and applause on the extreme left and the left)-I have nothing to ask. Anyhow, it would seem to me slightly puerile to interrogate the Meline Cabinet on its general policy: the Parliament and the country knows it only too well. (Applause on the extreme left, the left, and a few benches of the right.)

I am particularly happy that I need not ask it any question, not knowing which of the two governments I should interpellate: the one that is on the scene or the one behind the scene. (Laughs and applauses on the same benches.)

It is then not to the Cabinet, it is above it, it is to the Chamber that I want to speak.

THE THOUGHT OF THE COUNTRY. No one has any right to interpret the thought of the country except you. gentlemen, who have received the mandate to execute its sovereign will. The hour has come to express and to release that will.

A first indication seems to have been furnished: the circumstances and comments which have accompanied it and have given it the character and the proceedings of a combat of parties. I mean the coalition of the Right and moderate Republicans—(Applause at the extreme left)—who, united to govern in the last two years of unprecedented legislation, have been united again yesterday to give a President to this Assembly this Assembly.

this manifestation an end beginning? Having obtained satisfac-tion, thanks to the co-operation of the Right, will the Moderates go back to their allies of yesterday in order to take leave, or must we see there the prelude or the token of a new lease? We will know it in a few hours. We We will know it in a few hours. We have thought that in order that the country should know the policy which was to be followed by the Chamber, it was necessary that each party publicly announce its position at this tribune, and state to what policy it will give its and state to what policy it will give its co-operation and on what conditions. (Applause on the same benches.) It is this I have come to do on this tribune in the name of my Socialist friends and

THE DUTY OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The ambition of the Socialist party is to be at the same time a party of combat and a party of doctrine. In front of the present social regime, Socialism sets up the ideal of future society, where order and harmony will succeed that of injustice and anarchy—(Applause on the same benches)—of which the memtators and, for the greatest part, the

This duty, that the party imposes on itself, to set up the new ideal, imposes on it at the same time the obligation

to expound and love that ideal.

We have been charged with narrow and obstinate sectarianism. Nothing is more untrue. So far from being the slaves of preconceived notions, we force Ourselves always to be the docile servatus of fact. All our ambition is to prepare and to mitigate the inevitable transition of the society of to-day to that of to-morrow. (New applause on the same benches.)

We appeal to all the forces of action, of sentiment, of dream, we want to stimulate the initiatives, enlarge the intelligences. We do not confine our-selves in an evangel nor in a dogma.

The incomparable strength of the So-cialist party in the whole world is not so mach because it brings the solution of the social problem, but because it dares see it—(new applause on the same benches)—and because it looks it in the face, without wishing to avoid or to elude it; the party has not hesitated to tackle, in front, the problem of property, and it has had the audacity to unchain all the angers and calumnies

STUPID CALUMNIES.

STUPID CALUMNIES.

They have tried to convince the small proprietors that we meditate to tear from them their modest property; and, with singular irony, those that hold meh language are precisely the great financiers, the great lords of the modern financial, industrial and commercial arisocracy. At the moment even when they emit those complaints in favor of the small holder, they themselves live only on condition that they exploit and ruln him. (New applause.)

But they do not seem satisfied with that equivocation to which we will never cease to answer by the expose of our doctrine. When the conditions of modern life imply for all an intermational understanding, and because

the Labor party claims the same right of universal understanding that the cosmopolitan financiers openly practice—
(applause on the same benches)—they have charged us, good Frenchmen as we are, with not being patriots; and we have seen rise against us the "Nationalist" party. Patriotic sentiments are not the monopoly of any party; it is to insult the people most cruelly to pretend to transform such sentiments into an electoral springboard. (Interrogations on diverse benches.)

ANTI-SEMITISM.

But it is not enough for the Socialist party to defend itself against calumnies intended to misrepresent its intentions, to misconstrue its ideas. It must also prevent all confusion between the doc-trines that the party professes and those of other parties, which seem at certain moments to speak the same

If anti-Semitism pretends to embrace in its proscription even the Jewish proletarians—as unhappy as their other brothers in misery—guilty only of be-longing to a race that certain doctors want to condemn en masse in the name of I do not know what religious or scientific doctrine:—if it wants to em-brace in the same proscription rich and poor, the guilty and the innocent, I then defy it to set up its integral doctrine before a people that has never ceased for a century to pursue with passionate and generous effort the principle of the equality of all citizens be-fore the law. (Great applause on the Extreme Left and on diverse benches of the Left.)

And, if unfaithful to the promises of its title, anti-Semitism limits itself to prosecute the great Jewish stock job-bers, permit me to ask by what right it limits the field of restitution—(great applause on the Left)—and why its justice would thus create categories. (Very well! Very well! on the same benches and Center.)

Besides, if there are among the mem-bers of that new and composite group

M. Milleroye-They are all French-

men.

Millerand—And we also. If there are among them a few able men who flatter themselves with the hope of confining within the limits traced by themselves all the animosities that they expect to unchain, they are mistaken. By exciting the masses to inquire into the origin of the Jewish fortunes, they will excite curiosities that will pass to the examination of other fortunes. (Very well! Very well! on a great number of benches.) benches.)

This is why both from the anti-Semite group and the Catholic group of workingmen daily more numerous recruits come to us; that is why Socialism can await with calmness a victory that cannot escape it if it maintains its ideal of justice and solidarity.

FIDELITY TO PRINCIPLES.

To remain faithful to principles is a condition of life and development to all parties. What is true for the Social-ist party is also true of the Republican party. And thus is found judged and condemned the policy followed since two years, and to which the name of Mr. Meline is indissolubly attached. (Very well! Very well! on the Extreme Left and Left.)

This is the first time in twenty years, since the 16th of May—(Very well! Very well! on the same benches)—that the country has seen the reconstitution of an organized disciplined "Catholic par-ty," having its staff, acting under the authority of concordates and clergy, with the approbation of and for the govern-ment. (Applause on the Left.)

ment. (Applause on the Left.)

When the verification of powers will have come you will have to examine the details of this story, and may be you will judge it necessary to inform yourselves by inquiring into the organization and the action of the clergy during the electoral period. (Very well! Very well! on the Extreme Left and diverse benches on the Left.) I shall limit myself now to recall facts of which myself now to recall facts of which there are, on these benches, too many witnesses to be denied.

GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

But what has been the decisive reason of that policy which has united during two years the Reactionaries and the Moderate Republicans? Mr. Meline told his friends: "There should be no hesitation. Socialism is the enemy. We must intercept its road. In order to do so, we must unite all forces, whether from the Center or from the Right, and such an alliance will be justified."

What has happened? Before posting the speech of our friend Viviani, they had posted two others, notably Mr. Deschanel's speech, in which he ad dressed the peasants of France in af-fected terms. Has not the peasant read the speech of Mr. Deschanel as well as the one of Mr. Meline? Has he been touched by either? I do not know; but the morrow of the election one of your papers, the "Journal des Debats," called your attention to the growth of Social-

ism in the rural districts. Without doubt, we sustained losses of which I recognize all the extent—(Very well! Very well! on the Extreme Left)—but if we consider the general results we see that the Socialist party results we see that the Socialist party re-enters the Chamber with a greater number of Deputies, and it can be proven that the number of Socialist votes has increased in the country. (Applause on the same benches.)

THE CONCENTRATION.

Lately we have seen reappear in the lobby an old acquaintance who, we believed, had disappeared, "Concentration." (Laughter.) But, before realizing "Concentration," you must define it. No party can govern without concentration.

During six months Mr. Bourgeois has governed by concentrating all the elements of the Left. During two years Mr. Meline has governed by concentrating all the elements of the Right. But the new concentration pretends to gov-

(Continued on Page 4.)

TOWARDS THE 100,000.

Socialist Labor Party Convention of Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., July 6-On the 4th instant, the convention of the Socialist Labor party met in this city at S. L. P. headquarters. It nominated the fol-

TICKET: For Governor NIXON ELLIOTT, of Pueblo.

For Lieutenant Governor, N. H. WELLING, of Florence.

For Secretary of State, THOMAS C. DAVIS, of Rockvale.

For State Treasurer, JOHN P. MEYER, of Pueblo.

For Auditor, C. MILLER,

For Attorney General, F. W. BODTKER, of Denver. For Superintendent Public Instruction,

of La Junta.

For Congressman, First District, N. L. GRIEST. And it adopted the following

DECLARATIONS:

The Socialist Labor of Colorado, in convention assembled, re-affirms its allegiance to the Socialist Labor party of the United States, and endorses the platform adopted at the last national convention.

We furthermore re-affirm the principles of international Socialism.

WHEREAS, The development of capitalism has in Colorado, as everywhere else, produced the conditions which enable the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution to rob the workers, and has reduced them to a state of abject slavery; there-

RESOLVED, That we call upon the wage workers of Coldrado to support the Socialist Labor party to the end that the present inhuman system may

that the present inhuman system may be abolished and a co-operative commonwealth instituted. *

RESOLVED, That under capitalism the condition of the wage working classes will not be improved by a silver standard, a gold standard, a bimetallic standard, nor any other money standard that may be adopted.

WHEREAS. The present war between the United States and Spain is the result.

the United States and Spain is the result of capitalism and is carried on for the

sole purpose of extending the market for the American capitalist class under the guise of patriotism; therefore be it RESOLVED; That we denounce war RESOLVED: That we denounce war as being unnecessary and harmful to the working class of this country as well as that of Cuba, Spain and all other countries. We further maintain that as the workers have to do the fighting and get killed, while the capitalists stay at home and live in luxury, that the capitalist class should be taxed to the utmost limit for the maintenance of the families of the soldiers.

families of the soldiers.

We maintain that the acquisition of more territory by force of arms or other-wise will bring the American workers into greater competition with workers whose standard of living is far below our own, and benefit only the capitalist class by largely increased profits. We further call attention to the fact that this war will be used as a pretext by the capitalist class to increase the standing army, that workingmen strug-gling for better conditions may be more

effectually suppressed. We also demand the repeal of all vagrancy laws and demand that persons without other employment be given work at fair wages by the State, counties or municipalities on public works regardless of the additional taxa-tion, if any, which such action may in-

RESOLVED, That we demand the repeal of the present infamous laws for the collection of debts. RESOLVED, That we demand a new

RESOLVED, That we demand a new charter for Denver that will confer home rule upon the citizens, making all offices elective and giving to the people of Denver the right to enact their own laws by means of direct legislation.

Finally it adopted the following

PRESS RESOLUTION:

The Socialist Labor party of Colorado, in convention assembled, recommends to the members of the party in the State to the members of the party in the State that every effort be put forth to secure subscribers for the party organs, THE PEOPLE, "New Charter," Vorwaerts," "Abendblatt" and others. It further re-quests all members of the party to cease securing subscriptions for the to Reason," a pseudo-Socialist paper, published and edited at Girard, Kansas, by J. A. Wayland. We maintain that the attitude of the "Appeal to Reason," in attacking the Socialist Labor party and lending its aid to the new Debs party, proves the necessity of adhering more closely to the clear cut. classconscious tactics of the Socialist Labor

Denver was chosen the seat of the State Committee for the ensuing year. [The PreopLe.]

[The Preop Committee that drafted the above "Press Resolution" did not do full justice to the versatility of the "Appeal to Reason." It omitted to enumerate, among the political parties, to which that "Teacher of Socialism" is moved to "lend its aid" also the Kansas fusion party of Populists and Democrats.—

ED. THE PEOPLE.]

St. Paul, Minn.

Comrade Juergen Hertz. 482 Blair street, St. Paul, Minn., has been elected agent for THE PEOPLE.

TAKE NOTICE.

Comrades In Canada Making Valuable Experience.

LONDON, Ont., July 7-Canadian readers of THE PEOPLE (also exchanges that may be in occasional receipt of the publications referred to below) will please note the following:

From a non-union printing office in London, Ontario, there is published weekly a paper styled the "Canadian Searchlight." This sheet is the organ of a concern called "Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth; and this supposed organization has for its secretary a defaulted ex-treasurer of a religious organization.

In view of the dishonest policy being pursued by the London end of the concern, known also as the "C. C. C.," it is desirable that all true friends of the Socialist movement in Canada should distinctly understand that the "Canadian Searchlight" is in no way connected with, or representative of, the principles of international Socialism, or of the Socialist Labor party of Canada. Neither is the "Canadian Searchlight" recognized as a supporter of the trades union principle, either "pure and simple," or "new and progressive," as will on its pages, and is also established by an article on the "Canadian Coperative Commowealth." to be found on file in the official organ of the London don (Ont.) Trades and Labor Council

for January, 1898.

The "C. C. C." and the "Canadian Searchlight" are engineered by the same individuals. Their chief "industry" has been to confuse Canadian readers on the principles of Socialism, and to promote divisional factors in the early stage of the development of a

early stage of the development of a Canadian Socialist organization.

The "Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth" is the contribution of the promoters of the "Canadian Searchlight" to that nauseous mass of fakirisms that have perennially disgusted onlookers by their frauds and failures, and deceived novices in "Socialism" as to the aims principles and tactics of to the aims, principles, and tactics of

the international Socialist party.

The "Canadian Searchlight" is endeavoring to represent itself as the or-gan of a Socialist party in Canada in line with international Socialism, and while "hashing" up news of our party successes in other countries, carefully abstains from any instruction to its readers regarding the existence and steady progress of the Canadian Socialist Labor party, which is the only Socialist organization in Canada politically organized in the Dominion in accord with international Socialism. with international Socialism With the latter organization in exist-ence and controlled entirely by an English-speaking Canadian membership there is no possible excuse for the in-auguration of the movement engineered by the non-trade union organ. "The Canadian Searchlight," other than a desire to promote and perpetuate strife, as a result of deception and misleading

organization.

Evidence from the columns of this journal, that may be found on file in London, Ont., will prove conclusively that the "Canadian Co-operative Commenwealth" is wholly out of touch with international Socialism, and is not even in line with the much advertised Eugene V. Debs' "Social Democracy," recently "busted."

On political organization the "Canadian Searchlight" is on record editorially as follows (in No. 54, issued February 9, 1898): "We are often asked why the C. C. C. does not prohibit its memjoining either of the old ties. WE ANSWER THAT WE DO NOT THINK IT BEST; WE DO NOT BELIEVE IN THE "THOU SHALT NOT-THE FIAT OF TYRANNY."

Three weeks after the above an-nouncement, the Ontario elections to the legislative Assembly were held, and the London Section of the Canadian Socialist Labor party put a candidate in the field. As an evidence of desire for disunion, and as an example of treachery to the cause of Socialism by its professed friends, the "Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth" put its vice-president (C. H. Gould) in the field as a candidate, and (No. 56, issued Feb-ruary 23, 1898) the "Canadian Search-light" (giving positively no intimation to its constituency of any Socialist in

light" (giving positively no intimation to its constituency of any Socialist in the field) gives a front page advertisement of meetings of the "INDEPEND-ENT candidate, C. H. Gould."

This "Co-operative" effort to confuse the London constituency was also branded with the following piece of fakirism, proved by the columns of the "Searchlight." In order to collect a vote that might swamp the S. L. P. "Searchlight." In order to collect a vote that might swamp the S. L. P. vote, and convey to ouside readers of "The Searchlight" that the "Co-oper-"The Searchlight" that the "Co-operative" movement was a big affair, against which the vote of the S. L. P. would not be in it, the "Co-op." schemers tacked the following plank to their platform as No. 9: "THE TOTAL PROHIBITION OF THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ALL INTOXICATING LIQUORS, EXCEPT FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES" (How about the "Thou shalt not" fiat of tyranny the "Thou shalt not" flat of tyranny in this case?), and then, 24 hours before the last moment, secured Mr. F. Daly, a member of the Prohibition party, to nominate the vice-president of "The Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth" as an "Independent" candidate, in opposition to the candidate of the Socialist

abor party. The result of the campaign was that the candidate of the S. L. P. polled more than double the vote of the whole com-bination of "Co-operation, Prohibition, and Independence." The "Canadian Searchlight" has been dumb as an oyster ever since about its vote in the campaign; and failed to announce to its readers (in the following issues) the Socialist victory in London, Ont. This miserable combination has not,

however, failed to continue its efforts to deceive outsiders and promote "branches" under false pretences of branches under false pretences of being in line with international Social-ism: and through the "Canadian Searchlight" appeals for "funds" and "branches" to perpetuate its confusion and deceptions. The Secretary of the "C. C. C." is well known to his col-legues to be a defaulting treasure of leagues to be a defaulting treasurer of an organization with which he was formerly connected, and is retained in office BECAUSE THE LONDON MEMBERSHIP IS SO SMALL AND DEMORALIZED THAT NO OTHER PERSON CAN BE NOMINATED TO THIS OFFICE IN THE "DOMINION EXECUTIVE."

The abelians of this combination.

The chairman of this combination, fr. Spence, came to Canada from the United States since the Pullman strike, and is now unfortunately engaged in dividing the ranks of the Canadians.

instead of uniting with the existing S. L. P. of Canadian citizens.

Regarding the "Canadian Search-light's" advertisements for "able-bodied men at good wages" for colonization work, the bogus characteristics of this discentiable work are made more disreputable work are made more prominent in the recent address signed by Eugene V. Debs to the "busted" "Social Democracy," wherein is exposed the rascality of subterfuges, such as are furtiented in this collection. duplicated in this "Canadian Searchlight," in the following terms to deceive its own friends (see issue No. 61, March 30, 1898): "WE REGRET THAT IT IS NECESSARY FOR US TO REMAIN SILENT UNTIL SOME OF OUR WORK IS MORE FULLY MATURED. WE ARE OBLIGED TO THUS KEEP OUR PLANS TO OURSELVES FOR THE PRESENT, BUT IT IS TO YOUR INTERESTS THAT WE DO SO, LEST SHOULD WE MAKE THEM KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC THE ENEMIES OF OUR WORK SHOULD WE MAKE THEM KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC THE ENEMIES OF OUR WORK SHOULD WE PUBLIC THE ENEMIES OF OUR WORK SHOULD BUTSTANDED. OUR WORK SHOULD FRUSTRATE
THEM." Then comes the main point:
"YOU CAN AID US NOW BY CONTRIBUTING YOUR MITE."

The "Canadian Searchlight" has ac-

knowledged at various times \$50, \$20, \$10, and similar donations to colonization work, but it never yet gave any report of the way that money has been manipulated, and "WE ARE OBLIGED TO THUS KEEP OUR PLANS TO OUR-

SELVES." is a very essential part in the programme of the "C. C. C."

It is the inevitable failure of such humbugs as this "C. C. C." that is periodically advertised as an illustration of a failure of Socialism, and it thus becomes a duty on the part of the S. I. R. comes a duty on the part of the S. L. P. to expose their deceptions, and re-pudiate such "monkey-sames" as being in any sense connected with the po-litical organization of the international Socialist movement in Canada.

HENRY B. ASHPLANT.

Unhappy Miners.

Uses to Which Strikes Are Put by Pure and Simple Misleaders.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 11-There has een a call made for a meeting of the miners in this city July 13, 1898, for the purpose of collecting more dues, and thereby to enable the officers to take a midsummer outing to the sea-

The wording of the call should be preserved. It is thus:

"By request of a majority of the local these in good standing, sanctioned by a majority of the executive board, a district convention will be held in this city of Altoona, Wednesday, July 13, at 10 a.m., to deal with the questions now agitating the district. Each local union of the United Mine Workers whose tax is paid up will be entitled to one vote for each 50 members or fractional part thereof. Back dues can be paid up at

the convention.

exists will be entitled to one vote for each 50 members or fractional part thereof for whom five cents per capita tax is paid at the convention. We would urge the miners everywhere, organized and unorganized, to send delegates to the coming convention, which will be one of the most important ever held in the district. Select delegates with care and a knowledge that they are the miners' friends. We cannot afford to have detectives in our convention, even if the operators are anxious to play that

At Pomptom Lake, N. J., the Laffin & Rand Gunpowder Mills, where powder was being manufactured for the army, exploded, killing eleven workingmen and injuring, probably for life, many more.

Are these men or their survivors to receive a pension?

The "popular war loan" is becoming more and more popular, Individual capitalists get their cousins, their sisters and their aunts to put in calls; thus the number of "subscribers" is increased, and the "popularity" of the loan is demonstrated.

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

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

ON TO 100,000.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

State Convention and Nemination in New Hampshire.

Declaration of Principles on the Causes of Modern Social Suffering and the Method out of the Trouble-The Re-volution Demands the Redemption of Labor from its Merchandise Status— The Ticket-Enthusiasm that Portents Good Work.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 11-The second New Hampshire State Convention of the Socialist Labor party assembled in the Manchester City Hall, Saturday, July 9. The convention hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and for the first time in history a red banner, bearing the uplisted arm and hammer, greeted the proletariat of New Hampshire in a law-making house. Reports concerning "the condition of party organization throughout the State" evoked a protracted discussion.

The following

PLATFORM was then presented and adopted:

The Socialist Labor party of New Hampshire, in its second convention as-sembled, declares that the ethical purpose of government is to secure to all its subjects the unrestricted right and opportunity to exercise their natural faculties of production to meet the nature imposed necessities to life and comfort, but since the tools of produccomfort, but since the tools of produc-tion no longer are the property of the laborer, and the hand of toil has now become a mere appendage to ponderous and intricate machinery ever attaining a greater degrees of automatic effi-ciency, thereby disemploying the people whose only marketable commodity for exchange is their labor power; the right and opportunity to meet the inexerable demands of nature, obviously is eco-nomically restricted.

Like grain, leather, or other mer-

Like grain, leather, or other mer-chandise, labor power seeks a buyer, the market price of which is determined the market price of which is determined by the law of supply and demand, but unlike other merchandise, is terribly perishable. A gigantic combination of speculators may corner all the wheat in America, and in a short time bring a higher price. By cornering the labor-ers, a gigantic laber union may corner all the labor power in America, but, in a, short time its corpses bring only a putrid order.

putrid order. The capitalist class madly agree to continue the profit system, wherein the wealth producer must needs be ex-ploited, but in party politics they di-vide in contention for the spoils; hence the politics of the working class is class politics. It is, therefore, plain that each and every worker for wages, be his occupation intellectual or manual, has identical interests in acquiring the po-litical power, not to be used against one another, but against all capitalists, of whatever economic size or political

Class politics must then be the work-

Class politics must then be the work-ers' rallying cry.
Events glaringly indicate that the general Court of New Hampshire has become little more than a committee of railroad corporations, vested with legislative authority, and free to trans-gress the predominant will of their re-spective constituents, rendering our present methods of law-making a tra-vesty of nonular government.

vesty of popular government.

Against the sale of liquor an indig-nant public has vainly raised its voice

nant public has valinly raised its voice in constitutional convention.

While immense profits offer a standing reward to all who hold seats before the public official bargain counter, the evils complained of are not likely to be

When the private sale of liquor ceases to be a lucrative pursuit, voluntarily it will be abandoned.

In consideration of the foregoing so-cial review, we demand the common ownership of all means of production and exchange, including the land; that every man and weman shall, by virtue of their mere existence, possess an equal, inseparable share, and that the fruits of their individual perseverance, industry and frugality, shall be their private wealth.

WHEREAS, With the founders of the

WHEREAS, With the founders of the American republic we believe a just government possible only by consent of the governed; the people of Cuba, like those of the United States, can only be free when the agencies of wealth production are jointly owned and operated by and for the whole people, and vast accumulations of wealth may no longer control legislative functions; that a Cuban Congress dominated by American and British capitalists will American and British capitalists will be no better for Cubans than a Spanish Cortes dominated by French and Spanish capitalists; and furthermore, be-ileving Democratic self-government of a people prerequisite to a Socialist re-public, therefore be it RESOLVED, By the Socialist Labor

party of New Hampshire, in convention assembled, that we commend the en-forced withdrawal of Spanish authority from the island of Cuba and the subs

quent establishment of the Socialist co-operative commonwealth therein. WHEREAS, The uplifted arm and hammer, the national symbol, repre-sents the means of production in pos-

session of the worker, therefore RESOLVED. That we adopt such em-blem to represent the Socialist Labor party upon the official ballot at future

Enthusiasm followed the nomination enthusiasm followed the nomination of Comrades Bénjamin I. Whitehouse, of Dover, for Governor, and Louis Arnstein, of Dover, for Congressman, First District. Comrade Arnstein was an attending delegate, and in an inspiring speech accepted the nomination tendared him speech acc dered him.

H. H. ACTON.

Secretary State Committee.

THE PEOPLE. Published at 184 William Street, New York - EVERY SUNDAY, -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As far as possible, rejected communication will be returned if so desired and stamps are

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1881.



In 1896 (Presidential) 21,157
In 1897 (September 1897 1897 1897 Mountain chains are built, not by upheavals, but by subsidence. Sir Charles Lyell.

NATURAL, AGAIN.

In the regular course of events, two bills landed abreast of each other before the Senate of the United States on the 6th instant. One of them was a bill, or resolution, to annex Hawaii; the other was a bill limiting the hours of daily services of laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon the public works or work done for the United States, or any Territory, or the District of Columbia. In short, one bill was in the interest of a section of the capitalist class; the other was in the interest of the working class, which is the same as saying that it was against the interest of all sections of the capitalist class. Understanding this, the fate of the two bills will be no mystery to the knowing.

Naturally, in a Senate composed from top to bottom of capitalists and their pursuivants, the bill for the eight-hour day was promptly dumped, and precedence was granted to the Hawaiian proposition which puts dollars and cents into the pockets of the parasite class of capitalists.

So far, what hapened with this eighthour bill was natural enough. Legislation favorable to labor is a fruit that can be strained through the loins of a capitalist Congress as little as a Kentucky stallion can be strained through the loins of a Texas covote. But there were other accompaniments to the fate of this eight-hour bill that render the occurrence still more natural-natural all around.

The scientific deduction that capitalist government is there for the benefit of the capitalist class; that it is a government of, for and by the exploiter flows from shiploads of facts. 'Occasionally, however, one thing or other happens that seems to overthrow the theory. A bill does pass somewhere, and is unquestionably in favor of labor. Does the fact overthrow the theory? No. because it must be considered in connection with other and accompanying facts.

To become law a bill or proposition must first combine at least three features:

It must be passed by one House;

It must be passed by the other House; Lastly, it must be approved by the

The passing of a bill by the lower House, for instance, in no way indicates that the capitalist class, controlling that House is in favor of the workingman: it may pass the bill for show, knowing that it will be defeated in the other House; and both Houses may pass it, knowing the Executive will veto it; or even the Executive may join in making the bill a law, knowing that the courts will declare it unconstitutional. All this has been seen a score of times in all sorts of combinations; and one of these combinations accompanies the fate of the present eight-hour bill:

IT PASSED THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNANIMOUS-LY: BUT WAS THROWN ASIDE IN THE SENATE!

If ever nature was vindicated, it was vindicated in this bill. The capitalist class is class conscious; it knows the uses of government; and it does not muff its opportunity. The captor of governmental power, it uses the government in its own exclusive interest.

But yet the features of the fate of this eight-hour bill are not yet ex-

Only the other day the president of the Granite Cutters, in a frantic effort to prevent his union from yielding to the incre sed light it is getting, and cutting loose from the A. F. of L., alluded to the Eight-Hour bill; he claimed that it was backed by that "powerful" labor force in the A. F. of L.; he prophesied its passage as a result of such backing; and he argued-this was his main point—that the dues paid by his union to the A. F. of L., and a good deal more, was certainly a good investment seeing that the A. F. of L. would "wrench from Congress the eight-hour day for the workingman." What has become of the investment?

Take it all in all; turn the events over which way one wants; look at it from what side one may choose, it is a complete manifestation of the natural laws that govern the acts of man, producing

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

As an instance of materialist evolution run mad, the following from the Liverpool, England, "Labour Chronicle"

"Bit by bit, even without the help of the Socialists, Socialism will come."

It is a fundamental principle in the evolution of society that it differs from the strict evolution of matter in that the human intellect plays a conspicuous and necessary part therein; and that the higher the plane of social evolution the more necessary is the aid of the intellect. In the lower grades of evolution, changed material conditions that come about without the knowledge or co-operation of man, force themselves upon him, and force him to adapt himself to them. As man progresses along the line, however, a point is reached where the intellect is & necessary coadjutor to evolution. The intellect must gather the facts that establish the social law, and must FORESEE what is coming. If it foresees correctly, and acts accordingly, social evolution will be progressward and robust; if it does not foresee correctly, then social evolution will be stunted, may produce congestion, and may result in cataclysm. At this high stage of social development, the Socialist is indispensable to that progressward and robust evolution that is summed up in Socialism.

To watch the Socialists, who, like the "Labour Chronicle," spend time, money and effort in educating the people for the reception of Socialism, and yet claim that "without the help of Socialists. Socialism will come," is to be reminded of the ballad troubadours of old who claimed their heroes were invulnerable, yet spent couplet upon couplet in clothing them cap-a-pie in strongest mail.

Under the title, .

"OUR OWN DAY." the Wallace, Ida., "State Tribune" of

last June 25, has this article: 'Cour d'Alene Labor Day, the 11th of July, is only two weeks distant and unless all signs fail it will be the grandest anniversary of the men who sacri-ficed their lives in the cause of labor ever observed in this district. Every union man in Cœur d'Alene who enjoys

a fair standard of wages realizes that it is due to the fearless and noble sacrifices of the three true-hearted men who sleep beneath the sod in Nine Mile Cemetery, and they feel that the very least they can do in appreciation is to gather in Wallace on that day, march to the cemetery and by fitting memorial ceremonies pay their respects to their departed heroes.

departed neroes.

"Every year since the memorable summer of 1892 members of the Cœur d'Alene labor organizations and their friends have observed this day, each succeeding year showing a larger num-ber of men in line, until a year ago one thousand noble men marched to the cemetery to commemorate the memory

"The men who have charge of the arrangements this year are taking hold of the work with a vim and with the hearty co-operation of each local union and assembly it will be made the greatest day ager ager observed in the Court est day ever observed in the Cœur d'Alenes."

The "men who sleep beneath the sod in Nine Mile Cemetery" are a monument of the oneness of capitalist interests, though seemingly divided in opposing capitalist parties. It was upon the demand of the Republican son-inlaw of Mills. Whitelaw Reid, and the Democrat Perry Bellomont, both the leading stock-holders in the Cœur d'Alene mines, that the Republican President Harrison sent the Federal troops to break a Cœur d'Alene strike, and thus send workingmen to sleep under the sod.

Is the lesson learned at Walace? It seems not. So far, it looks as if "the men asleep under the sod in Nine Mile Cemetery" had died in vain.

And yet, not so. Though Idaho has not yet learned the lesson these men helped to teach, it has been learned elsewhere.

The Omaha, Neb., "Labor Bulletin" evidently is of the opinion that IT is the working class. Look at the legend surmounting its own name:

"Workingmen, the Advertisers in this Paper are your Friends!"

Looking over the advertisers, we see an uninterrupted line of labor skinners, who, not satisfied with plucking their own employés, are anxious to pluck one another's employés by drawing them in as customers.

What are these "labor papers" whose hungry editors depend upon "ads" but the cousins-german of the puller-in at mock-auction sales?

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" displays a shocking disregard for the comforts of our élite military grandees. Just lis-

ten to it: "It is really too bad that G. Creighton Webb, young James G. Blaine, Russell B. Harrison, Algernon Sartoris, William Joyce Sewell, Bradlee Strong, Harry S. New, John Jacob Astor, Erskine Hewitt, young Brice, and some of the other pets of McKinley who were appointed cap-tains, majors and colonels—with sal-aries of \$150 to \$300 a month—over the heads of old and experienced soldiers, were not heard of performing valorous deeds on the bloody field of Santiago. We imagine that these young pluto-cratic officers were beside themselves with eagerness to lead the labor soldiers into the very teeth of the enemy into the very teeth of the enemy. Where are McKinley's favorites? Are they to remain at the rear to admire their handsome gold lace and smoke cigarettes while the \$13-a-month workingmen are doing the fighting? It is to be hoped that our rich young, men with great titles will be heard from."

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

The death of Michael Schwab is an

The death of Michael Schwar is an incident that bids me halt!

A special delivery letter from Federation Wrecker Samuel Gompers to cigarmakers, directing us to at once throw our whole influence upon the back of our Senators, says: "Senator Platt is the greatest obstacle in the way of passing the Eight Hour bill, now pending." For Platt to have the same interests at heart that Carnegie has seems to be considered a coincidence.

I have before me a copy of the "Argument Submitted in Favor of the Passage of Joint Resolution, H. R. 239, for the Enforcement of the Eight Hour Law," by the National Eight Hour Delegation, before the Committee of U. S. Senate, February 9, 1881, compiled by John G. Mills, secretary, and Dyer D. Lum. The pamphlet begins thus: "There is pending in the Senate of the United States a joint resolution (H. R. 239), passed by a two-third vote in the House during the leaf secretary which provides for the the last session, which provides for the enforcement of the act of Congress of June 25, 1868, known as the Eight Hour Law. Proceeding to point out the many reasons for such law, all just and timely; recalling the many resolutions adopted by the various trades as-semblies, demanding the enforcement of this law in the various departments the various trades asof governmental works, up to 1879; quoting opinions of President Grant and some Cabinet officers, also of Presi dent Hayes, all seeming favorable to the enforcement of the law, two members of the Eight Hour League in the employ of the government, S. C. Hunt. Boston, Mass., and Joseph Brown, of Washington, D. C., wrote a letter to Benjamin F. Butler, asking his counsel as an experienced legislator and lawyer on this bill. This letter is dated Washington, D. C., April 18, 1879, and on the 22d Butler sent his opinion. He says: "One of two things is certain, either the state of the says in the says of the says." that that legislation should be repealed, or that standing upon the statute book, it should not be evaded or held for naught by Executive officers, claiming to act under it, yet nullifying it." Then Butler proceeds to tell in his own way the Eight Hour day must be begur by the government because it could stand a loss if it entailed any, without discouraging the movement in the future. After considerable skirmishing, Mr Van Aerman, of the Committee on Education, on March 10, 1880, reported the following joint resolution: "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that, according to the true intent and meaning of Sec-tion Thirty-seven hundred and thirtyeight of the Revised Statutes, all labor ers, workmen, and mechanics, employed by or in behalf of the government, shall hereafter receive a full day's pay for eight hours' work; and all heads of departments, officers, and agents of the government are hereby directed to enforce said law as herein interpreted."

On that day, the committee of the League, consisting of R. F. Trevellick, Detroit, Mich.; John G. Mills, New York; Dyer D. Lum, Washington, D. C.; Albert R. Parsons, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. H. Litchman, Marblehead, Mass.; S. C. H. Hunt, Boston, Mass, wrote a letter to the Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, attempting to impress this official with the fact that he was violating the statutes, but falled to make him believe it, as Thompson too had "the same interests at heart that Carnegie had, and our Senator Platt

now has at heart. now has at neart.

In spite of this failure, the committee continued in their appeals to the Senate and to President Hayes, who, together with Ebon G. Ingersoli, of Illinois, in 1866, were members of Congress and fought the Eight Hour bill through, the committee ways tried to impress committee, even tried to impress President that owing to this work for labor in Congress was due his popu larity in 1876, when he was elected President. Yet all the committee can show for its exertion is that now and then a circular issued from the heads of departments, containing slimy words for workingmen. Grant, too, favored the workingmen in 1872. Finally the committee, tired of appealing, decided upon argument, and Albert R. Parsons, of Chicago, argued before the Senate Committee as follows: "What we want, is, not to establish an aristocracy of labor, as was intimated by Mr. Baxter, who said that it would be unfair to give a special class the benefit of short hours. This manufacturer admitted in that remark that it was a benefit to have short hours, and that the men who have them would be a privileged class of laborers. We know that so far as legis. lation is concerned, Congress is the fountain head, the highest authority, and we went to work to get Congress to pass an Eight Hour Law, knowing that the example would be followed b States and by municipalities, and wi become a custom of society. Eight hours' labor will, through that process, constitute a day's work, and will be-come, not, perhaps, a statutory law, but the common law of the community, just as ten hours labor now is the common law. Ten hours labor is the rule, not under any statutory enactment, but be-cause it is the custom of society. You see that an Eight Hour law is feasible as far as Congress has jurisdiction, and I have stated to you some of the reasons why we want the hours of labor reduced. Mr. Baxter states that he does not be-lieve that ten hours of labor is injurious to the working classes, either mentally, physically, morally, or pecuniarily. Right here is where the working classes issue with the manufacturers Aside from any question of capital and labor, we as working people know that it is morally, mentally, physically, and pecuniarily injurious to us as a class to work for more than eight hours a day the year round. Hours of labor represent all that there is in the artificial wealth of the world. Of course, land is wealth, but it has a sham value, because it is not the result of labor. Land is not created by labor, but by nature. All visible wealth, however, all created wealth, is the result of labor, and rep-resents precisely so many hours' labor. Therefore, in this labor question the fight is narrowed down (because it is a fight) as to which class is going to get the benefit of these hours of labor—

the employing or the employed class. The Eight Hour League, and the trades unions, and the other organizations of the country that are making this demand do not propose thereby to cripple

mand do not propose thereby to cripple industry. They do not propose to bring

an industrial confusion or a state of anarchy, or to precipitate revolution in this country. We are peaceable citizens,

husbands, fathers. We are citizens of the State and law-abiding men. When we are charged with being incendiaries, when we are charged with being con-spirators, violators of the law, and in-cited to rebellion, it only needs to see from whom these charges emanate in order to be able to j. t. a fair idea as to how much weight should be attached to them. Charges of this character are merely an effort on the part of those who are trying to prevent us from im-proving our condition. The working class simply seek to improve their condition. This is a natural feeling, and I cannot say that there is anything a cannot say that there is anything necessarily seditions, criminal in such a desire. We simply want less work and more pay, knowing that only through short hours and high wages our conditions will be improved. We know this, and hence we struggle for it. We wish to get at it by degrees. We wish to affiliate whatever is good in society by the process of attraction, and the first thing we demand is a measure that will diminish the immediate power of wealth, and will remove the worst forms of poverty. The immediate power of wealth consists in the power to force men to submit to the terms dic-tated by wealth, out of which men will perform a day's labor. This is the immediate power of wealth. This is an evil which should be removed, and we want to remove the worst disability of poverty by reducing the hours of labor, by the distributing of work that is to be done more equally among the workingmen, and consequently reducing the competition among the workingmen themselves for the opportunity to work By making labor scarce we will increase its value, because wherever there is a scarcity of an article in the market (and labor is the chief necessary of life) in proportion to its scarcity the demand will increase, and the price will increase with the demand. I be-lieve that will be the result, first of the action of Congress, and then of action of the States. But not until the working people of the United States, through their trades and labor unions, meet in national conclave or in labor congress, and there decidethat the hours of labor must be regulated, will it be done. Not until then will it be done and become an absolute custom of society. that the laboring men of this country—the organized working people of this country—should consider this matter

as soon as possible." Mr. Cowgill, member of the Congress Committee: "I object to the statement of the witness, because if the remedy of the depression of labor can only be obtained through the means he speaks of, it is not likely to be obtained through Congress. To use his own words, it will not be obtained through Congress, and therefore we have nothing whatever to do with it.'

The Chairman, Mr. Wright: "We have the right to take the statement of the witness as to the propriety of an Eight Hour law. (To the witness) What else have you to say on the subject?"

Parsons: "I wish to offer to the committee a set of resolutions emanating from the Eight Hour League, embodying the sentiment of the trades unions of the United States, which are demand-ing the reduction of the day's labor to eight hours. I wish to submit these resolutions as setting forth the views of that class of men:

"RESOLVED, That the first great event which ever occurred in the progress of industry, was a division of labor; that the progress that divides human labor is the fact that distin-guishes the most of mankind from the savages; that in a division of labor, the expenditures of one laborer furnish em-ployment, or day's work for other laborers; that day's work or employment can be increased by increasing expenditures; that the expenditures or outgoes of the laborer can only be increased by increasing his wages or income; that employment for the unemployed can only come from the larger incomes and outgoes of those who are employed; and that the only way by which the income of wage laborers can ever be permanently increased without reducing its purchasing power or increasing the cost of production is through a reduction of the hours of labor.

"RESOLVED, That American prosperity never can develop into healthy and permanent conditions by increasing exports or decreasing imports: that if foreign productions pay for the larger exports, instead of foreign money, such payment must be either distributed to actual consumers, many of whom may be laborers, or be exported. But if larger exports are paid for in foreign money, instead of foreign goods, such payments are far more likely to enrich erican canitalists than

the comforts of the American laborer.
"RESOLVED, That the extraordinary increase of American exports within two or three years should be regarded with profound mortification, because they are the disgraceful result of the decreased earnings and increased pov-erty necessary for American laborers to undersell, discharge, and make paupers of European laborers. And the lower wages at home, necessary to capture foreign employments, are the lower wages necessary to destroy home em-

RESOLVED, That the congratulations unblushingly indulged by American statesmanship over our increasing exports are sufficient evidence that it fails to comprehend the almost infinite difference between capturing the world's employments through competition and creating new employments through a higher civilization. "RESOLVED, That within the last

quarter of a century so few new occupa-tions, comparatively, have been created, and so many old occupations have been destroyed by improved methods of pro-duction, that the discharged laborers of Europe and the United States cannot w obtain sufficient employment from trade and commerce of all the outside world; especially when to the idleness now existing is added the idleness that ought to exist if all non-productive and destructive avocations were blotted

and destructive avocations were blotted out of existence, and those who follow them were also discharged.

RESOLVED, That to laborers not enslaved by positive law, the most dead-ly thing that can ever occur is enforced idleness; that idle hands are at the root of all bankruptcy and financial ruin; and that whether idleness increases or decreases is the most important knowledge industrial statistics can now reveal, because the increase or decrease

of idle men decides whether a financial storm is coming or going; therefore, "RESOLVED, That hand in hand with the great movement for eight hours must be a weekly or a frequent

census and report of the world's em-ployed; that eight hours or less hours will create days' works; and how many days' works must be created will be re-vealed when the statistics of idleness

are sufficiently thorough and extended to cover the whole civilized world. "RESOLVED, That these two measures are not American, or English, German, or French, but they belong to the political economy which begins with the idea that our country is the world. and our countrymen are all mankind. And for their final vindication we confidently appeal to the better educated

public opinion of the civilized world."

Now, Parson's part is ended; I gave
it in full; I shall now copy Litchman's

"Now, coming to the hours of labor, if under the old system of doing things it required a certain number of hours to do a certain amount of work, and if through the introduction of machin-ery that same amount of work can be done in half the time that it formerly one in hair the time that it formerly required, it seems to me that there is no excuse for working men the same length of time that they formerly worked, because the inevitable result of doing so would be to throw half the number of men out of employment. In my own trade, the introduction of machinery has reduced the number of shoemakers in this State from 70,000 to introduction of labor-saving machinery, first and above all, by co-operation, whereby labor can own a portion of the machinery, and, second, by reducing the hours of labor. As a proof of that, shoemaking in this State used to occupy about eleven months in the year. Now it occupies only eight months at the farthest, and in some instances only seven months, so that the men are idle from four to five months in the year."

The Chairman: "What causes that?"

Litchman: "Because in seven months they can produce enough to last for the year by machinery. If you decrease the hours of labor then you have got either to increase the number of machines or the number of men. If you increase the number of machines, you give employ-ment to make the machines, so that the thing will even up. Now, if all the work of mankind can be done by machinery, mankind should have the ad-

vantage of it.' Then Chairman Wright read a letter from S. C. Hunt, Boston, full of arguments of the reformer's kind, but ap-John G. Mills, of Washington, D. C., secretary of the League, just as good as the other. I have before me also the prize essay, "Trade Unions," by Mr. Wm. Traut, of England, who secured the prize of £50 offered by the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, but in the form, as Gompers says in the preface: "It is a standard work, pre-pared, after considerable research, and

it has been carefully edited to suit American conditions." But I shall not avail myself of it. There is an ap-pendix to this essay by P. J. Maguire, that is connected with my subject. It is the very best evidence of the first greet work the A. F. of L. has done to establish the eight hour day. P. 41, Maguire says: "The Anarchists, members of the International Workingmen's Association, who had hitherto violently opposed the eight hour movement and condemned it on every occasion, no seized upon it as an instrument, it believed, to further their propaganda, and the mildest of their agitators be-came prominent in their attendance at eight hour meetings. The throwing of the bombs at the Haymarket meeting in Chicago on May 5, 1886, however, had a very depressing effect on the eight hour movement, as President Samuel Gompers declared to Governor Oglesby, inasmuch as the trade union element in general did not wish to be associated or connected in the popular mind with Anarchists or their methods

and, consequently, the measure has not been passed since." Altgeld proved Parsons a victim of capitalist class justice, he died for his convictions guiltless, there was judicial murder. Gompers' first A. F. of Hell work was to lay labor down before Oglesby, the bloodthirsty Governor, to trample upon, S. JOSEPH.

Hartford, Conn.

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UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan-You Socialists are Uncle Sam-Just teach us how to be

B. J.-Now, I'm as good a Socialist as you, but I won't nail myself fast or a dogma.

U. S .- This nailing of oneself fast on a dogma is about the worst thing a r

B. J .- I should think so; and that's

just what you Socialists do.
U. S.—Inasmuch as to which?
E. J.—You maintain that only your P. can bring any help-

U. S.-Just so. B. J.—There you have it! And a maintain that we can get there through the other parties as well—

U. S .- What!

U. S.—What:
B. J.—And I'll prove it.
U. S.—That's the way to talk. It is refreshingly rare to find a man who will attempt to prove his assertions, especially when, as in your case, he talks property. talks nonsense.

-We'll find out if it is nonsense. The Democratic party is much nearer to the people than the Republican party; will you deny that? U. S .- Speak on man: speak on!

U. S.—Speak on, man; speak on!
B. J.—Well, the Democratic party IS,
And as a proof of it, at the last municipal election it quite strongly inclined
towards the workingman and the Socialist programme-

U. S.—W.—h.—a—t.—?

B. J.—Just what I said. And I'll prove it. Don't Socialists want municipal ownership of railroads?

U. S.—In a manner, we do.

B. J. (triumphantly)—Well, that's just show what the Democratic party is this

about what the Democratic party in this city declared for. U. S.—And enforced it?

B. J.-Well, they have not had a U. S .-- If I promise you one dollar

and have no chance to give it to you. does that justify my taking a dollar out of your packet?

B. J.—Why, no!
U. S.—And if I did, would my promise

to s.—And it I did, would my promise to give you a dollar be enough to base a claim upon that I am your friend?

B. J.—Surely not, after you not only do not give me the promised dollar, but take a dollar away from me.

U. S.—And that's just what your Democratic "friend of the workingman"

U. S.—The Brooklyn B.idge, with its cable cars, was municipal property, was B. J.—Yes.
U. S.—Well, now, the Democratic administration of this city virtually turned that municipal property into

private property.

B. J.—How so?

U. S.—I'll tell you. It opened the bridge to the private trolley lines; these now run over it; thereby the bridge was given away to private enterprise of capitalists. And what was the effect? Now that all these trolley cars run over it, we, the former employes, have had our wages reduced, and some lost their

places outright.

B. J.—You don't say so! U. S.—I do. There were 56 conductors discharged just as soon as these private trolleys went over the bridge; and our wages, the wages of those who remained at work went down and their hours of work went up. Formerly we earned \$2.76 in an eight-hour day; now we are allowed only \$2 in a ten-hour day, and worse is threatened. Did your Democratic party prove a friend?

B. J.—No, I must admit it didn't.

U. S.—Instead of keeping its word, #

made things worse still for us.

B. J.—Yes; that's so; but would the Republican party have done any better? U. S.—Why, no! Republican or Democratic party, they're crows of one nest—the nest of the capitalist class. nest—the nest of the capitalist class. No good can come from either. If we workingmen want salvation, we must win it by a party of our own class, the Socialist Labor party; we must win it by ceasing to be voting cattle for the capitalists, and voting for ourselves.

O, TRY AGAIN MY FRIEND.

[Written for THE PROPLE by FRED'K KRAFFT Jersey City.]

See how the spider straightway goes His broken web to mend.
So rise, take heart, cast down thy woed.
O try again, my friend.

O try again and force thy fate Submissively to bend, Without delay, 'tis not too late. O try again, my friend.

O try again, and firm resolve Will to thy spirit lend
The pow'r all things to solve. O try again, my friend.

O try again, be not dismayed, The right to live defend.

Truth crushed to earth is but delayed. O try again, my friend.

O try again, and victory Thy labors will attend.

Awake, and strike for liberty! O try again, my friend.

Comrade J. Rummel, 210 18th street, is authorised agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at ence.

Milwaukee, Wis.

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Boston, Mass.

HOW COMES IT THAT THE TRADES ARE OVERSTOCKED?

It is not only through the extension of large production that the capitalist system causes the condition of the proletariat to become more and more that of the whole population. It brings this about also through the circumstance that the condition of the wage-worker, engaged in large production, strikes the exercite for the condition of ware engaged in large production, stress the keynote for the condition of wage-workers in all other branches. The conditions under which the latter work and live are revolutionized; the advan-tages, which they may have had over tages, which they may have had over those employed in capitalist industry, are turned into so many disadvantages under the influence of the latter. To illustrate, in those localities where me-chanics still work for, and board and lodge with, the master mechanic, the poor board and lodging which the wage-worker, employed in a capitalist in-justry, can afford become a pretext for the master mechanic to reduce both the his workmen enjoyed. Again, formerly the long period requisite for apprentice ship was a means to prevent the over-stocking of trade; to-day the system of apprenticeship, conducted under the guise of benevolence in many of our cities, and called trades schools one of the most effective means to overone of the most effective means to over-run many a trade with cheap labor, and to knock the bread from the mouths of the adult laborers. In this respect also, as in so many others, those insti-tutions, which, under the system of small production, were sensible and heneficent, have, under the influence of the capitalist system, become either increasensical or hurtful.

nonsensical or hurtful.
There is another, and very extensive, domain on which the capitalist system of large production exercises its in-fluence of turning the population into proletarians—the domain of commerce The large stores have begun to bear, and are now bearing heavily upon the small ones. The number of small stores does not, therefore, necessarily dimin-ish. On the contrary, it increases. The small store is the last refuge of the bankrupt small producer. Were the small stores actually crowded out, the ground would be wholly taken up from under the feet of the small traders; they would then be forthwith thrust below the class of the proletariat—into the slums; they would be turned into beggars, vagabonds and candidates for the penitentiary! Such in fact is, to a great extent, the evolution of the small

But it is not in the reduction of the number of small stores, it is in the debasement of their character that the influence of large production manifests itself in commerce. The small trader deals in ever worse and cheaper goods; the tribe of the habberdasher and the streets and roads are with peddlers, itinerant venders and hucksters of all manner of worthless articles: of spoiled fruit, decayed vegetables, etc., etc., sold under false pre-tences with all sorts of fraudulent devices, such as deceptive measures and weights. Thus the livelihood of the in-dependent small trader becomes ever more precarious, more proletarian-like. white, steadily and at the same time, in the large stores, the number of em-ployees goes up—genuine proletarians, without prospect of ever becoming in-dependent. Woman and child labor, with their accompaniment of prostitu-tion: excessive work: lack of work: excessive work; lack of work starvation wages;--all the symptoms of large production appear also in increasing quantity in the domain of com-merce. Steadily the condition of the employees in the department ap-proaches that of the proletarians in the department of production. The only difference perceptible between the two is that the former preserve the appearances of a better living, which require sacrifices unknown to the industrial

There is still a third category of proletarianism that has gone far on the road of its complete development: the ducated proletarians. Education has become a special trade under our present system. The measure of knowledge has increased greatly, and grows daily. Capitalist society and the capitalist state are ever more in need of men of knowledge and ability to conduct their business, in order to bring the forces of nature under their power, be it for pur-poses of production or of destruction, or to enable them to expend in luxurious living their increasing profits. Now then, it is not only the handworking small farmer, mechanic, or the prole-tarians in general, who have no time to devote themselves to science and art; the merchant, the manufacturer, th banker, the stock-jobber, the landlord class—all of these are in the same fix. Their whole time is taken up either with their work, or with their "busi-ness" and pleasures, as the case may be. In modern society it is not, as it used to under previous social orders, the ex-diters themselves, or at least a class of them, who nurse the arts and sciences. The present exploiters, our ruling class, leave those pursuits to a special class, whom they keep in hire. special class, whom they keep in hire. Under this system, education becomes a merchandise.

A hundred years ago or so, this com modity was rare. There were few schools; study was accompanied with atiderable expense. So long as small production could support the worker, he stuck to it: only special gifts of nature or favorable circumstances would cause the sons of these to dedicate themselves to the arts and sciences. Incredible, or unlikely, as it may look at first blush, even in so new a country as the United States, the demand for physicians, teachers, artists, etc., etc., was, for quite a long number of years, supplied almost entirely by this limited class and its descendants. as and its descendants.

So long as this condition of things lasted, the merchandise education com-manded a high price. Its possession procured, at least to those who applied procured, at least to those who applied it to practical ends, lawyers, for instance, physicians, professors, etc., cuite comfortable livings; not infrequently it also brought fame and honor. The artist, the poet, the philosopher, were, in monarchical countries, the companions of royalty; in our republic they were persons of unquestioned distinguished. they were persons of unquestioned disinction. The aristocracy of intellect felt itself superior to the aristocracy of birth or of money. The only care of such was the development of their in-tellect. Hence it happened that people

of culture could be, and often were, idealists. This circumstance explains the appearance, in the forties, of that galaxy of men and women, who took up in this country the idealist philosophy of Fourier, resulting in the Communistic tidal wave that swept over the land at that season. These aristocrats of education and culture stood above the other classes and their material aspirations and antagonisms. Education meant power, happiness and worthiness. The conclusion seemed worthiness. The conclusion seemed inevitable, that, in order to make all men happy and worthy, in order to banish all class antagonisms, all poverty, all wickedness and meanness out of the world, nothing else was needed than to spread education and sulternal to spread education and spread education a

of the world nothing else was needed than to spread education and culture. Since those-days the development of higher education has made immense progress. The number of institutions of learning increased wonderfully, and, in a still larger degree, the number of pupils. In the meantime, the bottom was knocked out of small production. The small property-holder knows today no other way of keeping his sons from sinking into the proletariat but by sending them to college; and he does by sending them to college; and he does this if his means will at all allow. But, furthermore, he must consider the fu-ture, not of his sons only, but of his daughters also. The rapid development in the division of labor is steadily en-croaching upon the household; it is in the division of labor is steadily encroaching upon the household; it is converting one household duty after another into a special industry, and steadily diminishing household work. Weaving, sewing to a great extent, knitting, baking, and many other occupations that at one time filled up the round of household duties, have been either wholly or substantially withdrawn from the sphere of housekeeping. More than fifty years ago, the "store close," of which Artemus Ward loved to make frequent mention, began, in close," of which Artemus Ward loved to make frequent mention, began, in this country, to compete with and sup-plant the homespun; and similarly, many another home-made staple was extinguished, and its production ab-sorbed by specialized industries. As a result of all this, matrimony, where the wife is to be housekeeper only, is be-coming more and more a matter of luxury. But it so happens that the luxury. But it so happens that the small property-holder and producer is, at the same time sinking steadily, and steadily becoming poorer; ever and more he loses the means to in in luxuries. In consequence of this, the number of spinsters grows apace, and ever larger is the number of those families in which mother and daughter must, work for a living. Accordingly, woman labor does not only increase in the domains of both large and small production and commerce, it also spreads in other directions: in government offices, on the telegraph, telephone, rallroads, banks, in office clerk-ships—book-keeping, typewriting, stenography—and in the sphere of the arts and sciences. However loudly preju-dices and personal interests may rebel against it, woman labor presses itself forward more and more upon the vari-ous professional pursuits. It is not vanity, nor importunity, nor pride, but the force of the economic develop-ment that drives woman to labor in these as well as in other departments of human activity. In those countries and those localities of the United States where the men have succeeded in ex-cluding the competition of women from those branches of intellectual pursuits which are still organized upon the old guild principle, the latter press with all the greater force upon those pursuits that are not so organized, like writing, painting, music, etc. The result of this whole development

is that the number of educated people has increased enormously. Neverthe-less, the beneficent results, which the idealists expected from an increase of education, have not followed. So long as education is a merchandise, its ex-tension is tantamount to an increase in tension is tantamount to an increase in the quantity of that merchandise, consequently, to the fafting of its price, and the decline of the condition of those who possess it. The number of educated people has grown to such an extent that it more than suffices for the wants of the capitalists and of the capitalist atta. The labor market of educated people has grown to such a capitalist atta. italist state. The labor market of edu-cated labor is to-day as overstocked as cated labor is to-day as overstocked as that of manual labor. To-day, it is no longer the manual workers alone who have their reserve army of the unemployed, and are afflicted with lack of work; the educated workers also have their reserve army of idleness, and among them also lack of work has, taken we its parament quarters. These taken up its permanent quarters. Those who strain for a public office experience the difficulty of obtaining it by reason of the crowd; those others who seek employment elsewhere experience the extreme of idleness and excessive work the same as the manual workers, and just the same as these they are the victims of wage-slavery.

The condition of the educated workers deterioates visibly; formerly, people spoke of the "aristocracy of the intellect," to-day we speak of the "intel-lectual" or "educated" proletariat; the time is near when the bulk of these proletarians will be distinguishable from the others only by their conceit. Most of these still imagine they are something better than the manual proletarians; they fancy themselves mem-bers of the ruling class; but this attitude distinguishes itself in nothing from that of the lackeys, who, behind the backs of their masters, put on airs the backs of their masters, put on airs of lordship. Those "educated proletarians" have ceased to be the intellectual leaders of the capitalist class; they are to-day, to the capitalist and to capitalist institutions, what "bruisers" and "gougers" are to low taverns. Scheming and plotting are their leading pursuits; their first thought is not the development of their intellectual goods but the sale of these; their pringoods but the sale of these; their prin-cipal method of getting along is the prostitution of their own individuality. The same as with the small producers, they are dazzled with a few brilliant prizes in the lottery of life, they shut their eyes to the numberless blanks in the wheel, and barter away body and soul for the merest chance of drawing such a prize. The barter and sale of one's convictions and a marriage for money, these are, in the eyes of the majority of our educated proletarians two means, as natural as they are necessary, "to make one's fortune." Into such creatures has the capitalist system of production turned our idealists, inventors, thinkers, and dreamers!

Still, the supply of this class grows so rapidly that there is little to be made out of education, even though one throw his own individuality into the bargain. The decline of the bulk of educated people into the cless of the proletariat can no longer be checked.

Whether this development will result in a movement of the educated people to join the battling proletariat in mass. in a movement of the educated people to join the battling proletariat in mass, and not, as hitherto, singly, is still un-certain. This, however, is certain: the fact that the educated people are being turned into proletarians has closed to

turned into proletarians has closed to
the class of the proletariat the only
gate that was still open, and through
which its members might, by dint of
their own unaided efforts, have been
able to escape into the class above.

It is out of all question that the wageworker can become a capitalist, at least
not in the ordinary run of events.
Sensible people do not consider the
chances of earning a prize in the
Louisiana lottery, or of one's falling
heir to the wealth of some unknown
relative, when they deal with the condition of the working class. Under
certain particularly favorable circumstances it did formerly happen, here stances it did formerly happen, here and there, that a workman succeeded by dint of of great privations to save up enough wherewith to start a little industry of his own, or set up a little retail shop, or give his son a chance to study and heaven someting. study and become something "better" than his father. It was always ridicu-lous to hold out such possibilities to the workmen as the means of improving their condition. In the ordinary course of events the workingman may thank his stars if he is at all able, during good times, to lay by enough not to remain empty-handed when work becomes slack. Today however to hold comes slack. To-day, however, to hold out such possibilities to the workman is more ridiculous than ever. The economic development does not only make saving, on the part of the workingman, more and more difficult, if at all possible, but'it also renders it utterly impossible, even though he may be able to save up something, to therewith pull himself or his children out of the class of the proletariat. To invest his little savings in some small independent industry, were for him to fly from the frying pan into the fire; ten to one, he will be flung back to his previous condition, with the bitter experience that the small producer can no longer keep his head above water-an experience which he will have purchased with the loss of his hard-earned savings. Still more difficult than the transition

into the class of the small producer, indeed, utterly hopeless is the attempt on the part of the proletarian to give his son a chance to study. But let it be accepted, for the sake of argument, that such an attempt has been successful; of what use will a college education be to the son of the proletariat, who, being without funds and without influence, cannot wait for a good chance to sell his knowledge, in these days when thousands of lawyers, doctors, engineers and all manner of professional men are going about hungry?

To-day, whichever way the prole-tarian may turn, he finds awaiting him the same proletarian conditions of life and of toil; those conditions pervade society more and more; in all countries the bulk of the population has sunk to the level of the proletariat; to the in-dividual proletarian all prospect has vanished of ever being able, by his own efforts, to pull himself out of the quag-mire into which the present system of production has pushed him. The forecast of James Madison, made sixty-five years ago, that, owing to our competitive social system, the bulk of our people would ere long have lost, not only all property, but even the hope or the prospect of acquiring any, has been verified to the letter.

The individual proletarian can

complish his own redemption only with the redemption of his whole class. That consummation cannot, however, be reached without the collective ownership by the people of their in-struments of production, i. e., by the Co-operative Commonwealth.

At every previous social revolution, r be it evolution, class superseded lass. Thus the feudal class superseded the theocratic; and, in our own days the capitalist superseded the the capitalist superseded the upset the class above, emancipated it-self by subjugating others, and intro-duced a new form of human exploita-

To rear, on the contrary, the Cooperative Commonwealth; to abolish all class antagonisms by abolishing the last of the systems of human exploitation; to redeem itself, and, alone of all classes in the social evolution of the human species, to accomplish its own redemption together with that of the whole, not at the expense of any por-tion, of mankind—that is the historic mission of the proletariat; that is the noble aim that swells with pride the breast, and sweetens the present bitter-ness of the lot, of every proletarian, who is conscious of his class distinction and the obligation it imposes upon him.

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publica-ENGLISH.

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. per year.
The Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn street,
Chicago. 50 cents per year. GERMAN.

GERMAN,
Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N.
Y. \$1.50 per year.
Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. \$2 per year.
DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.
Arbejderen, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago,
Ill. \$1.50 per year.
ITALIAN.
II Proletario, 296 Market street, Paterson, N.
J. \$1 per year.
SWEDISH.

Arbetaren, 35 and 31 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. 31.50 per year,
POLISH.
Sila, SSB Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. 31 per year.

JEWISH.

Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rütgers street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year.
HUNGARIAN.
Nepasava, 538 East Fifth street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year.

Pravda. 414 E. Tist street, New York, N. Y. 12 per year, 50 cents a quarter.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
The Truth, 514 West Third street, Davenport, Ia.

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

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.]

Facts on New Bedford.

To THE PEOPLE—So many stories reach this town especially on the "great help rendered the strikers by the A. F. of L." and also upon the "victory won by the strikers," that a few cooling facts should be stated. Here the yerns cannot do any harm: everybody knows what has happened; but at great distances from here much harm can be done by people believing the yarns. Now the facts are;

When the strike few

the weavers had gone to work the

bling sotto voce, "There'll come a time some day."

A levy of 50 CENTS PER WEEK in addition to their regular dues of 50 CENTS A WEEK has been put on TO BUILD UP THEIR TREASURY AGAIN, for you must fight capital with capital, as Comrade Hickey has it.

In conclusion I may say there are some of the Spinners who will not get back at all, and in my opinion this strike has been one of the grandest means ever presented to demonstrate to the workers of the country the utter futlity of organization on the lines presented by the pure and simple trades unions, and advocated as "true trade union lines" by that monumental piece of stupidity and concentrated extract of asinive verboosity-Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L.

New Bedford, Mass., July 10.

New Bedford, Mass., July 10.

Forebodings from Fall River.
To THE PEOPLE.—There's a chiel among ou taking notes, and faith he'l print em—

To THE PEOPLE.—There's a chiel among you taking hotes, and faith he'l print emburns.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 12.—The following account about our local tabor takins will surely be interesting:

For a while a silent member of the Fall River Weavers' Progressive Association (why they call it Progressive I don't know, perhaps Mr. Whitehead and the collectors could explain), yet keeping my eyes and ears open. I frequently noticed that whenever these of-ficials required money to go away as delegates to conventions, etc., it was generally granted by the clique that attends our monthly business meetings. But should anyone propose to appropriate money out of the funds for any other purpose which would add prestige to the union or benefit the members as a body, these very same men at once spring to their feet and denounce such persons as enemies and traitors to the union for attempting anything of the kind.

This was inotably so near the close of the New Bedford strike, when I moved asmotion, asconded by Comrade Hawkins, to loan the New Bedford weavers \$100, which we carried in spite of the opposition of Secretary Whitehead and some of the collectors.

To test the sincerity of these men or prove their hypocrisy, I, on my own responsibility, gave notice of a motion is writing which, if carried, would reduce the Secretary's and Collectors' wages ten per cent. Oh; what an outery! What! reduce our wages! Oh, no! How impudent on my part to propose such a thing; it's all right for you who keep us to have your wages reduced with ours, oh no: never!! The notice was rejected. The next monthly business meeting, June 12, I again gave in the written notice, which was committed to the waste paper basket. Thus was broken our constitution, as there is no rule that empowers them to do any such thing.

After this meeting I challenged Secretary Whitehead to defend his conduct through the press or on the public platform and then show cause why his wages should not be reduced exactly the same as ours had been. My letter appeared in the Fal cause why his wages should not be reduced exactly the same as ours had been. My letter appeared in the Fall River "Herald," to which he has not replied. Next move, I and Comrade Hawkins went before the committee to complain, and because Comrade Hawkins spoke rather snappingly to them, only about nie of them sprang on him like tigers. I though they were going to eat him; he must have had scmething very sweet about him, for he seemed to attract them like loadstone. The committee (wild tigers) falling to scare us, the chief fakir, Secretary Whitehead, tried to scare me by asking me if I was aware that I had committed a criminal act in writing my challenge to him through the "Herald." To which I replied that if he could not answer me through the paper or meet me on the public platform that he could take any course he thought fit. Next day Mr. Whitehead found his only channe course by informing by letter Comrade Hawkins and myself that we were to attend on Friday, June 24. a special general meeting and show cause why we should not be expelled for unbecoming conduct. Just imagine these tigers as judges of conduct. The papers in the meantime had quite a number of false reports, such as "Trouble Breeders". "Socialists want to reduce wages." "Socialists did not believe in good wages for everybody"—fancy!!

Secretaries and collectors of labor unions being everybody; what logic.

And yet the S. L. P. of Fall River had nothing whatever to do with it. Comrade Hawkins had only backed me in my right to give a notice in writing, the motion never yet having been discussed. But it shall be if I remain a member of them.

Well, we attended the meeting to hear our sentence of death. After a lot of wrangling and vague charges first by one and then another. we were ultimately called upon to defend ourselves in a ten minutes' speech. At the close of my defence Secretary Whitehead jumped to his fest, saying he would meet me there when he knew his chairman would not allow me to talk anymore.

Since then I again challenged the Secretary

tions to our supporters as they came in the hall.

This is the bitterest pill that ever White-head and Co. had to take and probably not the last now the most bitter. The previous question being moved, the vote was called for, and in order to expel us they wanted two-thirds majority, but, alsa, we had a majority of the second of the constitution to great the rules of the constitution to prevent a motion being discussed; they then try to scare us, and afterwards try to expel us in which they miserably and deservedly failed. How the matter will further develop remains to be seen. Of one thing we are quite sure; if they had expelled us, they would have been sorry, and

we think that in the future they will be sorry that they did not.

Thus you see we are not dead in Fall River, nor are we sleeping. I may have cause to write on the matter again.

HENRY PROCTOR.
Fall River, Mass., July 12.

To THE PEOPLE. Will you kindly instruct me in regard to the following questions?

Is there a Pianomakers' or Piano Tuners' Association in New York? If so, please send me their address.

How is the business in regard to piano tuning?

How is the numbers in a sing!
What are the conditions of the trade, particularly during the summer months!
What are the possibilities of obtaining a situation in my line in New York!
What are the usual wages paid plano tun-

ers?
What is the average cost of living in New

What is the average cost of living in New York?

In the shadow of the U. S. Treasury where untoid millions of money are stored away, in a city teeming with wealth and every sign of prosperity, there are thousands of idle men and women who do not know where their daily bread is to come from.

There is no possibility of obtaining any kind of employment either governmental, municipal or industrial without influence or bribe, even the day laborer, yes the very street sweeper must have influence of some kind and pay a bribe out of his pitiful earnings to the influence that secured the job; the men pay the bribe in money, and the women are expected to pay

broker and capitalist in general, for so it has been."

I hope you will excuse this long winded growl, but when a man has more idle time on hand than he knows what to do with, he very often runs around looking for trouble, and I wish I could make a little trouble for the powers that be.

Washington, D. C., July 11. A. E. WILD.

Washington, D. C., July II.

A Card from Massachusetts State Library of Library.

To THE PEOPLE— The State Library of Massachusetts desires to obtain for permanent preservation for public reference all publications issued in the interest of any phase of the American labor movement, and to this end it will gratefully receive contributions or suggestions from the active promoters of the different movements or from the secretaries of labor organizations of any kind. It is our desire to represent as fairly and fully as possible the principles and purposes of those who lead the different phases of the movement.

C. B. TILLINGHAST.

Boston Mass.

Attention Rhode Island !

To THE PEOPLE—Comrades in the towns of Newport, Warren, Bristol, Lonsdale, Burrilville and Centreville who can assist in arranging for open air agitation will please communicate with the undersigned secretary of the Speakers' Committee.

municate with the undersigned secretary of the Speakers' Committee. C. KROLL, 288 Pine street. Providence, R. I., July 10.

A Card on "Appeal to Reason."
To THE PEOPLE.—In explanation to such readers of THE PEOPLE as may have seen the last few numbers of the "Appeal to Reason," I wish to say that the letter I sent to Mr. Wayland, who is personally known to me, was not one of "condemnation" but of CHALLENGE. I asked him to prefer charges, if he were still a member of the party, for if not, to show me his proof, and I would prefer charges myself.

The only answer to this, was a five-line A Card on "Appeal to Reason."

charges myself.

The only answer to this was a five-line paragraph acknowledging receipt of the letter, and a similar one from a comrade in Tiffin, Ohio (who I know has also supported the "Appeal"), saying that "others are expected, but the "Appeal" will not fill itself with them."

If there is any "condemnation" it is of Mr. Wayland's own making.

His paper will doubtless be the official organ of the Social Democratic party of Mr. Debs et al.

GARNET FUTVOYE.

Good Work in Chicago.

Good Work in Chicago.

To THE PEOPLE—I was on a visit to Chicago during the 2d, 3d and 4th of this month. I attended an outdoor meeting at Sixty-third and Haisted attreets: there were about 75 or 100 people there; the meeting was very interesting, the audience putting all sorts of questions after the speaking. I was delighted at the pluck, the einhusiasm and the aggressiveness displayed by these comrades; it was great. Comrades B. Berlyn, Becker and Wanhop sicke at that meeting. Comrade Wanhop will make an excellent speaker if he keeps on.

Genoa. Ill., July 10.

16th N. Y. Assembly District. To THE PEOPLE.—It is a fact that all eyes will be turned upon the l6th A. D. in the coming campaign. To be successful we will have to unfold a strong agitation in the coming election.

election.

Such campaign, as you know, requires a large fund. The Young Men's Socialist Educational Club will hold a picuic and summer-night's festival on Saturday, July 23d, at Cypress Hill Park, Ridgewood, L. I., in order to gather such fund.

All comrades who wish to contribute their mite towards helping us can do so on this occasion.

Come one, come all to this picnic, so that we may be able to derive a large income of the affair, in order to have enough financial means to carry one our coming campaign successfully. Tickets can be procured at the N. Y. Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, New York, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 485 Willoughby avenue, Club House of the Young Men's Socialist Educational Club; 98 Avenue C.

New York, July 12.

New York, July 12.

Items from Minneapolis

Items from Minneapolls.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 27.—The following comrades have been elected to compose the State Committee for the coming year: Hammond, Potter, Spettel, H. T. Shaw, Van Mill. Sam. Johnson and Stubee. Algernon Lee was re-elected State Secretary.

The officers of Section Minneapolis for the next six months are as follows: Organizer, Lee; Recording Secretary, Hammond; Financial Secretary, Stubee; Treasurer, Miss Florence Lee; Literary Agent, Miss Mabel Knappen.

cial Secretary Studes. Treasure state Roappen.

Comrade Hammond is our candidate for governor. For Congressman from the Fifth District we have nominated Dr. A. Hirschfield. The municipal ticket in Minneapolits as follows: For Mayor, Frank Ward, Sam Williamson, carpenter: Stih Ward, J. W. Johnson, lather: Seventh Ward J. W. Johnson, lather: Seventh Ward, Peter Onsum: Ninth Ward, Christian Jacobson: Tenth Ward, Henring Stubee, carpenter: Three Onsum: Ninth Carden Stubes, carpenter: Thirteenth Ward, Henring Stubee, carpenter: Thirteenth Ward, J. A. Johnson. milmmf: Leally district will have a candidate for Congress. And, as already reported in THE PEOPLE, the sixth district corrades have nominated Ed. Krig to disturb the Congress of mind of Towne and Page Morris. The cuter demoralization of the Populists will give the S. L. P. a good chance, which we shall do our best to improve.

Minneapolis July 5.

Minneapolis, July 9.

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.]

"JOHN J.," LOUISVILLE, KY.—How would you feel towards the man who were to ask you for the difference between a soft-shall crab and one of your own Blue Grass State stallons? That's the way you make us feel when you ask for the difference between the Social Democracy and the Socialist Labor party. Invest in THE PEOPLE from June, 1895, to June, 1898.

to June, 1898.

E. W. B., NORWICH, CONN.—I. To give you the names of the Socialist Labor party's "leaders," you will first have to define the word "leader." In comon pariance, the term "leader" in a political party means "Boss." Such we have not and cannot have.

2. "Revolution" is a stage of "evolution." The birth of a child, for instance, is a revolutionary epoch of nine months of evolutionary process; the detonation or explosion that takes place when a match is touched to gun powder is merely a revolutionary point in the evolution of gases from the original solid. He who says "revolution" implies, if he knows what he is talking about. "evolution"; and he who usys "evolution" implies for he knows what he is talking about. "evolution"; and he who usys "evolution" implies "revolution," unless he recoils before logical and natural results. The making of a distinction between the two words

is typical of the "reform" mind. You will never see it made elsewhere.

3. The S. L. P. has a platform which is the result of solid experience. A passage in that platform tears the mask of capitalist false pretences by taking a stand against municipalization, for instance, that does not no expressly hand in hand with the right of the employes to elect their superior officers, establish regulations and earn higher incomes. Any proposition for "municipalization" without such provisions, whether it come from the "Citizens' Union" or any ether body, will be opposed by the S. L. P. as either an intentional or unintentional scheme to promote capitalism, and with it the degradation of the wage slave. If it be an intentional scheme, it will fail with us: the S. L. P. is too experienced to be caught by balt; if he bunistentional, it will likewise fail; the S. L. P. is too experienced to fall into blunders.

4. We do not share your conclusion that the "Socialist" articles in the New Yeek paper you speak of are "intended to prepare the public for the recoption of Socialist theories"; that is not its p tropes, anymore than it was the purpose of Richard II to "prepare the feudal Lords of England for the reception of the revolutionary theories of Jack Cade" when he, Richard II, smiled on Cade and his followers, declaring it the pride of his life if they took him for their leader. History teaches a profound lesson by that incident, when it describes the execution of Cade's theories."

E. G. E., CHARLESTON, S. C.—You have wasted your time, paper and ink. besides

H. A. G., PITTSBURGH, PA.—You misapprehend our criticisms of "Debsism." We do not "take it seriously" at all. We utilise it only as a "book of errors" is utilized to teach the right grammar and spelling by. As such it has afforded rare opportunities, and we availed ourselves thereof.

WAGON MISSION OF THE C. C., LA-PORTE, IND.—We decline to co-operate in aiding you to collect funds for your "Mission." The literature you distribute is not educational but confusional.

C. L., DAYTON, O.—We don't know and can't find any satisfactory etymological origin for the word "Jingo." As to its history, it is said to have come in vegue in England during the Crimean war in a doggerel that ran some-what like this:

We have the men, we have ships, we have the

money too.

Its appearance in an oath or exclamation makes it likely that its etymological origin is purely whimsical. The word has to-day finally obtained in English the meaning of the French "Chauvin," meaning a "patriot" in the narrow, ignorant and barbaric meaning of the term.

F. M., DEDHAM, MASS.—The taking up of "The Eighteenth Brumaire" as a text book for a regular course of education by a Section is certainly a wise step. The book cannot be studied through without rendering the student a new man. Once carefully studied, the floor of the student's mind must be littered with dead cockroaches, dust and cobwebs that can be easily swept off, leaving the mind clean. While the work does not deal with theoretic economics, it deals with tactics and the palicaphy of tactics. This is of much importance in these days.

L. P. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—Give an instance. We know of no instance in which we have "abused" Mr. Debs. The only instance we know of, when a concrete charge of this sort was made, was furnished by the San Francisco, Cal., German paper, the "Tageblatt," where a reference in this column to the "Social Democrats" as "idioxyncrasies" was translated as "idiots." For the weakness of the "Tageblatts" celtor in the English language THE PEOPLE is not responsible.

"FRIENDLY," CHICAGO, ILL.—You give us no information when you simply say that we divide you up." You should tell us who is wej "divide you up." You should tail us whe it is we divide away from you. To cause a "division" is not in itself good or bad. It is had when valuable elements are caused to split up; it is good when useless once see wisnowed away. Is it not a Biblical prophety for good that "the chaff shall be winnewed from the corn," and "the goats be separated from the sheep?" A little more accuracy of expression is desirable.

expression is desirable.

B. F. K., MARION, IND.—1. A Kansas law ordered the 8-hour day on municipal and State work; this was violated by the County Commissioners of Marshall County; a workman—S. C. Billingsley—brought suit for excess of time; the court decided that if there was a violation the workingman was accessory to a crime and non-suited him. The Popular Convention meeting right upon that commanded ALL the Populist officials. The whole matter is fully treated in THE PROPLE of Jan. 30, of this year.

2. Peffer was one of the Senate Commissioners to investigate the Homestand strike. The decision was that "a boycott is an illegal interference with the rights of an employer," and where arbitration falls the strong arms of the country may be rightly inveked to "preserve order."

W. F. D., FULTONVILLE, N. Y.—The price

W. F. D., FULTONVILLE, N. Y.—The price of the London "Justice" is 6 shillings 6 pence a year, 37A, Clerkenwell Green, E. C. Don't know the rates of "Clarion"; inquire at "Justice."

"INQUIRER," N. Y.—What you call "boss-ism" is not bossism at all, but rudeness. If we don't all make an effort to be accurate in our expressions we shall get dreadfully tan-gled up. Leave a confused terminology to those whose object is to confuse; you wurely don't train with them.

"E.," BUFFALO, N. Y.—He who wants war will get all the war he wants. And they'll find out.

nd out.

D. D. L., BOSTON, MASS.—That may all be so, but does not alter essential facts. The Socialist Commonwealth may, probably will not come about but as a result of a long chain of minor changes. But that does not oserthrow the party's tactics nor does it dignify the "reformer." If "reforms" are to do any good; if, indeed, they are to be links in that long chain the last of which will be Socialism, they can be all that only by reason of the existence of a political party, inside of Congress and the State Legislatures, that will constantly keep up the final goal in public view, and thereby prevent the "reforms" from being loose, disconnected, barren links. The oning loose, disconnected barren links.

B. C. W., LINCOLN, NEB.—The first great result of this war will be a commercial, in-dustrial and financial crisis that will take the shine off all preceding ones. Get ready.



D ANNUAL CONVE OF THE S. T. & L. A.

FIRST DAY

On July 4, at 10 a. m., the Third Annual Convention of the S. T. & L. A. was called to order by the General Secretary, Ernest Bohm; the convention continued in session till the 7th, at 7 p.-m.

Lucien Sanial and Martha M. Avery were chosen temporary officers, and subsequently were made permanent for the day. . While the Credentials Committee was out the Buffalo Liedertafel

The Credentials Committee (Leehr, Muhlenbausen and Schlossberg) reported credentials, from 31 organiza-tions, and a protest from the Kari-Sahm Club (Central Labor Federation) against Delegate Krinks, of Musical Union No. 1628 (D. A. 49); protest was also raised by Pressmen's Feeders' also raised by Pressmen's Feeders' Union against Schlossberg (Publishing Association). The 29 delegates not pro-tested against were seated.

De Leon (D. A. 49) moved that Krinks be seated; Morgan (Unicago D. A. 11) amended that Krinks be seated without a vote; General Secretary Bohm (C. L. F.) counted the votes and announced for and 11 against the amendment De Leon demanded a recount, and the vote stood 13 to 13; De Leon then demanded a roll call, and the amendment was defeated by 14 for, 16 against. Krinks was then seated. A special committee on Schlossberg reported faorably on his being seated, and was concurred in.

As thus constituted, the convention nsisted of the following delegates: Martha Moore Avery, S. L. P.; Henry

Kuhn Section New York, and B. Rein-

stein, Section Buffalo, S. L. P.
Sixteen delegates from D. A. 1 (C. L.
F. of N. Y.) and affiliated Locals, Ernest Bohm, John Leehr, H. Wohl, G. Mühlenhausen, A. W. dinger, L. Sanial, Schwertel, H. Goodman, H. Miller, P. Rassmussen, A. Frey, E. Lippelgoos, H. Rubin, R. Dorfman, F. Leetch, W. Leng-

bart.
Two delegates from D. A. 2 (United Hebrew Trades, N. Y.) and affiliated Locals, Bondin, J. Schlossberg.
One delegate from D. A. 8 (Independent Bakers, Boston), H. Wehner.
One delegate from D. A. 11 (Chicago),

One delegate from D. A. 11 (Chicago),
Thos. J. Morgan.
One delegate from D. A. 12 (Philadelphia), M. Keller.
Three delegates from D. A. 49 (N. Y.)
and affiliated Locals: Daniel De Leon,
S. Krinks, Samuel Hoffman.
Three delegates from Buffalo: B.
Reinstein, F. Enquist, M. Weber, E.
Engelbart.

One delegate from Albany, J. E.

Alexander.

A Committee on Rules (Morgan, Ru-

A Committee on Rules (Morgan, Rubin, Keller) reported. De Leon (D. A. 49) moved to add to the rules that, before proceeding to business, each organization report upon its standing, work and experience. Morgan (Chicago D. A. 11) objected on the ground that in all his experience of 27 years in legislative bodies such a proceeding was unheard of; De Leon held that the precedent established by the S. L. P. was superior to that of legislative bodies; Delegates Avery, Kuhn, Weber, Reinstein, Alexander spoke in the same Reinstein, Alexander spoke in the same wein. The rules with the amendment were adopted.

The following standing committees

The ioniowing Standard Weer adopted:
Finance and Ways and Means:
Leetoh, Weber, Hoffman.
Grievances: Derfman, Morgan, Alex-

Law and Constitution: De Leon, Wehner, Weber, Keller, Krinks. State of Organization: Waldinger, Engelhart, Goodman.

Resolutions: Sanial, Avery, Muhlen-hausen, Morgan, Rubin.

Thus constituted the convention adjourned for the day to attend the picnic tendered by Section Buffalo.

SECOND DAY.

July 5—The second day was taken up with the reports of organizations, throwing much light upon the status of the Alliance in the localities repre-

control.

Congratulatory messages were received from D. A. 2, N. Y.; Cloakmakers, Chicago; Progressive Typos, N. Y.; Pressmen and Feeders, N. Y.; Lithographers, N. Y.; Section Lynn, Mass.; German Waiters, N. Y.; S. L. P. mass meeting, Boston Common.

THIRD DAY

July 6-Report of organizations con-

July 6—Report of organizations continued and closed.

Grievance Committee reported:
On grievances of Bartenders vs. Workmen's Educational Club, N. Y., recommending that the matter be referred to Section N. Y. Concurred in, and motion adopted that convention recommend to members of the Alliance to join the S. L. P. in their respective localities.

On grievance of L. A. 1028 (Musical Union) against Carl Sahm Club, demanding that the latter sever its connection with the Musical Protective Union, committee reported adversely. Concurred in.

In matter of the appeal of Waiters' Alliance Liberty to broaden the field of the organization, the appeal was not sustained, but the C. L. F. is requested to bring about an amalgamation of the Waiters' Alliance and the German Waiters. Concurred in

res. Concurred in.

Finance Committee: From July 4, 1897, to July 4, 1898, receipts, \$680.71; disbursements, \$588.09; balance on hand, \$92.62.

The G. E. B. is empowered to refund its members' expenses incurred in attending meetings.

FOURTH DAY.

July 7-1. Resolution on label: Resolved, that each Local be allowed to adopt its own label, subject to endorsement by G. E. B. Adopted.

2. Resolution on grievance of Pressmen and Feeders vs. Arbeiterzeitung Publishing Association: Resolved, that the convention ask the National Ex. of the S. L. P. to use its influence to have the Association employ members of the the Association employ members of the

the Association employ memoers of the union. Concurred in.

3. Election of officers.
General Secretary E. Bohm nominated; De Leon (D. A. 49) inquired from Bohm whether, in case the finances of the Alliance will permit to give him a living salary, he will disconnect from his several other secretaryships, that now engage his time to the detriment of Alliance work, and whether he will disconnect himself from his other private business pursuits: Morgan (D. A. 11, Chicago) protested against such questions being put; Chair ruled Bohm may answer if he wants; Bohm refused to answer. On vote, electing Bohm, De

Leon votes "No," and demands to go on record as so veting. Financial Secretary, Waldinger, nominated and elected.

inated and elected.

General Executive Board: Vogt, Muhlenhausen, F. Wilson, G. Luck, L. Boudin, S. Hoffman, B. Korn.

4. Resolution that G. E. B. in cooperation with National Executive of S. L. P. establish relations with Socialist parties and Socialist trade organizations of other countries to exchange information and to have such organizations. formation and to have such organizations issue calls to workers who emigrate to the United States. Amended that articles be furnished to the Socialist press of other countries. Resolution, as amended, adopted.

5. Resolution that G. E. B. in constitution of the contribution of the

operation with N. E. of S. L. P. issue addresses on Spanish war and matters that flow from it. Carried.

6. Resolutions urging engineers who are members of the S. L. P. to join the union. Referred to G. E. B.

7. Resolution urging members of the S. L. P. to organize Local Alliances.

8. Resolution that incoming G. E. B. adopt ways and means to organize the adopt ways and means to organize the brewing industry of Greater New York under jurisdiction of Ale & Porter Brewers, and wherever central bodies of the S. T. & L. A. exist such body be held to organize the brewing industry. 9. Alliance organizations shall hold

festivals only in such places as employ union help all year round, or stand suspended. Boycott of Le Roy cigarette made

by Miller & Sons. Endorsed.

11. That an organizer be secured for Tailors No. 11. Referred to G. E. B.

12. Protest of Arbeiterzeitung against

following amendments to the constitution, referred to the Law Committee, were adopted:

organizing L. A 83 Endorsed

1. The G. E. B. shall declare vacant the seat of any of its members who is absent at three consecutive sessions without written excuse, or the charter of whose organization shall have been 2. A National Board of Appeals and

Grievances shall be created. Philadel-phia was chosen the seat thereof. 3. Appeals from the G. E. B. must be

handed in to General Secretary within four weeks of rendering decision.

4. Every L. A. must belong to a mixed D. A., even if it belongs to a national trade alliance.

5. Delegates to the National Conven-

tion must have been members of Alli-ance at least three months, except dele-gates from the S. L. P. The following amendments to the constitution were reported favorably by the Committee on Law and Constitu-

tion, with the recommendation that they be sent to a referendum vote of the L. A.'s: 1. A quarterly mileage assessment of

one cent er capita of the membership shall be levied for the purpose of equalizing the railroad expenses of delegates to the S. T. & L. A. conven-2. Shall the conventions be held an

nually or biennially? shall they be held on July 4, or on the third Monday of September:

3. The dues payable to the G. E. B. shall be 1 cent per capita per month. 4. Representation at conventions shall delegate from every D. A., one additional delegate for every 500

members affiliated with it.
5. Shall it be mandatory upon each L. A. to furnish each member with an S. L. P. or S. T. & L. A. paper of his S. L. P. or S. T. & L. A. paper of his or her language? This shall be declared carried only if four-fifths of the L. A.'s

The fol The following amendments to the constitution were reported ADVERSE-LY by the Committee on Law and Con-stitution; but, the committee's recommendation not being concurred in, they were sent to a referendum vote of Lo cals upon motion of the committee:

1. Not more than one Mixed Alliance to be affiliated with any D. A.
2. No central body or D. A. shall have the right to organize a trade which is represented in another such body of

represented in another such body of the same locality without a written and sealed permission of such body.

On the above seven propositions to refer to a general vote. Delegates Bohm. Waldinger, Rubin and others of the C. L. F. (D. A. 1, New York) together with Delegate Morgan (D. A. 11, Chicago), objected on the grounds that it was an attempt of the minority to have a sec-ond show, and on the further ground ond show, and on the further ground that at the first convention of the S. T. L. A. their proposition for a refer endum was rejected. On behalf of the Committee on Law and Constitution, which demanded the referendum, it was

1. That the referendum would have been superfluous at the first convention because the whole Alliance was there represented; there was nothing on the outside to refer to; while at this con-vention, owing to the defective method of representation, that the committee sought to change, and to the convention being held in Buffalo, the bulk of the Alliance was not represented, and should be consulted on matters affecting

 2. That the prepositions reported adversely by the committee could have no purport other than to cripple D. A. 49 by interfering with its notedly successful work of agitation, and that seeing that D. A. 49, just because it had spent the money in agitation, had little left to send delegates, and had only three representatives in the con-

vention, while D. A. 1, having kept its money, had, together with Delegate money, had, together with Delegate Morgan, of Chicago, virtually the majority of all the delegates, it was unfair to allow one D. A. to dwarf the whole Alliance in the exclusive interest of

The motions to refer were carried by narrow margins, Delegate Morgan alone of all the outside of New York repre-sentatives voting with those of D. A. I. who opposed.

Further congratulatory messages

Further congratulatory messages were received from the Wemen's Educational Association, N. Y.; Empire City Lodge, N. Y.; Executive Board of Ale & Porter; Secretary C. L. F.
At 7 p. m., July 7, the convention adjourned sine die, after being addressed by Delegates Martha M. Avery and

Attention!

To the members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of New York and

We, the undersigned, consider it our duty to make known to yeu that we have sent the following letter to the General Decutive Board of the S. T. & L. A.:

& L. A.:

"To the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A.—

"The circumstances attending the recent convention of the Alliance make it impossible for the undersigned to sit in the General Executive Board together with some of the officers-elect. This declination, and the reasons therefor, will be submitted to a joint meeting of the District Alliances of New York and Vicinity, the calling of which we hereby demand in accordance with Article V. Sec. 5, "We consider the helding of such joint meeting so necessary for the welfare of the Alliance that we hereby notify you that, in case the Board unconstitutionally refuse to call such joint meeting, the undersigned themselves will issue a call for the joint meeting. "We request to be notified forthwith of the action that may be taken by the Board.—Hugo Vog. Samuel Hofman."

Dated, New York, July 11, 1888."

Our purpose in making the above

Our purpose in making the above public is to prepare the membership of the Alliance for the joint meeting of the Districts, and to insure such a large attendance at said meeting as the welfare of our movement requires.

HUGO VOGT SAMUEL HOFFMAN,

SOCIALIST POLICY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ern without any concentration of either Right or Left. (Laughter on diverse benches.) It is a policy of immobility, because the day when they would come out of that immobility it would be necessary to go with the Right and Meline or with the Left and Bourgeois. Beween these two alternatives you cannot do anything except maintain yourselves for a few weeks, a few months by deceiving the parties from which you will seem successively to derive your support. (Applause on the Ex-

NECESSARY REFORMS.

Leaving aside that sort of policy, we arrive at the only one which can pos-sibly be presented to this Chamber with any chance of success: I mean a policy of the Left. It is not for the Socialist party to dictate a platform of government, but it has a right to point out some of the reforms that have been pointed out to the attention of the fu-ture legislator, during the last electoral campaign.

First, there is a series of electoral measures purporting to assure the liberty and honesty of the ballot-(ap-plause on the Extreme Left and on diverse benches on the Left)-to put an end to electoral and patronal brigand-ages—(new applause on the same benches)—and prevent the recurring of the painful spectacle of those miners of Calais, and of the weavers of Roubaix—men conducted to the polls under the vigilant care of their em-ployers. (Great applause on the same benches of the Left; interruptions and noise on diverse benches on the Center and Right.)

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

If you wish truly to establish and insure political liberty you must begin to establish economic independence. (Very well! Very well! on the Extreme Left.) When men have grown old consecrating their lives to the service of society, is it too much for society to assure them the right of life—(applause on the Extreme Left)-not by one of those projects of laws hastily drafted some Minister, in order to cast into oblivion bloody remembrances—(diverse movements)—or to give apparent satisfaction; but by a project well con-

We have introduced, and we sustain, such a bill; we will re-introduce it; and we have the confidence that a Ministry of the Left will at least accept its es-sential principles. (Very well! on the Extreme Left.)

Do I need to recall the laws on the conditions and duration of labor, on the hygienic condition of the shops which awaits a definitive vote? Does not na-tional labor and production demand prompt alleviation of the burdens that are becoming intolerable?—allevitation of military charges by a two-years' service—(applause on the Extreme Left and diverse benches of the Left; noise on the Center and Left)—demanded already in 1871 by General Faidherbe, and alleviation of the fiscal taxes?

THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

As far as we are concerned, we have only one aim in raising this discussion: it is to indicate clearly to the Chamber and to the country what our attitude will be before the issues I have enumer-

Republicans, above all, we will com-bat with the last energy the policy of the Right which is treason to Democ-(Great applause on the Extreme

racy. (Great applause on the Extreme Left and diverse benches on the Left.)

Neither will we accept a Middle-ofthe-Road policy, which would be the
beginning of a series of deceptions—
(Very well! Very well!)—and we are
not embarrassed in the least to promise
unconditionally our support to a Ministry of the Left which will affirm its
sincere will to undertake PEPILIT sincere will to undertake REPUBLI-CAN reforms. (Very well! Very well! on the same benches.)

In fact, it is not of the excess of the evil, but of continuous reforms that we await the triumph of our ideas. (Very well! Very well! on the Extreme Left and diverse benches on the Left.)

We have been sent here by our constituents to accomplish Republican and Socialist work. We have taken our position; marked our frontiers; indicated our line of conduct; and before the

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to July 13th, 1898.

\$4,575.

Piedgers will pieces keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as pe printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal prompt

country which judges us we will exer-cise in this Republican task our part of labor and responsibility. We have done our duty. Do yours. (Great ap-plause, repeated on the Extreme Left and diverse benches of the Left, the orator returning to his seat, receives the congratulations of his friends.)

OFFICIAL.

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

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.

The Sections of the S. L. P., located within the territory of Greater New York, are hereby called upon to make nominations for two members of the National Executive Committee, in place of Comrades Thomas A. Hickey and Charles G. Teche, who have resigned, the former because he is constantly on the road: the latter because he is going to Europe for several months. Organizers of Sections should submit this matter to their respective Sections at the next regular meeting and report the nominations made to the undersigned not later than Saturday, July 16, 1898. which day the nominations will be submitted to a vote of the foregoing Sections.

Sections.

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

National Executive Committee

National Executive Committee.

Session of June 28th. Comrade Stahi in the chair. Absent, Murphy and Brown, the latter excused. Financial report for week ending June 25th: receipts, \$80.82; expenditures, \$193.63; deficit for the week, \$112.76. The generals, vote on the delegate to the convention of the S. T. & L. A., which closed on the 28th was then compiled and showed the following result: Avery, 553 votes; Keep, 418 votes; Morgan, 543 votes. Mrs. Avery was declared elected and the segretary-instructed to notify the three candidates of the result of the vote, A manuscript for a pamphlet was referred to a committee of two for examination. Cigarmakers, Union No. 96 sent an invitation asking that the National Executive Committee. Comrade Thomas A. Hickey, who is to be out on the road a good deal and cannot for that reason attend the sessions of the National Executive Committee, and Comrade Charles G. Teche, who is about to go to Europe for a stay of four months, both resigned as members of the National Executive Committee. The secretary was instructed to issue a call for nominations to fill the vacancles. Section Louisville, Ky, reported the expulsion of Anton Frankenberger. The committee which had been appointed to examine into certain objections against the monograph on the movement in Germany, written for the Almanach, made their report, recommending some changes, but on the whole reporting the monograph to be correst. Rewritten for the Almanach, made their report, recommending some changes, but on the whole reporting the monograph to be correst. Report received and adopted. Charters were granted to new sections in: Loyalhanna, Pa., Ychoghany, Pa.; Cecil. Pa.; Bishop, Pa., Newpart, Kw.; Richmond, Ind. Section Luzerne, Pa., was reported re-organized. L. A. MALKIEL.

Recording: Secty.

General Agitation Fund. Previously acknowledged............\$503.08 Section, Louisville, Ky., per B. F. Keln-Keinard 25,00
C. E. Thompson, New York City 50
Peànsylvania State Committee, per T.
A. Hickey 25,00

Total.....\$563.58 HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

Kansas

THE TICKET.

Governor-Caleb Lipscomb, Fort Scott.

Lieut. Governor-N. B. Arnold, Topeka.

Associate Justice-A. A. Carnahan, Concor-

lla.
Attorney General—W. L. Rose, Wichita.
State Auditor—E. A. Cain, Cherokee,
Secretary of State—D. O'Donnell, Frontenac.
State Treasurer—W. H. Wright, Miltonville.
State Superintendent—Etta Semple, Ottawa.
Congressman-at-Large—F. E. Miller, De

Massachusetts.

SOMERVILLE, July 10.-A meeting of the Somerville Section will be held July 18th, Room 27, Hill Building, Union Square. Important business.

To the Sections and Members of the S. L. P.
of Boston.
Comrades:—You are respectfully requested
to attend the joint meeting of the party.
Thursday, July 19th, 1898, 8 P. M., at Phoenix
Hall, 724 Washington street, for the purpose
of taking final action on the question of reorganizing the city of Boston into one section
with ward branches, to nominate candidates
for city offices and transact such other business as may properly come before it.
By order of the City Committee,
DAVID GOLDSTEIN, Sec'y.

A reunion of the Karl Marx Classes of Boston and Worcester will take place in South Framingham on Sunday, July 31st. The meeting place at South Framingham is the R. R. Station. Comrades and friends of Boston and vicifity have arranged to go by electric cars over the boulevard road, leaving 571 Columbus avenue at 9 o'clock A. M. sharp.

A lunch basket may be a necessity.

A programme is being arranged.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY, Director.

Michigan.

DETROIT, July 12.—Courades and sections in Michigan take notice that the State Convention, which was postponed, will be held on July 30th, at 3 P. M., in Finnette's Hall, cor. Rivard and Catherine streets. Detroit.

M. MEYER, Sec'y,

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—The Ward Clubs of the Tenth Congressional District of St. Louis, Mo., will held a codvention to nominate a candidate for Congress, Tuesday, July 19th, 8 P. M., at Wacht am Rhine Hall, Broadway and Lami streets.

New York.

New York.

To the Assambly Districts, Wards and Branches of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

Cemrades:—You are hereby called upon to elect new delegates to the next meeting of the General Committee for the ensuing six months. According to the By-Laws just adopted, each subdivision is entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for every 20 members in good standing or major fraction thereof. Those subdivisions who were represented

THE DAILY PROPLE COMMITTEE. by new delegates at the last meeting of the General Committee need not elect others. For the City Executive Committee, I. ABELSON, Organizer.

To all Branches of Section Greater New York:
The members of the 34th and 25th Assembly
Districts Branch shad you a challenge to play
a game of base ball for a prize, at their picnic at Prince's Picnic Grove, 25th street and
Kings Bridge Road, Sunday, July 31st. All
communications should be addressed to J. J.
Kinnesily, 797 East 138th st.

Buffalo Socialists, Attention!

A primary of the Socialist Labor party for the purpose of electing delegates to the New York State Convention of the Socialist Labor party will be held in the Buffain Labor Ly-ceum, 616 Genesee street, near Monroe, Thurs-day, July 28th, at 1 P. M. sharp, By order of Section Buffalo Sa L. P., B. REINSTEIN.

Sunday, July 17, at 8 P. M., the American Branch of Section Buffalo, S. L. P., will hold a public discussion meeting in the new La-ber Lyceum, 676 Genesee street, near Monroe, Subject: "Can Sociylism be established in a single isolated country?"

Rhode Island.

The regular half-yearly meeting of Section Providence will be held in Textile Hall, Ol-neyville, July 29th, at 8 p. in., to heart-port of officers, to elect State Committee, and for any other business pertaining to the Section.

E. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

S. L. P. Supplies.

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

Books that Ought to Be Read

The following books can be obtained by mailing price and one-tenth of price for postage, to the New York Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York City. Send for full catalogue. "The Condition of the Working-

Class in England, 1844."-By Fredrick Engels\$1 25 "Capital."—By Carl Marx.—An exhaustive dissertation on political economy from the most ad-vanced and scientific standpoint. Vanced and scientific standpoint.
Bound 2 00
Co-operative Commonwealth."
An Exposition of Socialism, by

Laurence GronlundBy
"Socialism vs. Tax Reform."—By 10

William Dean Howells, Cloth... 1 50 10

By Prof. Richard T. Ely...... Six Centuries of Work and Wages."—By J. E. Hhorold Rog-

AshplantBy Henry B.
"Patriotism and Secialism."—By

thodox Profits.-By Henry B.

"1798 to 1896."—By J. M. H. Frederick
"Philosophy of Wage-Slaves.—By T. Bresford
"What's to be Done."—Dy N. G. 25

"Modern Socialism."—By Rev. Charles H. Vail. "The Coming Social Struggle."— By William Edlin.

Syracuse, N. Y.

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

Buffalo, N. Y.

the agent.

Comrade Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street, has been elected agent for THE PEOPLE. All subscribers in arrears are request-

ed to kindly remit when called upon by

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