

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed. No bills or receipt sent to individual subscribers.

The



People.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscription sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. IX.—NO. 14.

NEW YORK, JULY 2, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS

STARVATION PENS.

Terrible Conditions Uncovered in Georgia.

More so Than all Similar Pictures of Destitution, the Below is not a Local Picture Simply, it is a Symptom of National Conditions.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 25.—During the recent strike here of the textile workers, the statement made by Comrade White in a speech that the worst conditions he ever saw existed in the mill districts of Atlanta was at the time emphatically denied by the local capitalist press. And yet, barely a few months after that, more than ample confirmation is borne to the indictment from capitalist sources themselves. The City Relief Committee found it necessary to investigate the department of the City Warden, J. K. Hunter. The investigation brought to light a veritable ulcerous condition of things.

The City Warden being called by the Committee to explain the expenditure of the city's money appropriated for his department, he in plain terms told how the money went. His books showed that the city was spending an average of \$1,300 per annum to furnish free railroad tickets to paupers who wished to leave the city. Seventeen hundred and three dollars was spent in 1896, \$1,526 in 1897, and \$1,296 in 1898.

"It is a question with me," said Mr. Hunter, "whether to give the paupers tickets and get them away or whether it would be cheaper to keep them here and bury them after they have starved to death."

"Certain Atlanta factories are to blame for the state of affairs," continued the officer. "They advertise that they are paying good wages in Atlanta, and they get the city filled full of paupers who come here to work. The people who come to me say that the factories are paying them starvation wages, and they must get out of town or starve to death."

"Can you name any particular case of that kind?" asked Chairman Roy.

"Yes, sir; there are any number of them," said Hunter. "There was a woman came to my office last month who had seven children with her. She said she had left her home in Jackson, Ga., to come here to get work at one of the big factories. She said the railroad had given her a ticket to come on, but that when she went to work the factory people took the price of the ticket out of her wages and besides that made her pay rent for a house on their premises in advance. She went on to tell me an awful tale about the starvation wages they paid her. I couldn't do anything but give her a ticket, for the family was starving."

"Not long after that another woman with a baby came into the office and said she had to get to Rome. The factory was giving her starvation wages, she said, after they had induced her to come here by promising good wages, and she just had to get back to her people to keep from starving."

Mr. Hunter continued to tell of pitiful cases that come under his observation and stated that he had calls on an average of three a day from those who wanted to get out of the city. He said that some of the cases would melt a heart of stone and that he just couldn't refuse them. He had to take their words, as there was no way to find out if they were lying. He said that he always investigated as far as he could, and that if he erred, it was on the side of humanity.

The books of the Warden showed that many tickets were given to parties who went as far as Washington, D. C., and Richmond. "I have to give them tickets further than I like sometimes," explained Warden Hunter, "to get them to go at all. There were several theatrical companies stranded here during the winter, and as there were many women in the troupes, we had to give them tickets outside the State."

"Some of the cases are terrible," said Mr. Taylor, the Mayor's Secretary. "The women who come have desperate stories about destitution and starvation. I think it is the fault of the factories who advertise to get these people here and then starve them to death. The city has to feed them, transport them or bury them, and it is just as cheap one way as another. I think it would be cheaper for the city to buy dynamite and blow those factories up."

And this is part of the territory over which waves the flag, which, the newspaper reports of McKinley's visit to Idaho say that he pointed his finger remarking: "Wherever that flag waves prosperity and freedom reign."

PERJURY.

Sunday School Child—"Papa, my teacher says it is very wicked to tell a lie. Did you ever tell a lie, Papa?"
Papa—"Well—not for a good many years. My salesmen attend to that part of the business."

The above clipping from an insurance journal, printed as a good joke, contains the essence of our hypocritical commercial system. On second reading it is not so funny. The hustling salesmen are everywhere in evidence; "doing their master's business." The master's children, sleek, well-fed and pious, absorb teachings at the Sunday school that they must unlearn at the "business college."

The master himself, absorbing the proceeds of the salesman's prostituted "business ability," (i. e., his capacity for telling smooth and plausible lies) founds Sunday schools for other people's children à la Wanamaker or Rockefeller.

Capitalism exists on the wages of prostitution—mental and physical.

The effect of this hypocrisy, false pretense and commercialism is apparent in the growing tendency to lie even when the truth would do better. Truth and honor are swamped in a sea of falsehood and the word of every person is suspected.

To receive any credit a statement must be sworn to. Every branch of business is conducted by affidavit. The oath is administered by an army of Notaries and Commissioners, and still we doubt. To tell the truth is the surest way to conceal it—in business.

The President of the New York Bar Association in his annual address in January, 1898, declared that "perjury was committed in at least one-half of the litigated cases," and that it was increasing. He attributed this fact to "the weakening in the belief of future punishment, and the apparent certainty of freedom from present punishment."

Had he attributed it to our "commercial education and practice" it would be truer. It is not in evidence that Free Thinkers are less truthful than other witnesses.

Lycurgus said to the Athenians, "An oath is the bond that keeps the State together."

Paley in his "Moral Philosophy" says, "The consequences of continued perjuries would be the loss or destruction of the greatest interests on this side of the grave."

Judge Earl, in a paper read before the N. Y. State Bar Association, said: "When the pecuniary interests of a witness are placed in one scale and his oath in the other, many times the oath is the lightest."

We have then reached a grave situation where the only remedy proposed by the learned men, in Bar Association assembled, is the limiting the number of oaths so that fewer lies would be sworn to.

There is a remedy, untouched by the learned jurists. It would render superfluous and unnecessary the great insurance company with its \$43,000,000 of surplus coaxed out of its policyholders by its lying representatives. This company which published the alleged joke at the beginning of this paper.

It would render superfluous and unnecessary the perjury warned against and bewailed in the above quotations, for private "pecuniary interests" would not conflict. It would render superfluous and unnecessary the learned conclaves of Bar Associations, for the administration of justice would become a simple matter. It would render superfluous and unnecessary the master and his salesmen who attended to the lying end of the business, for there would be no private interest to serve in forcing wares upon indifferent buyers. The remedy is Socialism, the study of which is commended to masters, salesmen, insurance men and lawyers in common with the other members of society.

H. B. SALISBURY.

New York.

Sections of the S. L. P., Attention!

Comrade Dino Roudani, a well known agitator in the Socialist movement of Italy and condemned by the Government of that country to 16 years of imprisonment for his activity in the movement, has arrived and is about to go on a tour through the U. S. wherever it is possible to agitate amongst and to organize Italian workmen in the Socialist movement.

His tour will be under the auspices of the Italian Party organ "Il Proletario." All Sections of the Party located where there is an Italian population large enough to warrant the effort, are requested to communicate with the Editor of "Il Proletario," 324 Straight street, Paterson, N. J., giving what information they may have or be able to obtain in regard to the Italian population, and, if possible, the addresses of Italian Socialists in their respective locality if there are such.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

"LABOR LIEUTENANTS."

One of the strongest counts in the indictment that the Socialist has drawn up against the pure and simple union is that it teaches the proletariat that it must not depend upon itself; that its dear little "Brother" Capital can and will do something for its weak little "Brother" Labor. After robbing his Brother Labor of most of the product that Labor has produced; after starving and shooting him, prostituting his sisters and degrading his brothers, he is told that this loving relative of his will do "something for him" if he will only whine and beg long and earnestly enough for it.

Believing this, the poor little Labor loses all self-respect and dignity and becomes the prey of every capitalist politician who desires to beguile him; and his ignorant and treacherous leader assists in the game while he has one eye peeled for a job as spittoon cleaner in some City Hall.

As a result, "the friend of Labor" is pitched at the worker's head. His praises are sung in the fake sheets of the pure and simplers. Labor conventions go into ecstasies over him; he stands in a soft white light of adoration as the guileless workers of the nation gaze on their "friend."

This friend does not wear the overalls, the uniform of the proletariat; he dresses in broadcloth.

No sweaty tenement houses for him at night; the palace is his home.

No care-worn and anxious lines are seen in his fat face; he is the Capitalist, the Master, but, oh Lord, he is still the "Friend," the "idol," the "saviour."

These "friends" are legion. From Flower in New York to Sayres in Texas, Gompers & Co. have heralded him, endorsed him, fanned upon him in public, while behind the scenes he contemptuously tossed them their petty Judas wages.

Time goes on, trouble breaks out between the "Brothers" and then the feet of the idol are seen to be made of clay. The "friend" becomes the enemy. The political power, placed in his hands by the too confiding Brother Labor, is used to shoot the heart out of his brother for daring to rebel. Down comes the "saviour," the "friend," the "idol" from the pedestal, broken as are the hopes and spirit of the dupes that put him there. But, alas, the lesson is not yet learned. The workers are prone to forgive and forget. Then the tom-toms beat once more, the bands play, the fakirs shout—and up goes another "friend" to be admired until the next trouble occurs; then down again goes this idol, down the hopes he had fostered, and so the ghastly, bloody, farcical play of "Labor and his Friend" goes on.

The coal miner has had more of these friends foisted upon him than any other portion of our class. From Mark Hanna (as shown in Chapter 3) down, the miner has had trotted out to him as varied a collection of "friends" as an Artemus Ward had statues in his "Moral Wax Works."

Just hearken now to this tale of the latest and greatest "friend"—Governor John R. Tanner of Illinois. When the strike broke out at Virden, the Virden Coal Co. determined to pit the wage slave with the black face against the white. Bills were circulated amongst the colored men of Alabama informing them that "The Paradise for colored men was situated in Virden, Ill." (this sentence is copied literally); with their wives and little ones these colored men came to the "paradise." To their astonishment they were met at the pearly gates (of the stockade) by a storm of bullets from Winchester in the hands of the striking white miners. If this was Paradise, what must Hell be? Their notions of hell derived from the exhorter at a Southern camp meeting was very much underestimated, to say the least of it.

A speedy retreat was effected. Out they came from "paradise," with every window in the train smashed and some of them with bullets in their hide. If Milton were living, he might have added another chapter to "Paradise Lost." Where was the militia? did you say. As the English paragraphist would say, "They were conspicuous by their absence." Well, then, surely Governor Tanner is a "friend of labor"; he could have sent in the troops, landed the colored men in the stockade, and broken the strike. Here is indeed a "friend of labor."

Was it lost mit Tanner. Husannah to him. Let us see. In Belleville, Southern Illinois, not far from Virden, as the crow flies, there is a strong union of the United Mine Workers. One week from the date when the above mentioned incident occurred, W. D. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M. W. of Illinois, appeared before that union and in his speech said: "I HAVE POSITIVE

EVIDENCE THAT THE PAID GUARDS OF THE VIRDEN COAL COMPANY DEFENDED THE NIGGERS AND FOUGHT US WITH THE GUNS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. I SAW THESE GUNS MYSELF AND KNOW THAT THESE PRIVATE THUGS WERE AIMED WITH STATE GUNS GIVEN TO THEM BY THE CONSENT AND WITH THE CONNIVANCE OF THE GOVERNOR."

This sensational statement that we can well believe to be true was supported one week later by James T. Hunter, the President of the U. M. W. of Illinois, in the same union. It was also reported in the "United Mine Workers' Journal."

This caused a great commotion among Ratchford's crowd. Ratchford's job, given to him by Hanna for good service as "one of my labor lieutenants," as he called his Judases in an interview in Ohio last week, would not be worth a moment's purchase if this thing got out; it would prove the Socialist's position so well and would correspondingly hurt the master class. So Ryan and Hunter were hauled over the coals and given a tip to take a tumble or there would be trouble. They shut up, and no more was heard of Tanner's peridy.

The next move of the fakirs was to repair the holes made in their fences by Ryan's break. Hence every poor idiot who had the "friend of labor" notion in his head, and wrote along that line to the "U. M. W. Journal" had his letter printed, although the Editor of that "Journal" knew of Tanner's rascality. Union after union, unaware of the facts that had been hushed up, passed resolutions endorsing the "friend of labor" who "refused to send the militia into Virden." (?) Then came the national convention of the U. M. W. U. described in Chapter 5. A delegate arose and moved "a vote of thanks to that undaunted friend of labor J. R. Tanner, Governor of Illinois, for his action in not sending the militia into Virden when our brothers were on strike." What did Ryan or Hunter do when this motion was presented. Arise and denounce Tanner, as they did in Huff's Hall, Belleville, a few months earlier? No. THEY SAID STILL: NEVER SAID A WORD AND THEN VOTED FOR TANNER.

Do not wonder. Of such is your Pure and Simple Labor Leader. This incident is but cumulative evidence of the oft-repeated assertion of the Socialist, viz.: "An organization based on false principles is an organization in which corruption flourishes like a bay tree; the rank and file is organized for their own slaughter and fakirs hold the helm."

Away with all such things calling themselves: Labor Organization run by capitalists—"Labor Lieutenants!"
Away with their Judas leaders.
Up with the S. T. & L. A.

T. A. HICKEY.

The S. T. & L. A. in New Jersey.

Meetings are being held in the interest of the S. T. & L. A. in various towns of New Jersey; the enthusiasm manifested at every meeting shows that the workmen are indeed ready for a class-conscious, clearly defined trade union movement. In West Hoboken, a large meeting was addressed by Comrade Schulberg, of Pennsylvania, and Comrade De Leon, Editor of THE PEOPLE. An appeal for organization of an Alliance was made by the State Organizer, Comrade Cohen, which resulted in an enthusiastic body of young men, allied under the name of "The Arm and Hammer Mixed Alliance of West Hoboken."

On Thursday evening, Comrade Schulberg spoke at an open air meeting arranged by the Coal Workers of Weehawken. After the meeting, Comrade Cohen, State Organizer, spoke to the men and organized "The Coal Workers' Alliance of Weehawken."

On Friday, a meeting was held in Elizabeth addressed by Comrade Schulberg on "New versus Old Trade Unionism." The State Organizer was present and after the address, a Mixed Alliance was formed, a nucleus of future trade alliances. That means much to the workers of Elizabeth.

Comrade Mengers, Organizer of the S. T. & L. A. for Hoboken, is arranging a mass meeting for the evening of June 29, at Hoboken. Comrades Schulberg, Cohen, and others will be there, and no doubt that Hoboken will fall in line with another New Alliance.

In East Orange and Bloomfield, where a Mixed Alliance was recently organized, two agitation meetings have been held, and many applications have been received for membership in the Party. A Branch of the S. T. & L. A. will be organized June 28, showing very clearly that an organization of the S. T. & L. A. in a district where no organization of the Party exists, very soon develops a body of Socialists who desire to become members of the Party.

New Jersey is beginning to see the glimmer of the light that is shining so full and clear in Rhode Island and other localities, and there is a stir all along the line. "Progress" is the watch word, and all obstacles to that progress will be conquered. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has come to stay in this State.

E. R. COHEN.

SEEN WITHOUT GLASSES.

Says that "distinguished gentleman" John J. Ingalls, in the New York "Journal" of June 25: "Nothing contributed more to the estimation in which Grover Cleveland is held by his idolaters than his vigorous, fearless treatment of the railroad strike at Chicago in 1893. This assertion of the national authority stirred the heart of the people like the blast of a trumpet—it covered a multitude of sins. It was one virtue linked with a thousand crimes."

In the same article the "distinguished gent" tells us how to solve the labor question.

Ingalls was born in 1833 and has been going backward ever since. He is now 66 years of age and it has taken him that length of time to get as far back as the first Napoleon and the "conseils des prud'homme" established by Bonaparte in 1806. The application of the "conseils" to the United States is put forward by Ingalls as the complete solution of the labor problem. He had best hurry up with them, however, or he will find that the initiative and referendum and one-plank fellows will gobble his scheme up and shut him out. If Ingalls has any regard for his reputation he had best join Grover and David B. Hill in the political dead-house. Nothing can so blight a man's fame as to continue writing for newspapers after death.

The Editor of the New York "Sun" is as happy as the man in the moon. He quotes from a paper called "Dixie," published in Atlanta, Ga., to the effect that the South is about to become a great manufacturing center, because of the advantage of its negro labor. The special thing that gives pleasure to the Editor of the "Sun" is the statement that the "negro is a permanent and positive barrier against labor organizations in the South"; all attempts to organize negro unions have proven flat failures, for "the negro lacks the venom and vicious tenacity that breed the dangerous Socialistic organizations which threaten industry in certain sections of the country." The "Sun" indorses this, and adds that "it is a practical view of the race question."

I am aware that the "Sun's" Editor would be immensely pleased with the failure of labor organizations composed of either whites or blacks, but in this instance he had best enjoy himself while he may. Later on he will discover that such organizations do not depend so much on the character of the workers as on the nature and conditions of the work. Given the factory system of wealth production, carried on for private profit, and there will follow trade unions, strikes, lockouts, boycotts, and eventually independent political action and Socialism. Already the South is fairly started in the path of modern industrialism, and it will not be long before it will "enjoy" all that goes with it.

The Editor of the "Sun" should not forget, by the way, that "one man's meat is another man's poison," and if the rise of industrialism in the South shall materially curtail production in the North the unemployed workers here may make him write further editorials about "the venom and vicious tenacity that breed the dangerous Socialistic organizations which threaten industry in certain sections of the country." Some day even he may see that those same organizations do not "threaten industry" so seriously as they do private profits and private profit-spongers.

The "Sun" man shows that he knows what surplus value is. Referring to the proposition made by some to settle the race question by the deportation of the negro, he says that, should the South pursue such a course, it would "kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

It is reported that a dozen men recently robbed the office of a Philadelphia street railway company of about \$4,000. The police are after them, and it is said by some that if caught they will be sent to the penitentiary. It seems to me that their leader has shown great "business" ability, and that Pennsylvania would do well to send him to the United States Senate in place of St. Matthew Stanley Quay.

Said Governor Roosevelt, in his message convening the Legislature on the franchise taxation matter: "The question of the municipal ownership of these franchises cannot be raised with propriety until the governments of all municipalities show greater wisdom and virtue than has recently been shown, for instance, in New York City."

It is greatly to be feared that the Governor judges of a city's "wisdom and virtue" by its vote for Roosevelt. As regards this city, however, he is himself somewhat to blame. Had he remained in New York, instead of (according to his affidavit to the tax assessors) becoming a "resident of Washington," this town might have had a chance to acquire the "necessary civis virtue."

B. H.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

FAKIRISM

As it Manifests Itself in the Northwest.

The Minnesota "State Federation" a Market Place to Advertise Labor Decoy Ducks—Incidents In and Outside the Convention to be Memorized.

DULUTH, Minn., June 24.—The 17th annual convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor is now a matter of history. The writer attended as a delegate from the Duluth Trade Assembly, and had a fine opportunity to see "practical" unionism in all its glory. A finer collection of crooks, fakirs and honest fools it has never been my misfortune to see lunched together. The whole thing was permeated with middle class politics; and there was a desperate struggle among the fakirs to see who would gain the greatest prestige, and thereby command the highest price for the next election. The convention meant to them nothing more than so many words to L. C. politicians, to wit: "Here are the representatives of our voting cattle whom we control; how much will you bid?"

There seemed to be considerable hard feelings among several of the leading fakirs. Bro. Demsy, of St. Paul, told me confidentially that the reason that Bro. Guiney, Editor of the "Union Advocate," official organ of the State Federation, was sore that he wanted him to "whack up" \$150,000, which he received from the State Legislature by representing himself as an official reporter. This Bro. Demsy refused to do. Bro. Guiney claimed that, were it not for his endorsement he could not have made his graft. But Demsy claimed that he did it all alone, and consequently was entitled to all of the money. "When thieves fall out honest men get their dues." So it turns out that the reason that Demsy was sore was that Guiney refused to "whack up" with him when during the campaign of 1898 he sold out to the Republicans for \$300,000 and kept it all himself! Imagine the enormity of this man's crime. Giving the support of the official organ of the State Federation to the enemy of our class for \$300,000! But in the eyes of these frauds this was not the crime at all; the real crime comes in when he refuses to "whack up."

During the last campaign W. E. McEwen, State Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, showed me a letter from this same Guiney in which he advised McEwen to "see Judge Lewis" and tell him that the "Union Advocate" was read by 20,000 union men in Minnesota, and offer to sell the support of the paper. He informed McEwen that he could easily get from \$250,000 to \$500,000, but to get as much as he could and he could keep one-half for his troubles and send the other half to Guiney. This scheme fell through because Mr. McEwen refused to be a party to such a deal.

Such is the spirit which permeated the whole convention. All seemed bent on getting a pull to boost themselves into an easy job. Political officeholders, men with political jobs and men looking for them were there in all their glory "representing" organized labor!

A resolution to bar from future conventions men who are not working at the trade they represent raised a terrible howl, but it passed by a small majority. A Socialist resolution which we introduced, not with any intention or idea of "boring from within" but with the sole idea of getting a chance to roast the fakirs, was promptly tabled and all efforts to take it from the table failed. It could be seen plainly that they had been lashed by Socialist speakers before, and had no desire for another dose.

President Collins "welcomed the delegates in behalf of 23,000 union men affiliated with the State Federation," and the Secretary's report only showed a little over 4,000 members, but still that don't count. On next election Bro. Collins' "23,000" will be sold to the highest bidder as the voting cattle of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

Among the delegates there was one Jennings, an Alderman in Minneapolis, who told me that he didn't believe in the S. L. P., although he was a Socialist; we were too radical, and wanted to bust the unions; while he was a practical Socialist à la Glasgow, and believed in one thing at a time. I left him in disgust, knowing that he had already received his one thing at a time in the shape of a political office, with lots of graft. Long before the convention was over I was heartily sick of the whole fake. Before I saw the truth with my own eyes, I thought that THE PEOPLE was at times drawing it too strong when dealing with these traitors. Since I have seen it myself, I absolve THE PEOPLE of all blame for being too harsh. There is only one way of dealing with these fellows who thrive on the ignorance of the masses, that is to spool their graft by a continuous attack, never giving them any rest until the workers have become class-conscious. That cannot be done by "boring from within" because they won't let you bore where they control. The proper way is to smash from without through the S. T. & L. A. On to victory and with the Arm and Hammer smash this foul brood which is palliating the stream of humanity.

ED. KRIZ.

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York EVERY SUNDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance: one year \$3.00, six months \$1.80, single copies 5c.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068, in 1890 13,331, in 1892 (Presidential) 21,157, in 1894 33,133, in 1896 (Presidential) 36,564, in 1898 82,204.

JULY FOURTH. We give thy natal day to hope, O country of our love and prayer! Thy way is down no fatal slope, But up to freer sun and air.

WHITTIER.

THE VOICE OF MINNESOTA'S STATE COMMITTEE.

The Minnesota State Committee of the S. L. P., at a special session, Monday, June 10, adopted the following resolution, and ordered it published:

WHEREAS, The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association of New York and the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. have become involved in a controversy regarding the tactics of the Party;

RESOLVED, By the Minnesota State Committee of the S. L. P., that we endorse the position of the N. E. C. and of its organs, THE PEOPLE and 'Vorwaerts,' both as to the relations of the Party with the S. C. P. A. and as to the tactics involved;

RESOLVED, That we consider the tax question as of no interest to workmen, and hold that its introduction could have no other result than that of confusing the real issue, and delaying action of real benefit;

RESOLVED, That we fully endorse the position of the Party toward the S. T. & L. A. and regard this economic organization as of the utmost importance in pushing on the cause of labor's emancipation.

ALGERNON LEE, State Secretary.

THE NEW NORTH-EASTERN EMPIRE OR COLONY.

The new deal or consolidation of the Vanderbilt Railroad interests with the Boston & Albany road amounts to the establishment of a new Colony or the raising of a new Empire. That the two terms "Colony" and "Empire" do not of necessity exclude each other is proven by England. The Queen of England is Empress of India; India, as much a colony of the British crown as the wretched Philippines recently were of Spain; the natives of India as much exploited, sabred down, and famined into submission by England as the natives of the Philippines were by Spain;

That Colony of India, with its people, is an Empire ruled by an Empress. A colonial dependency and an Imperial establishment may very well be obverse and reverse of the same medal. Thus the North-Eastern Colony, just established by the Vanderbilts, may also be an Empire. And so it is.

With the control of the railroad lines, that, starting from the Mississippi Valley, and running eastward, terminate in the seaports of the Atlantic from New York to the New England ports, an Empire has been new born. It confers Imperial powers upon the holders. It enables them to raise up or tear down whole towns. Their power to bring or withhold commerce, to thereby promote, or check business, places in their hands the virtual ownership of the bulk of the property, situated in their domain, and subjects to their will, whim or caprice, to their kindness or wrath, the millions of people who there live and toil. Such power is Imperial. At the same time this newly erected empire is essentially a Colony.

A distinguishing feature, at least an externally distinguishing feature of a Colony is its absentee ownership. The newly erected North-Eastern Empire is a Colony in this sense. Managed by domestic satraps, its owners live mainly abroad. Among these is Duchess Consuelo. From her palatial castle of Blenheim, whose very roof has been built by wealth extorted from the labor of this country, and celebrated for its breed of Blenheim puppies, she will draw unto herself from the new Colony, like the Empress of India does from Windsor out of her India Empire, the imperial revenues needed to keep her state.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Queer things are coming to light, and queerer ones will surely turn up through the conflict that is now raging between the International Typographical Union and the International Association of Machinists,—both well-equipped, well-rounded, and expert productions of pure and simpledom.

It were risky to say that any one thing is the distinguishing feature of pure and simpledom, and riskier yet to mention that one thing. With this caution, we may be free to claim that a distinguishing feature of pure and simpledom is its "abhorrence of scabbing." This is not the place to point out the incongruity there is in scab-breeders hating scabs. What is worth noting is how these gentry, these labor leaders, are ready to forget all their anathemas against scabbing, and themselves directly indulge in that mortal sin, the very moment their private interests demand it. It is this fact that attention is hereby called to, the testimony being taken from one of their own papers, the Chicago, Ill., "Labor's Tocsin," an organ of the International Association of Machinists.

In its issue of the 21st of last month, this "advocate of organized labor" tells the story of how, when recently the pressmen, affiliated with the Association, went on strike in the Werner plant at Akron, O., "the officers of the International Typographical Union FILLED THE PLACES OF THESE MEN WITH THE PRESSMEN BELONGING TO THAT ORGANIZATION, IMPORTING THEM FROM OTHER CITIES FOR THIS PURPOSE."

This is nothing new; such things happen almost every day in the ranks of so-called "organized labor" of the pure and simple variety. Almost every day one sees the mask drop from the faces of the fakirs, discovering them actually at the dirtiest scab work. The value of this present revelation lies, however, in the fact that one more item is thus entered on the list of the indictment that sooner or later, and sooner than later, will be used with crushing effect against the misleaders, whose only object is to set up "unions" that will pay them dues; whose sense of the solidarity of labor, and of what a union really is for, is as absent as art is from a pig's tail; and who, like rats in their holes, rush out with indignation, every time their "sacred rights" are thought to be affected by "trespassers on their preserves."

But the day of reckoning, an all round reckoning is at hand.

Augustus, the Roman Emperor, is said to have been distinguished for the tact and gentleness with which he led the Romans into slavery. In strong contrast with him stands our ruling class, who, whip in hand, are roughly driving the country back to despotism. The New York "Times," commenting upon the necessity of a strong standing Army for the repression of strikes and upon the dangers of entrusting such work to the militia of the locality in which the strike outbreak occurs, says:

The task of resisting, IF NECESSARY even of shedding blood, domestic violence, is a task that ought not to be put upon the neighbors and possible friends of the rioters themselves.

Thus did despotic Rome hold down Gaul with Numidian cavalry, Macedonia with Gallic cohorts, Iberia with Macedonian foot soldiers, etc., etc. And thus, likewise, is the present plan of holding down, if necessary shed the blood of "rioters" in New York with Nebraska regiments of regulars, Nebraska "rioters" with Texas Rough Riders, Illinois "rioters" with Idaho fusiliers, and Idaho "rioters" with Illinois cannoners, etc., etc.

Not a bad plan! And yet, may it not be that the plan once digested by the "rioters," i. e., the overwhelming majority of the American people, they will realize the correctness of its underlying principle; consequently, the absurdity of their placing in political and military command the "neighbors and possible friends" of the real rioters,—the brigand class of capitalists?

Said President McKinley in a speech at Springfield, Mass.: "I was glad to see that flag (referring to the star-spangled banner) in the hands of the school children. With that flag in our hands there is sure to be patriotism in our hearts. It stands not for Despotism, but for Peace and Prosperity, Liberty and Law, wherever it floats."

McKinley's idea of Despotism and Liberty and Law must be somewhat peculiar. If the President knows anything of the important events of his administration, he is aware that the procession of workmen from Hazelton had a glorious United States flag at the front when they were fired upon by deputy sheriffs, a score of the workmen killed, three score wounded, and not a sheriff received a scratch. McKinley does well to land the flag in Massachusetts. The simple miners of Latimer and Luzerne know what it stands for.

The President must also know that Gen. Merriam flouts that same flag in Idaho, where in its name he arrests and imprisons whole communities of workmen and breaks up their unions at the behest of a few persons who have made a business of robbery in the name of law and order.

There's nothing the matter with the flag. It's the lice that live in it. It is said that George Washington never told a lie. But its a long way and there's a vast difference between Washington and McKinley.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS, NOT HUMBBUG AND TWADDE.

At one of the debating meetings, held by Party members in this city during this month, to discuss the issues that are now up before the Party, Comrade H. Simpson took up during his 20 minutes particularly the Lassallean theory of taxation. His excellent speech deserves to be rescued from oblivion. He said:

I intend to confine my remarks in the brief space of time at my disposal to the taxation controversy. Not that, highly important though it is, I regard it as the most important question in dispute between the partisans of the "Volkszeitung" on the one side, and the majority of the Party on the other. But, partly, because it is symptomatic of the entire situation and exhibits the methods of the other side in a clear light; partly, also, because it has hardly been touched on by the speakers on our side; and again, because the partisans of the "Volkszeitung," feeling themselves beaten on all other questions, and distrusted even by those inclined to follow them, affect to regard their stand on the question of taxation as "backed up by science" and authority, as unassailable, and hence try to play it off on all occasions as their trump card.

The beginning and cause of this controversy is still fresh in the minds of us all. THE PEOPLE republished, by request, an "U. S. and B. J." dialogue in which the doctrine was set forth that the worker gets, under the system of capitalism, as the price of his labor-power, a sum of money, called wages, with which he is to purchase the necessities of life; and that, therefore, if for any reason whatsoever the cost of the necessities of life rises or falls, the sum of money which goes to the worker will also rise or fall. If, therefore, the capitalist government imposes taxes on the necessities of life which affect their cost to an appreciable extent, the wages of the workers will have to rise correspondingly. Conclusion: the question of taxation is of no importance to labor. The "U. S. and B. J." dialogues are not written for university professors, but for workmen. They are therefore couched in generally intelligible terms, and studiously avoid all technicalities. But the broad truth set forth in this taxation dialogue, the truth that under the capitalist system the workman's price is a mere merchandise and that his price is determined, like the price of any other merchandise—by the cost of production—is the very corner stone of Socialist political economy. All the reasoning of Marx in "Capital" either leads up to or follows from this cardinal truth. In fact, the very words of the "U. S. and B. J." dialogues are almost the very words of Marx, who says: "THE VALUE OF LABOR-POWER IS DETERMINED BY THE VALUE OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE HABITUALLY REQUIRED BY THE AVERAGE LABORER. THE QUANTITY OF THESE NECESSARIES IS KNOWN AT ANY GIVEN EPOCH OF A GIVEN SOCIETY, AND CAN THEREFORE BE TREATED AS A CONSTANT MAGNITUDE, WHAT CHANGES, IS THE VALUE OF THIS QUANTITY." (Capital, Chap. XVII.) And not only is the general principle universally accepted by Socialists, but also the particular application of it by THE PEOPLE, the application to the question of taxation, which, indeed, is but a consequence and deduction from it. When the English cotton lords clamored for free trade and the abolition of the Corn Laws, both manufacturers and workmen knew that the cheapening of bread would result in the cheapening of the workman's labor-power, and every effort of the cotton lords to draw the labor party of that day, the Chartists, into the Corn Law agitation, failed. This is the central idea of Marx's "Discourse on Free Trade" given in 1848. And, in 1888, Engels reaffirms the same truth when in the preface to the "Discourse" he says that "Wages in Germany must rise in consequence of the rise in all necessary causes by protection." For these reasons, Engels says in his "Question of Dwellings" that the question of taxation is of very great importance to the bourgeoisie, and of very little importance to the proletariat, and that "THAT WHICH THE WORKINGMAN PAYS IN TAXES GOES, IN THE LONG RUN, INTO THE COST OF PRODUCTION OF LABOR-POWER, AND, ACCORDINGLY, MUST BE BORNE BY THE CAPITALIST."

The stand of THE PEOPLE is unmistakable: it is the stand of the foremost Socialist thinkers, it is the stand of uncompromising, revolutionary Socialism. A few days after the appearance of that PEOPLE'S "U. S. and B. J." dialogue came the "Volkszeitung's" article, asserting that, since our taxes are raised almost exclusively in an indirect manner, the burden of taxation, Federal, State and municipal, falls mainly on the working class and that the burden of Federal taxation alone is per family and per year \$100.

I don't know what was the motive of the man who wrote the article, and of the Editor, who allowed it to be published. No doubt, the managers and Editors of the "Volkszeitung" know best the wants of those for whom they are writing. Nevertheless, the \$100 burden soon became too heavy for even the "Volkszeitung" to carry. In all the interminable articles that followed, not once would the "Volkszeitung" allude to the \$100 burden; and at the last meeting, Alexander Jonas, who confessed himself the writer of the article, even had the hardihood to deny that he meant the readers to understand "one year" when he said "annually" and "during the year"; and that, on the contrary, he meant that a workingman's family pays \$100 in taxes during some indefinite period of time. The "Volkszeitung," as I said, never again referred to the terrible \$100 burden, but in stead played out its supposed biggest card, its "science," charged the Editor of THE PEOPLE (and later on the Editor of the "Vorwaerts" and the National Executive Committee) with ignorance and "perfidy," accused him of adhering to "the long since

repudiated Iron Law of Wages," and told him to read Lassalle's speech on "Indirect Taxes" for his enlightenment and edification.

This is a line bit of irony! Who is it that coined the phrase "iron law of wages"? Lassalle. And by whose speech on "indirect taxation" does the "Volkszeitung" swear? Again, Lassalle's (interjection from Feigenbaum: "The workingman pays taxes according to Lassalle in spite of the Iron Law of Wages!") If Feigenbaum says anything you can be sure it's not so: Lassalle may have entertained a false theory, but he was at least consistent.

The object of Lassalle's speech was altogether political. He fought for universal suffrage. The capitalist politicians claimed that suffrage or representation goes with taxation. Very well! says Lassalle, how does the government get the greatest part of its revenue? from taxes on articles of general consumption. Who consume these articles? the working people. Who, therefore, pay most of the taxes? the working people. The working people are therefore entitled to representation according to their own arguments. The capitalist politicians were completely routed. Lassalle's argument was unanswerable. The money does come out of the pocket of the workingman. Politically considered, he IS a taxpayer. But the FORMAL, political question is quite distinct from the ECONOMIC question: Supposing these taxes to be abolished, and the prices to be correspondingly reduced, would the workingman continue to get the same amount of money in wages?

This economic question did not indeed concern Lassalle at all. His object was entirely political, and his argument was directed against the political arguments of his opponents. Lassalle was, however, driven to answer this economic question in the affirmative just through his belief in the "iron law of wages," which the "Volkszeitung" repudiates.

The "iron law of wages" is based on two theories, the "wage fund" theory and the "population" theory of Malthus. According to the wage fund theory, the amount of capital that can go to the working class in the form of wages is a fixed quantity. All efforts of the working class to obtain higher wages must therefore end in failure. According to the Malthusian theory, population grows faster than the means of subsistence required for its maintenance. This growth is checked only by poverty, disease, starvation and war. The efforts of the working class to improve their condition even temporarily are therefore doomed to failure from the start. But even if they should succeed to obtain higher wages temporarily, this would lead to an increase of population, and their wages would again be reduced. These two theories were formulated by the classical bourgeois economists, and have been but partially and reluctantly given up by the present capitalist economists. Marx has disproven both theories, while Lassalle accepted them and based on them his theory—the "Volkszeitung's" theory—of indirect taxation.

On pp. 288-289, vol. 3, of his "Collected Works" Lassalle says in substance: "Wages depend on the number of those seeking employment and the quantity of the national capital devoted to the payment of labor. Taxation reduces the wages fund, while the number of laborers remains the same. How then can wages rise? Yes, where the wages of labor are just above the starvation point wages will HAVE to rise in consequence of increased prices caused by taxation. But by what means is this rise to be effected? By means of a reduction in the number of laborers through starvation, disease, etc."—Here we have the two horns of the iron law of wages, the wages fund and Malthusianism, trotted out by Lassalle as the very props and pillars of his taxation theory—the "Volkszeitung's" theory,—and yet the Editors of the "Volkszeitung" have the effrontery to tell their readers that THE PEOPLE believes in the "iron law of wages"! Are these Editors ignorant of their master's teachings, or are they intentionally misleading?

Nor is this all. In its list of authorities, the "Volkszeitung" prints Lassalle's distinction between direct and indirect taxes. It accepts it as sacred truth. On pp. 253, vol. 3, of his works, Lassalle says that the land tax goes to increase the price of the corn and cattle raised on the land, and is therefore paid by the consumer and not by the landlord. Lassalle, and the "Volkszeitung" with him, therefore favors a "direct" tax as a substitute, a tax on the landlord's income. But the income of the landlord, as landlord, consists exclusively of rent. A tax on rent, therefore, is paid, according to Lassalle and the "Volkszeitung," not by the consumer but by the landlord, while a tax on the value of the land is paid by the consumer. But how is the value or price of the land determined? By the capitalization of the rent. Suppose the prevailing rate of interest is 5 per cent. Then the value of a tract of land yielding an annual rent of \$5, is \$100, of another tract yielding \$5,000, \$1,000,000. We therefore arrive at this absurd conclusion: a tax levied on the rent of the land is paid by the landlord, while a tax levied on the value of the land, which is nothing else than the capitalization of the rent, is paid by the consumer. If the assessors levy a tax of \$1,000 on land worth \$100,000, or one per cent. on the land value, the consumer pays it; but if the \$1,000 are levied on the rent of \$5,000, or 20 per cent. on income, the landlord pays it. It is nothing but a question of book-keeping!

In his "Criticism of the Gotha Programme" of the German Socialist Party Marx expresses himself on the "Volkszeitung's" fetish, the income tax, as follows: "The German labor party demands as the politico-economic foundation of the State: a single, progressive income tax." Taxes are the politico-economic foundation of the governmental machinery and of nothing else. In the 'future State' now existing in Switzerland (this is an ironical reference to the democratic illusion of the German Socialists) this demand is realized. An income tax presupposes the different sources of income of the different social classes; hence, capitalist society. It is therefore not at all strange that the Financial Reformers of Liverpool—bourgeois, with Gladstone's brother at their head—put forward the same demand as the pro-

gramme.—What "ignorance"! What "perfidy"!

A very significant incident, which was repeated several times, occurred while the speaker was on the floor. Every time he spoke of the payment of wages by the capitalists, he was answered with jeers, laughter, and shouts of derision by the "Volkszeitung's" supporters. They were clearly of the opinion that the capitalists don't pay wages. This incident may explain, perhaps, the state of mind of the "tax-payers." If workmen PAY wages to themselves, and profits to the capitalists, they of course PAY taxes to the Government. The reasoning is quite consistent, only they forget that the capitalist is in possession of the product before the workingman "pays wages to himself." Hence, they use the word "pay" for "produce." According to this reasoning, when a capitalist runs away without paying wages to his workmen, it is not really the workmen who are deprived of their wages, but the capitalist who is deprived of his profits.

The Reformer's Appeal to the Hawk.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Stanislas Cullen, Spokane, Wash.]

If capital, according to Marx, "comes dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt"; if Hasleton, Buffalo, Chicago, and Warden are not dreams, the fearful appeals of the truly good reformer to the capitalist in the name of the golden rule will avail as much as the best of the lamb to the hungry lever.

The millionaire's life is empty, he really can't relish his meals. His pleasures are barren and bring him no joy while the bread of the worker he steals. His interest lies—like the worker—in smashing the system to bits for the sake of the new system. That forces the toiler to slave and to die and his master to idle and rust.

This eloquence, burning (and barren) comes hot from the lips of the men Who point to the "friends of the worker," and it sounds like the cry of the hen, Cackling shrill to the hawk to relinquish the chick he is bearing away. And come the tiger, for he's not to blame with the weakling he meant for his prey. The Capitalist can't just supposing he would put an end to the robber class. Who says that he would if he could, writes himself down a liar or fool. As the ivy on oak, as the worm on the blade, so the capitalist lives on our class. And to ask him to "abstain" out of "brotherly love" is as wise as the bray of an ass.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y. (Store open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays, to 9 p. m.)

- Marx and Engels: The Communist Manifesto \$0.10, Karl Marx: Value, Price and Profit .35, Wage Labor and Capital .65, A Discourse on Free Trade .25, Frederick Engels: Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science .05, H. M. Hyndman: Economics of Socialism 1.20, Marx's Theory of Value .06, Socialism and Slavery .05, George Plechanoff: Anarchism and Socialism, 25c.; cloth .40, Edward Aveling: Charles Darwin and Karl Marx... .19, Wm. S. McClure: Socialism 10, James Connolly: Erin's Hope 05, Daniel DeLeon: Reform or Revolution 05, What Means this Strike?..... 05, Lucien Sagna: The Socialist Almanac 50, Territorial Expansion 05, The New Trusts, etc..... 05, A. M. Simons: Facts and Figures 05, May Wood Simons: Woman and the Social Question ... 05, T. Beresford: Facts and Pocketbook of Statistics.. 15, Scientific Socialism 10, Chas. H. Vall: Modern Socialism, 25c.; cloth .. 75, Industrial Evolution 05, John Hobson: Evolution of Modern Capitalism.... 1.25, H. D. Lloyd: Wealth against Commonwealth.... 1.00, David A. Wells: Recent Economic Changes..... 2.00, J. R. Widdup: What Political Economy Teaches... 10, Enrico Ferri: Criminology 1.50, Havelock Ellis: The Criminal 1.25, Prof. John B. Haysart: Darwinism and Race Progress.... 1.00, Otis T. Mason: Origins of Inventions..... 1.25, David G. Ritchie: Darwinism and Politics..... 15, Principles of State Interference... 1.00, J. M. Guyan: Education and Heredity..... 1.25

We have secured a number of Lassalle's standard book "History of the Paris Commune," regular price \$3.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten or more we make special application. The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 73 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. 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., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents. Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan—I've been reading a very silly pamphlet. Uncle Sam—Some Democratic or Republican affair? B. J.—No; this time it was a Socialist affair. U. S.—And silly? B. J.—Yes. I don't mean to say that everything in it is silly. No. It has many good passages. But there was a decidedly silly wisp that ran through the whole woolf. Just think of Socialism in force! Why, the stimulus for work would be killed like a door-nail, and lie flat like a pancake. It is for that reason that I consider a Socialist pamphlet to be a silly thing. U. S.—And would you mind explaining why you think Socialism would have that effect? B. J.—Because if everything is provided for a man, he won't have to display any activity for getting it. U. S.—Correct. But you have not yet proved even this case. 'Tis true that, if everything is provided for a man, he need not bother about getting— B. J.—Just so! U. S.—But you must first prove that under Socialism everything is so provided for the people that they don't need to bother about getting it. Now go ahead and prove to me that Socialism will provide things without people having to bother about them at all. B. J.—Well, won't it provide everything that people need? U. S.—NEED? Under the Socialist Republic tue people will have, not what they NEED merely, but LUXURIES to boot. B. J.—Exactly, that's what I thought is the idea, and makes my case all the stronger. U. S.—Suppose you mention some of these necessities and luxuries. B. J.—Among the necessities: shoes, clothing, hats, food, housing, medicine. U. S.—And among the luxuries? B. J.—Everything else: pianos, concerts, operas, pictures, books, parks, libraries, baths, gardens. U. S.—Any more of either? B. J.—Isn't that enough. U. S.—Very well; we shall be satisfied with that. Now answer me categorically: You have heard of hail dropping down from the skies, eh? B. J.—Yes. U. S.—Did you ever hear of boots and shoes dropping down from the skies, eh? B. J.—No. U. S.—Or hats? B. J.—No. U. S.—Or beefsteaks and loaves of bread? B. J.—No. U. S.—Or houses fully furnished? B. J.—No. U. S.—Or pianos? B. J.—No. U. S.—Or quinine pills and St. Jacob's Oil? B. J.—No. U. S.—Or books, whole libraries and pictures? B. J.—No. U. S.—Nor concerts, parks, gardens, and baths? B. J.—Nor that either. U. S.—This being thus; these necessities and luxuries, that the Socialist Republic has in its folds for the people, not being of the nature of hail storms that drop down from the skies, it follows that to enjoy them they must come from some other source, eh? B. J. (puckering his brows)—Certainly. U. S.—And what source do you imagine that must be, eh? B. J.—What source? U. S.—Yes, what source? B. J.—W-e-l-l— U. S.—Out with it! B. J.—Well,—Labor! U. S.—Yes; Labor. (Crossing his arms and beaming down upon B. J.) Now, if you are kindly enough disposed, would you mind enlighten me how it is possible for people to enjoy all these necessities and luxuries in the Socialist Republic; all these necessities and luxuries that require LABOR to produce, and yet not need any activity for getting them? B. J.—I'm silent. U. S.—I'm listening. B. J.—My mumbles. U. S.—Have you turned ventriloquist? The sounds I hear seem to come from the region of your belly. No answer? Not a sound even? Then, me gay sailor boy, let me tell you this: The pamphlet you were reading wasn't at all a Socialist pamphlet. You can't stuff me. You have been reading some political parson's or professor's slush; and, like an unthinking booby, you swallowed it like you would a country sausage. Wealth can not exist without LABOR; to have wealth to enjoy LABOR must have been exerted. The Socialist Republic is not a compendium of miracles. The stimulus to work will be there, infinitely more than today. B. J. More? U. S.—Yes; I say more because the stimulus to work consists in the desire to enjoy wealth. To-day, it is sad experience that wealth is the product of labor but the reward of idleness, seeing that the idle capitalist grabs it all. Now go and throw your wondrous pamphlet into the fire.

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for. The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

A RAILROAD AD. PHOTOGRAPHED.

Tyding to the many requests that have come in during the week for the publication of the Hocking Valley R. R. advertisement...

duction of that significant advertisement, in which Mr. Debs' speech on "Modern Socialism" is announced...

GRAND LABOR CELEBRATION

HOCKING VALLEY

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

FOR THIS OCCASION THE

Hocking Valley

WILL SELL EXCURSION TICKETS FROM FOLLOWING STATIONS AT RATES NAMED:

Table with 2 columns: Station Name and Rate. Includes Logan, Haydenville, Athens, Beaumont, Coalgate, Murray City, New Pittsburgh, Jobs, Orbeston, Suchtel.

TICKETS will be good going on Regular Trains of June 10, 1899.

Returning Tickets will be good on Trains No. 137 to Haydenville and Logan; Nos. 134 and 36 to Beaumont and Athens...

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME HAS BEEN ARRANGED.

EUGENE DEBS

WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS ON

"MODERN SOCIALISM."

For further information consult Ticket Agents Hocking Valley Ry.

M. S. CONNORS, CARL H. FISHER, W. H. FISHER, Gen'l Superintendents, Travl. Pass. Agt., Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

Daily People Conference.

Meeting of June 26, with Comrade Cooper acting as chairman and Comrade D. Klein as vice-chairman. Minutes of previous meeting adopted...

paid on account of the bill for printing. \$2 were donated by a comrade for the DAILY PEOPLE fund.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. The second of the supplements to the Socialist Almanac—No. 3, Vol. 1, "People Library"—is now out and ready for shipment.

LATE ELECTIONS IN SPAIN.

[From the Paris, France, "Mouvement Socialiste," by Pablo Iglesias of Madrid, Spain.]

The ambitious chief of the present Government, aiming at striking an attitude and justifying his advent to power, has had a good deal to say...

Anxious to secure to his Government a large majority that should enable him to remain in power a couple of years, preoccupied with the task of managing the Liberal Monarchists...

In Bilbao, matters were still worse. The bourgeois candidate had suborned, as a means to bribe voters, 1,000 toughs armed with daggers, revolvers, and sticks...

In Zaragoza, one man was killed as the result of electoral riots. In many other places scandalous acts were seen.

Despite all, the Socialist Party gained some votes since the previous Legislative elections. It is our partisans, who, in the campaign, showed the greatest amount of energy and of enthusiasm...

The Chamber of Deputies is to-day composed, apart from the partisans of the Minister whose figure exceeds 260, of about 80 Liberal Monarchists headed by Sagasta...

Sagasta, realizing that Silveira will not remain in power long, and seeing on the other hand, that the Republicans are a divided body, avoids accentuating his opposition to the Government...

With us, the only party that progresses, the only one that steadily gains ground, is the Socialist Party. Its influence among the radical republican groups is felt more every day.

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

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.]

New Bedford, Mass., Style.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I wish to assure the comrades and friends at large that we of New Bedford are not at all satisfied with our share on the hustle all the time.

A few weeks ago, one of us had a letter from a comrade stating that the S. L. P. was no "business man's" party; the letter was picked up by some flunky of the capitalist reformer type...

A comrade who can neither write nor speak publicly can do a great deal of good work just the same as the rest, by distributing the Party papers...

Next fall we are to have a battle royal in the municipal election unless all signs fail. One brewery concern of Fall River is to put up \$10,000 in grocer in the center of the city \$5,000 more to defeat the present administration...

To THE PEOPLE.—Do you know that I have a splendid gauge to measure a man's honesty or depth of thought on matters Socialist? If he says THE PEOPLE keeps good men from joining the Party...

To THE PEOPLE.—In reply to the statement of the Massachusetts State Committee, published in THE PEOPLE to-day, I wish to say that THE PEOPLE to-day is correct according to law, capitalist class law...

TO THE PEOPLE.—"Texas is coming" says E. E. Debs in the "Socialist Democrat Herald" of June 23. Right you are, Bro. Debs. Texas IS coming...

Who Can Give Information?

TO THE PEOPLE.—I was a member of the Socialist Educational Club of the 10th Assembly District, N. Y., which some time ago went out of existence.

Right You Are! TO THE PEOPLE.—I have read other Socialist papers such as the "Appeal" and "Coming Nation," and their rantings about THE PEOPLE and the Socialist Labor Party...

On Organization. TO THE PEOPLE.—In your columns about three weeks ago appeared a resolution of Section Richmond and the Virginia State Committee of the S. L. P., condemning the "Minneapolis proposition" for an amendment of the Party constitution...

A Good Test. TO THE PEOPLE.—Do you know that I have a splendid gauge to measure a man's honesty or depth of thought on matters Socialist? If he says THE PEOPLE keeps good men from joining the Party...

To THE PEOPLE.—Texas is coming" says E. E. Debs in the "Socialist Democrat Herald" of June 23. Right you are, Bro. Debs. Texas IS coming...

To THE PEOPLE.—In reply to the statement of the Massachusetts State Committee, published in THE PEOPLE to-day, I wish to say that THE PEOPLE to-day is correct according to law, capitalist class law...

To THE PEOPLE.—"Texas is coming" says E. E. Debs in the "Socialist Democrat Herald" of June 23. Right you are, Bro. Debs. Texas IS coming...

To THE PEOPLE.—In reply to the statement of the Massachusetts State Committee, published in THE PEOPLE to-day, I wish to say that THE PEOPLE to-day is correct according to law, capitalist class law...

To THE PEOPLE.—"Texas is coming" says E. E. Debs in the "Socialist Democrat Herald" of June 23. Right you are, Bro. Debs. Texas IS coming...

To THE PEOPLE.—In reply to the statement of the Massachusetts State Committee, published in THE PEOPLE to-day, I wish to say that THE PEOPLE to-day is correct according to law, capitalist class law...

To THE PEOPLE.—"Texas is coming" says E. E. Debs in the "Socialist Democrat Herald" of June 23. Right you are, Bro. Debs. Texas IS coming...

Owls Fluttered by Socialists.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Having been informed that the Owls of the Social Reform Club Sunday night on "The Utility of all Third Party Tactics in Realizing Social Reform," I attended. Considering the impression I received I thought many of the Party members would be interested in what took place.

State banks, national telegraphs and national control (not ownership) of the railroads, he wanted the Government to arbitrate its railroad rates and weights.

There being no other movements to represent, the floor was thrown open to all who cared to support the third party idea.

TO THE PEOPLE.—In your columns about three weeks ago appeared a resolution of Section Richmond and the Virginia State Committee of the S. L. P., condemning the "Minneapolis proposition" for an amendment of the Party constitution...

A Good Test. TO THE PEOPLE.—Do you know that I have a splendid gauge to measure a man's honesty or depth of thought on matters Socialist? If he says THE PEOPLE keeps good men from joining the Party...

To THE PEOPLE.—Texas is coming" says E. E. Debs in the "Socialist Democrat Herald" of June 23. Right you are, Bro. Debs. Texas IS coming...

To THE PEOPLE.—In reply to the statement of the Massachusetts State Committee, published in THE PEOPLE to-day, I wish to say that THE PEOPLE to-day is correct according to law, capitalist class law...

To THE PEOPLE.—"Texas is coming" says E. E. Debs in the "Socialist Democrat Herald" of June 23. Right you are, Bro. Debs. Texas IS coming...

To THE PEOPLE.—In reply to the statement of the Massachusetts State Committee, published in THE PEOPLE to-day, I wish to say that THE PEOPLE to-day is correct according to law, capitalist class law...

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 949-955 Willoughby Av. (Formerly 61-63 Myrtle Street). Meeting Room. Large Hall for Mass Meetings. Rooms open for Balls and Picnics. Workmen's Club. Patronize Your Own Home.

