

PRICE 2 CENTS.



System of Agitation Adopted in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 2 .- Last evening, 1,500 people packed the Music Hall to hear Comrade Harriman on his return from a successful lecture tour through Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties. The event, being the opening gun of the campaign of 1900, was looked forward to with great interest by all the friends of Socialism and of the S. L. P. of which there are already so many hereabouts. Nor was anyone disappointed, for the evening brought together the largest number ever gathered at a straight Socialist meeting in this city, the careful 'attention and enthusiasm being most encouraging to all comrades in the Section.

Comrade George Holmes presided and opened the meeting with a brief and concise statement of the object of scientific Socialism and of the growth of the Socialist Labor Party in this country. Comrade Holmes is quite a wonder to us in California. Less than a year ago he had never even thought of speaking, while now he ranks as one of speaking, while now he ranks as one of the most lucid advocates of the So-cialist Cause on this coast. He is thoroughly grounded in the essential principles of scientific Socialism, and is a firm believer in the tactics of the S. L. P. These he brings out with clearness and vigor, and judging from the applause that usually fails to his lot, his speeches are fully appreciated by all hearers. His remarkable suc-cess affords fresh evidence of the nee-cessity of all comrades testing their oratorical powers, before modestly as-suming a seat among the audience. We need speakers in these days more than ever before, and comrades must reever before, and comrades must re-member that in a certain sense speak-ers must find themselves. Comrade Harriman's efforts in build-

ing up Section Los Angeles have earned for him a very warm place in many hearts in Southern California, and he has only to show himself to be sure of an enthusiastic greeting. This was not wanting last evening, and the great and prolonged applause which welcomed him on stepping forward will. I feel sure, serve as further en-couragement to him in the arduous labor of building up the party all over California. For the past three months be has been touring in his specially built van pretty well all over four counties. This van was built after his own design, the moncy being furnished by comrades and friends, both in San Francisco and Los Angeles, a wealthy gentleman having helped him to pro-cure a vitascope, which has wonder-fully helped him, especially in the coun-try distances

try districts. His mode of procedure is quite original. On arriving in a town, he original. On arriving in a town, he drives through the streets, stopping at all school houses where he interests the children in a phonograph that he carries with him. In this way he ad-vertises a meeting in the evening, gen-erally bringing out from 100 to 300 per-sons. These he always interests and then urges them to come their friends on the following night when as a rule. the audience is doubled. As a result it is rare for him to leave a place with out, having found the nucleus for a Section, and "Harriman and the S. L. P." are becoming a bugbear of no small dimensions to the friends of plutocracy in these southern regions, and more especially to the Democratic



Magistrates in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.-Contrary to the notions of Mayor H. P. Ford, of Piftsburg, who says: "The Socialists meet at the houses of different members in groups of 10 or 12," we of Kensington are now holding regular Saturday night open air meetings. It was at the meeting of Saturday, May 6, Front and Dauphin streets, that an attempt was made to execute the admonition of that Pittsburg capi-talist funky, expressed as follows dur-talist funky, it has Scheap millie' am ing the strike of the Schoen mills' em-ployés when the Socialists led the strikers to a glorious victory:

"The time has come to put a stop to this, for it is going to be one of the greatest dangers of this country if not checked. I HELIEVE THAT FIRM AND DRASTIC METHODS SHOULD BE USED, AND THAT WHENEVER A SOCIALIST MEET-ING IS HELD THE LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT SHOULD BE FIGMPTLY ARRESTED." (1 1 5)

The meeting was opened a few min-utes past 8 o'clock, the Salvation Army having occupied the corner up to that time Comrade Samuel Clark, as the first speaker, he had spoken about half an hour when he was interrupted by a policeman. The following dialogue ok place: "You'll hafto stop that!"

"Why, what's the matter?" "You'll hafto git away from here,-

This is a peacable meeting; how is it that we were never interrupted be-

'You's told to stop, wasn't you?" "Yes: but by what authority?" "Well, that's my orders, go see the

boss 'You were ordered to stop us?"

A hasty consultation was held by the

A hasty consultation was held by the comrades present and Comrades Clark and Dress went to see the Lieutenant of the District. During this interval the sale of literature was also stopped. The Lieutenant informed us that no such orders had been given, but that the officer had a perfect right to stop us if the thoroughfare was being ob-structed: We assured him that we took care to see that there was plenty of passage room for both pedestrians and vehicles. He further informed us that if he had his way, all of these meetings would be stopped. "They're a d—d nuisance, anyhow," said he, "it's all right 'round election time, but I see no sense in them at this time." I see no sense in them at this time."

It was pointed out to him that that sort of lagnuage contemplated an in-terference with the rights of free speech and assemblage guaranteed by the laws of the land; and we informed the laws of the land; and we informed him in terms not to be mistaken that we were peaceable and law-abiding citizens, who dared to avail ourselves of all peaceable means, but if neces-sary would fight unto death for the maintenance of our rights. The Lieutenant further volunteered the information that it would do not

the information that it would do no good and asked: "How long do you

"Until the workingmen became So-cialists, until the workingmen have an intelligent conception of their rights and duties as citizens."

"Ha, ha, that's so d---d far off that you'll never see it; I've belonged to la-bor yuneyuns; I know what the workingmen are; why, d---n them, if I had my way they'd have no rights 'tall: why, they'll go back on you every

His job attests to the fact that he was betrayed. Just another one of was betrayed. Just another one of that species known as fakir. Further



comrades Clark and Drees returned

Comrades Clark and Drees returned to the place of meeting, a larger crowd awaiting them. As they walked to-ward the stand the "copper" said: "Well, what 'd he say?" "He said: go ahead?" Comrade Drees refeek the platform amid loud and long applause. The crowd had now more than doubled. It

was with difficulty that the sidewalks could be kept open; everyone was now eager to buy a copy of the "May Day People": one hundred copies, which is all we had, were sold. Many were dis-spolated at being unable to procure one

While the speaker was flaying the guardian of capitalist sacredness, the audience manifested their indignation at, and their supreme contempt for the at, and their supreme contempt for the "copper" by cheering the speaker to the echo. Mr. "Copper" walked away like a whipped cur. A comrade heard him say: "I'd like to have hold of that fellow just for a minute."-Yea, verily? While Comrade Clark was speaking. Clenched fists were brandished in the air. "Give 'em h-ll": "That's the staff": "The Socialists are good enough for me":--these are some of the expres-sions heard ever and anon. This state sions heard ever and anon. This state of things was kept up for about fifteen minutes, it was now time to inject some food sound Socialist philosophy into the heads of the listeners, which Com-rade Clark, after being introduced the second time, did in fine style, inspired by the by the occasion. There was a matter in his eyes, a ring in his volce and elegance in his bearing which, I dare left a lasting impression on the suditors.

AT IT IN HOLYOKE.

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 9.-Face to face, in hostile conflict of the class struggle stood for the first time the representative of our class with the representative of the capitalist class in

pressed two years ago to own and con-trol a lighting plant, now owned by a private corporation. The manufacturers' champion was the millionaire paper manufacturer,

ex-Congressman and ex-Mayor of Holyoke, William Whiting. The opposition was conducted by the

leader of the Democratic party, Hugh McLean, assisted of course by the Socialist Alderman.

The fight lasted nearly two hours, and the papers say it was the most ex-citing meeting in the history of the city. The Socialist Alderman showed up

the hypocrisy of the ruling class who clamor for lower tax rates. He showed how the working class had never been permitted to shape and direct legisla-tion, but that it was the manufacturers and business men, under whose guidand business men, under whose guid-ing hand the capitalist class has be-come rich at the expénse of the work-ers whose only wealth is a pauper's grave at the end of life's journey. The Socialist Alderman warned the Manu-facturers' Association to gracefully submit to high tax rates rather than to attenut reforms by cutting the already submit to high tax rates rather than to attempt reforms by cutting the already meager carnings of the people to still lower levels. He also reininded them that a time was coming when the re-bellious workmen would REL/IEVE the OVERBURDENED TAX-PAY-ING capitalist class of their property in the style of Abraham Lincoln's re-lieving the Southern slave owners of their property, the slaves, in 1861. their property, the slaves, in 1861.

Our local papers said about this ex-citing meeting that the applause of the large audience was equally divided be-tween Aldermen McLean, Ruther and Mr. Whiting. The Holyoke "Tran-script" consoles itself with the thought that Alderman Ruther is only one. The admission is good.

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.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX .- On May 2 we increased our vote seven per cent. and this in less than three months. Municipal election was held on Feb. 13. That of May 2 was to elect a School Board. We had a full ticket, and received 10 per cent. of total vote. We entered the field in November, 1898. We will nominate a candidate for City Collector on Sunday. Election to be held within 30 days, making four elections within six months.

B. T. HARRIS, Organizer.

BALTIMORE, MD .- Our vote in the city election, May 2, was very light, although we beat the Social Democracy.

Meyer, for Mayor, got 359. Simon, for Comptroller, 361. Whipkey, for President 2d Branch, 377. R. T. M.

PHOENIN, ARIZ .-- Our initial battle was fought yesterday, May 3, and our initial vote cast was as follows:

| Leach, for Mayor | 71 |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Gehon, for Assessor and Tax Col- | |
| lector | 42 |
| Graham, for Recorder | 43 |
| Dawson, for Marshal | 33 |
| Cogdell, for Treasurer | 42 |
| Average vote, 463. | |

We polled about 5 per cent. of the total vote cast, and we are an official Party now. The Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. will remain on the official ballot. We circulated 2,000 of our platforms in English, 1,000 in Spanish, platforms in English, 1,000 in Spanish, 1.000 notices of mass meeting with the Socialist Song of Freedom on it, and 1.000 of Comrade Leach's answer to the "Daily Gazette" for garbing our platform. The sentiment created by our agitation proves that the wage workers are gravitating towards the S. L. P. and that ere long the S. L. P. will elect its candidates. will elect its candidates.

the 4th of April, a strike of weavers, against the inhuman conditions forced upon them by "prosperity" and a "raise in wages," took place.

STATEPUTTER PI Mar 5-0

On that day, 150 weavers left their looms. We had an interview with the agent; he offered us an increase of 6 per cent. on all goods but sultings, on those he made a 10 per cent. increase. We reported to a mass meeting of the strikers, who, after hearing our report, decided to demand an increase of 15 per cent. all along the line. The demand was rejected by the agent.

The next day, we had Comrade Reid. of Providence, here, who organized a Local Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. with 118 members. We kept at Socialism all the time. Result: it is the talk of the town. After organizing, we set-tled down to a good hard fight. We tled down to a good hard fight. We had no money; we had nothing but store bills. We went on strike a strug-gling mob; we went back as an organ-ized body of sensible men. For three weeks we did not go near the other. A report appeared, in one of the bead papers, that if the mill bell would ring on Monday morning, there would be a break in our ranks. So we held a meet-ing on Saturday behind closed doors. McDermott spoke, after which a secret Ing on Saturday beind closed doors. McDermott spoke, after which a secret ballot was taken on the question of go-ing back. The vote stood S4 to stay out, 8 to return. A notice appeared on the gates of

the mill, on the same day, stating that the mill would start up, and that those who did not go to work would have to leave the tenements in which they lived; said tenements are the property

of the mill owners. On Sunday, a committee, one of whom was the wife of a local Demo-cratic heeler, were going around try-ing to prevail on the boys to go to work. Result: on Monday NOT ONE WEAVER RETURNED. The heeler, whose wife worked so

organize the loom fixers. I heard of his attempt and had a talk with one of the fixers this morning. I laid the matter of capitalist versus working class organizations before him and told him we had better go together.

told him we had better go together, and wipe up several kinds of dirt with them. I also told him to tell the fakir what I had said. Thereupon, Mr. Fakir and would-be Councilman on the Democratic ticket came after me like a mad bull and asked me if I had said what has been reported. I replied,

We had some hot words and I told him to get out of my alley. This geyser used to be quite a man here is at the head of some secret societies and has a reputation as a boxer. I thought he would hit me. It is a good thing he did not.

We at last went back with a raise in wages: we will be paid by the yard, instead of by the cut; we are recognized as a union.

This battle was fought out on classconscious lines, and the result will be a good union. Headquarters were opened Monday night with a speaker to address us on the significance of Labor's holiday, May 1. We will organize a Section here next

week. The people are ripe for Social-ism, and with the aid of the comrades from Providence, this place will send Troin Frovidence, this place with school as shiver down the spine of capitalism. There will be a hot time in June during the election; money will be used freely; right out openly. During the strike the stores did, busi-

ness on a cash basis only.

The mill here shuts down every sum-mer, as the class lines are now drawn tight and the stores will not trust, we will all go on the town this summer; then, oh my! what a howl there will be from the storekeepers who will find the "taxes they have to pay" go up. I guess we can hand out a few hot ones ourselves, when it comes to stand-ing with the mill owners against us. WM. F. TAYLOR.

tail of their voluminous kite.

In treating his subject last evening, Harriman adopted his usual method of prefacing his stereopticon-vitascopic lecture by a preliminary address of about forty-five minutes. In this he brought out the true economic condi-tions which exist to-day and which threaten shortly to crush the people if they do not cause a revolution. His points were illustrated by local inpoints were illustrated by local in-stances in the way of trust absorption. A most striking case mentioned was that of the Puente Oil Company, which unwisely crossed the path of its great rival and met with the usual treatment accorded to its inferiors by the Standard Oil Company in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Both his arguments and his illustrations were exaggerated or interlarded by a quaint humor, of or interlarded by a quaint humor, of which he is master and which never fails to cause his audiences great amusement and to draw from them frequent applause.

This applause was equally noticeable during the steroptican lecture and combined with the large audience so affected the reporter of the Democratic daily that nearly a column and a half were given in this morning's issue to a good and fair report of the whole meeting. Such fair treatment is the best evidence of the growth of the S. L. P. in Southern California that can be afforded.

JAMES T. VAN RENSSELAER.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 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 La-bor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y.

who does not want to, and, consequently, some charity may be exercised in behalf of distant brothers, perhaps less

favorably located. This, however, should not prevent our leaving such locally unfavored brothers in the dark. On the contrary, it is a reason the more to hasten to their rescue.

A New York capitalist friend of workingmen, with \$500 to give away, is a very suspicious thing. Let him be named. Nothing short of his name in full will do to allay the suspicion that he is either one of those long-headed capitalists who knows that nothing pays like a few dollars invested in "Labor," so as to disarm hostility and get a clear field for wholesale skinning; or he is a stock-holder in one of those bankrupt concerns, in which the bondholders are getting all the fat, and he is in favor of "nationalization" so as to realize on his stocks.

Such a "Friend of Labor" do we take this mysterious New York capitalist to be; and feel quite sure that, his name being known, the suspicion would promptly be confirmed.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

pays in taxes goes, in the long run, into the cost of production of labor-power, and, accord-We introduce with pleasure to the public a new Socialist local organ--FREDERICK ENGELS. "The Proletarian." issued by the ["On the Question of Dwellings."] Springfield, Mass., Section of the S. L. P. In its salutatory, explaining its THE VOICE OF CONNECTICUT'S

name, the new paper says: Without going into the etymology of the term, it hus come to be recognized as stand-ing for him who has nothing to sell but his small stock of labor power; between whom and want stands nothing but his labor, and who is starving or depends on charity whenever he is not able to sell this commodity; for labor has in fact be-come a commodity; for labor has in fact be-open market; and as the labor market is constantly glutted, and more and more workers are being thrown out of work, sup-planted by new machinery, their means of livelihood becomes more and more pre-ari-ous. In the old Roman days, the name sig-nified a class (the proletariar) who got just enough to increase their kind and work for the worker. It was even a by-word and a reproach, the same as Christian in those days was. We mean to make it honorable. name, the new paper says: Workingmen, "The Proletarian" stands for your cause-is one of you. It is gotten up by workingmen, for workingmen. Lend a hand!

In sight of the numerous "Socialisms" that are cropping up, the Chicago, Ill., "Worker's Call" says warningly:

Ingly: Perhaps the most suble form in which sham Socialism shows itself is in the cry-for governmental or municipal ownerable of industry which is to end in State Socialism. The defects of this scheme have been so often exposed in these columns that it is scarcely necessary to refer to it again. It is enough to point out that the Government that it is proposed shall run these indus-tries is to-day administered wholly in the interest of the very class whose existence depends upon the continued slavery of the worker to show that labor has no interest in such movements. It was the agents of Government that shot the workers at Pana. Chicago Stock Yards, Virden, and a host of other battlefields of labor, and it is little indeed that can be expected for the work cars from putting more power in the hands of such Governments.

Disregarding, despite all warnings, the advice not to "advertise the fakirs," and following our own timetried and time-approved theory that all the prestige that a fakir can get from our advertisement he is welcome to. while, on the other hand, it is absolutely necessary to post the honest public, we give below the following letter, published with praise in Kier Hardie's "Labour Leader":

26th March, 1890. DEAR COMRADES OF "THE LABOUR LEADER."-It may be of interest to you to know that my wife and I are seriously thinking of visiting Great Britain this sum-mer, and remaining for six months or a year lecturing and studying social condi-tions together. If we can render any ald to the I. L. P., we will gladly do so. I shall be delighted to meet ngain the sturdy comrades whose friendship I was fortunate enough to obtain two years ago. We are at present alding Mayor Jones (SOCIALIST) in his campain for re-elec-tion in Toledo. Ohio. We have left Ruskin ed, and I expect to resign the editorship of "The Coming Nation." 26th March, 1890

The Detroit, Mich., "Motorman and

"The Coming Nation." Can you arrange another lecture tour for me in case we determine to go over? What are the prospects politically in Britain? My wife wishes me to reside at least two years in England, and it is possible she may have her way.

FIGURES AND FACTS.

FIGURES AND FAULS. The below is two articles—Nos. II. and if of a serial that the New York "York the provided of the provided of the provided of the the provided of the provided of the provided of the the provided of the provided of the provided of the the provided of the provided of the provided of the "York of the provided of the provided of the "York of the provided of the provided of the "York of the provided of the provided of the "York of the provided of the provided of the "York of the provided of the provided of the "York of the provided of the provided of the "York of the provided of the provided of the "York of the provided of the provided of the "York of the provided of the provided of the "York of the provided of the provided of the "York of the provided of the provided of the "York of the provided of the provided of the "York of the provided of

In our last week's article we adduced facts to show in a general way how little the condition of the work-ingmen is affected by changes in capitalist taxation policies; hence, how little justification there is for the workingmen to allow themselves to be lured by the capitalist politicians into a con-flict about the distribution of taxes,

about high or low taxation. On that occasion we considered the total of taxation without regard to the several sources from which it is drawn, and which constitute the aggregate taxes levied. An analysis of the total of taxation, according to its several sources will contribute towards clarifying the question. The analysis brings out that about

four-tifths of all taxes are drawn from seven groups of merchandise. For the elucidation of the point we give the figures for the census year of 1890. In that year a grand total of 374 million dollars was raised from internal and customs revenue, divided as follows:

 Beer, brandy and other liquors. \$110,540,881

 Tobacco
 45,760,877

 Cotton goods
 11,601,548

 Sugar
 55,750,819

 Wool and woolen goods
 42,900,326

 Iron and steel
 15,332,172

 Silk goods
 18,945,751

Total\$300,331,905 These seven groups of merchandise constitute the cornerstone of the American system of taxation. The other articles of merchandise, that, from time to time, are subjected to taxation, are of no importance to the question of the distribution of taxes, especially not to the question whether the workingmen are interested or not in the distribution of taxes. These other sources of taxes cannot, in the first place, by reason of their very nature (they are mainly raw materials and aids to production), and, in the second place, by reason of the smallness of the amount that they yield (all together they would average only \$1.20 per head of population), be of any consequence. We may, therefore, limit the investiga-

tion to the above-named seven groups. Soon as we descend from the general to the specific facts and observe these facts, we discover that we may from the start, leave out even some of these main sources of taxation, because it main sources of taxation, because it promptly appears that the taxing of them can not affect the purchasing power of the workingman's wages. The taxes on iron and steel and on iron and steel goods, as likewise the taxes on silk, can not be felt by the workingmen as a tax-burden.

While leaving out these two sources of taxes, we must, at the same time point out the fact that, even if these groups of merchandise did play a rôle in the consumption by Labor, the lowness or highness of the taxes laid upon them could not be of interest to the workers. These taxes were laid on by the capitalists for their own capitalist purposes, and the amounts that they are made to yield vary according to the figures that may from time to time suit the capitalists' interests. Thus the taxes collected on iron and steel rose between 1870 and 1880 from 21 to 22 million of dollars, and dropped again and, along with it, the price of iron and steel goods dropped steadily: thus also did the prices for silk goods de-cline steadily while the taxes collected that are of importance to the workingmen.

There remain still three leading ar ticles of taxation to be investigated: sugar, tobacco and liquors generally. Of these we shall consider sugar, shall do so with a short statistical table which compares the taxes collected with the movement of wholesale prices:

Sugar duties. Price per pound. 12.6 cents 9.8 6.3 1889 1890

Hand in hand with an increased burden of taxation, the price of sugar also declined steadily. The purchasing power of the workingman's wages was, accordingly, not in the least affected by the tax on this article either; we therefore strike out this item also, and have now only the two items-tobacco and liquors-left to consider.

The duties and taxes raised on these articles of consumption have, in the aggregate, increased as follows:

This is, then, the item of taxation

whose workings upon the condition of the workingman is still to be investigated. Distributed over the whole population, the following per capita would appear:

1872\$1.60 per head $1880 \dots 149 \dots 149 \dots 1899 \dots 176 \dots 1.76 \dots 1.76$

The question of taxation is one of those issues of the day that is used by demagogic hirelings of Capital to steer the workingmen away from their own class interests, from the interests, which, as wage earners, as propertyless and exploited producers, they have in common, and which drive them to the class struggle against the exploit-ing classes. In order to hold them fastened to the apron-strings of the exploiting classes, the demagogic poll-ticians seek to draw the attention of the workers upon questions in which the workers also questions in which they are allegedly interested as con-sumers. Thus is the tax question operated with. An interest therein is talked into the workingmen on the allegation that, due to the height of taxation, they suffer an extra-exploita-tion, while, by an eventual reduction of the taxes, they could expect a marked improvement of their condition.

With the facts at hand we have inquired above into the extent to which the workingman is affected by a high or a low "burden of taxation"; we have proved, with regard to those articles of consumption, from which two-thirds of the taxes, collected by the American Government, are raised, that American Government, are raised, that the prices of these, regardless of the varying rates of taxation, have STEADILY DECLINED. We showed that with reference to those sources of taxes, which, in 1890, yielded a total of 264 million dollars of taxes. There remained only two groups of articles of consumption to be looked into, to wit, tobacco manufacturies and liquors. These two groups of goods have

borne from year to year an increasing share in the total of taxation. In 1880, they yielded one-fourth of all taxes; in the current year (1898–'90) they will have to bear more than one-third of the "burden of taxation." The taxes raised from these two sources rose, from 74 million dollars in 1880, to 110 million in 1890, and to 168 million in

Here, then, we have a striking increase in the "burden of taxation." Just think of it, since 1880, an in-creased taxation of 94 million dollars; -the "burden of taxation" more than doubled! Have the workinmen had to let that amount be knocked out of them extra:

In the first place, be it remembered that these totals look much more dan-gerous than they are in fact. Even if the workingmen had to bear these inthe workingmen had to bear these in-creased taxes through higher prices, the amount, computed per capita of the population, would be insignificant: it would have amounted, between 1880 and 1898, to an increase of 51 cents a year per person, or of \$2.55 for every family of five members!

But, on the contrary, the facts prove that the consumers of tobacco and cigars, of beer and whiskey had by no means this increased taxation to bear. Of the taxes gathered from tobacco and liquors, whiskey yields by far more than one-half. The tax on whiskles yielded, in 1880, 61 million dollars; rose, in 1890, to 81 million, and in 1898 to 92 million. Did the drinkers of whiskey have to pay any more? Not

did not, however, lead to lower prices for the smoking workingmen. It did not even redound to the benefit of the small trader, who had to pay the years ago customary price—on an average \$30 per 1.000 5-cent cigars—after as well as before the reduction. Later, 1890, the duty was raised by the Mc-Kinley bill on imported wrappers, and Armey one on imported wrappers, and thereby the "burden of taxation" was again increased by 3 million dollars. But the price could not be raised either to the retailer or the smgker. For the small retailer, even to-day, under the increased war tax rates, the same price of old prevails of old prevails.

The only item of taxation that still remains to be considered is smoking tobacco. Until the war tax law of 1898, there has been no increased taxa-tion of this article since 1870. The increased tax, introduced by the law, has indeed been thrown upon the price. But that could happen only because the trade in smoking tobacco had been brought fully under control of the Trust. In this, the monopoly of an industry thwarts the tendencies in the determination of prices, which, other-wise, prevent the throwing of the tax

upon the consumer. And yet, of what significance is the increase of taxation on tobacco to the consumer?

According to the reports so far in, this tax will run up for the current year to 2214 million dollars, as against 1714 million dollars the year before. According to that, the "burden of taxation" would have been increased by 7 tion would nave been increased by 5 million dollars. If this whole "burden" is distributed among the male wage earners, 40 CENTS A YEAR is the "burden" that would fall on each workingman.

THAT IS ONE OF THOSE QUAN-TITIES THAT MAY BE IGNORED AND CONSIDERED EQUAL TO ZERO.

That much for the facts as to the effect of the system of taxation upon the American workingmen: facts that need not to be supplemented except in a few points with regard to the war

Why should we try to capture a slice of China; China has captured us. During the past year 148 persons have been supported at the Morris County Almshouse, near Boonton. The aver-age number has been ninety-six. At the present time there are eighty-two inmates. Nineteen deaths have oc-curred during the year. The cost of maintaining the institution for the year amounted to \$8,094.34. The cost of keeping the inmates has been nineteen cents a day for each person. Chinese could starve no better.

Perry Belmont, the adulterer, is, to-gether with Whitelaw Reid, the main owner of the Cœur d'Alene mines. Some seven years ago, these two-one a Democrat, the other a Republican-obtained from a Republican President Federal troops to help them down their miners. And how they did down them! Now, it seems that Mr. Belmont's adulterous escapades with his now wife, the ex-wife of Millionaire Sloan, required much money; the Cœur whe the ex-whe of Annovatie sload, required much money; the Cœur d'Alene miners had to be increasedly plucked; they were; they rebelled; and again Federal troops are sent down upon them; and this time the military takes full control by issuing a procla-mation that contains this passage:

Certain organizations or combinations ex-isting in Shoshone County have shown themselves to be criminal in purpose by pro-curing property to be destroyed and murder to be committed, by reason whereof it has been twice necessary to declare martial law in Shoshone County. You are therefore notified that men belonging to said, or other criminal organizations during the continu-ance of martial law must cease. In case will be closed. All parties applying for underground work han any of the mines will be required to ob-tain from Dr. Hugh France a permit author-izing said person so applying to seek for and obtain employment.

Thus brazen crime dares insult the wronged. But the dawn of freedom is in

sight.

LECTURES.

HUGO VOGT. "The S. T. & L. A. and Ita Mission," Sunday, May 14, 118 East 110th street, New York.

ARTHUR KEEP. "Socialism vs. Reform." Thursday, May 18, Caledonia Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue (21st A. D.), N. Y.

MASS MEETING, Wednesday, May 17, at 414 East 71st street (N. Y.) for the pur-pose of organizing Branch 2 of 26th A. D. Arthur Keep, speaker. Readers of THE PEOPLE, especially those residing in the



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan (looking very wise) -I have a nut for the first Socialist whom I meet to crack.

Uncle Sam-Suppose you try it on me.

B. J.--Good. Here it is: Is it not Socialist principle that bigger capital makes competition harder for smaller capital?

U. S.-'Tis. B. J.-And if two big concerns pull together they will be able to pull down any one concern which neither could have coped with single handed? U. S.-Just so. B. J.-And that the upshot of it all

is gigantic monopoly that, on the one hand, defies competition, and, on the other, deprives the workingman of his just share of production? U. S.—Correct, again. B. J.—Now this is my nut for you:

Would not there remain, under any form of Government, a tendency to-wards just such tyrannous coalitions? U. S.-Did you ever see one of Bar-num's clowns turn a somersault backwards?

B. J.-Lots of times. U. S. -Well, that's just what you have done now.

B. J.—What way? U. S.—From your series of questions down to just before the last one, the conclusion was justified that you know the secret of why a big concern disables smaller ones from competing

with it— B. J.—Well— U. S.—To wit, the fact that the big concern can undersell the smaller ones

B. J.-Well-U. S.-On the further fact that the concern can do so because of its ability to operate more perfected capi-

B. J.-Well-U. S.—"Well," "Well," "Well." You don't seem to realize what such premi-

ses imply. B. J.—What do they imply?

U. S.-They imply that the concentration of capital in private hands is predicated upon non-existence of still more concentrated capital in operation. Now, then, under Socialism, the best Now, then, under socialism, the best machinery of production will always be public property; that being the case, no better machinery can possibly be in private hands, and, accordingly, no private labor-grinding monopoly could arise. To say "Socialism," and yet imagine the continuance of essentially canitalist conditions is as silly as to capitalist conditions, is as silly as to say "Light," and yet imagine the con-tinuance of "Darkness." So, there you are with your "nut."

B. J.-Well, I see. But suppose the Socialist Labor Party in power, how would it go about to eradicate the Trust?

Trust? U. S.—"Eradicate" the Trust? B. J.—Yes. U. S.—Why, man, you are more at sea than I imagined. Socialism does not want to "eradicate" the Trust. It wants to NATIONALIZE the Trust. Eradication means destruction; Social-ism does not propose to destroy the ism does not propose to destroy the Trust. The Trust is a good thing; it is an improved implement of production. What Socialism wants to destroy is the private ownership of the Trust. B. J.-Well, that's what I mean; how would the S. L. P. go about it?

U. S.—Here, my good man, you expect of me that I prophesy to you. That I can't. The Cuban patriots did not propose to destroy Cuba, did they? B. J.—Guess not. U. S.—They proposed to destroy Papily private proposed to destroy

Spain's private property in the island. Could they have foreseen the circum-stances that finally determined the manner in which their purpose was to

THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

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TRADES LANCE COUNCIL

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1898 82,204

Taxes !- A matter, to the bourgeoisie, of

leep, to the workingman, however, of very

slight concern. That which the workingman

STATE COMMITTEE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 7.-At a special meeting of the State Commit-

tee, held May 7, to consider the atti-

tude of the "New Yorker Volkszeltung"

on the tactics pursued by the National

Executive Committee of the Socialist

Labor Party, the following resolutions

were unanimously adopted to be pub-

lished in the Party organs, THE PEO-

RESOLVED, That the Connecticut

State Committee fully endorse the tac-

tics pursued by the National Executive

Committee towards the pure and sim-

RESOLVED, That the Connecticut

State Committee recognize the Social-

ist Trade & Labor Alliance as the only

true upholder and defender of the

rights of the wage working class in its

economic struggles with the capitalist

class, by combining the political with

the economic struggle. Pure and sim-

ple trades unions have dwindled down

to mere sick and death benefit so-

cieties, being unable to cope with con-

centrated capital on the economic field

alone: the overwhelming majority of

the working class find themselves ex-

cluded from the pure and simple trades

union on account of the high dues

RESOLVED, That we also fully en-

dorse the fearless position taken by the

Editors of THE PEOPLE and the

"Vorwaerts" in showing up the false

economics published by the "Volkszei-

tung" on the tax question, and we con-

demn the suppression by its Editor of

valuable information in reply to the

RESOLVED, That we do not con-

sider the "Socialistic Co-operative Pub-

lishing Association" a fit body to

govern or publish a Socialist paper

vhile such body tolerates within its

ranks men who are hostile to the party

P. ZIMMERMANN.

THOMAS STEIGERWALD.

State Committee.

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN,

F. SERRER.

JOS. MAREK,

J.P. JOHNSON,

NAME HIM NAME HIM!

Conductor" for the month of April last

PLE and the "Vorwaerts":

ple trade unions;

charged by them;

same:

or its tactics.

ingly, must be borne by the capitalist.

2.068

In 1888 (Presidential) . In 1890

bed at 184 William Street, New Tork

| passed has this letter: | her way. | cline steadily while the taxes collected | whiskey have to pay any more? Not | Arthur Keep, speaker. Readers of THE PEOPLE, especially those residing in the | manner in which their purpose was to |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| New York, April 7, 1899. | My address is 223 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A. | upon them from 1870 to 1880 went | at all. | District, please attend. | be accomplished? B. JN-n-o. |
| Mr. W. D. Mahon, President Street Rail- | Kindest regards to you all. Yours heartly, | down, and, between 1880 and 1890 again rose slightly. | The wholesale prices had dropped | | U. S So with the S. L. P. It will |
| way Men's National Association, De- troit, Mich; | HERBERT N. CASSON. | The object of these taxes was, not | during that same period. Inclusive of taxes, the gallon cost, in 1880, \$1.55. | The Noble's Revenge. | continue to educate the masses; drill |
| Dear Sir :- As one who has had a long ex- | Here we have two fakirs,-an Ameri- | so much the collection of revenues for | and was sold, in 1890, for \$1.50, and | The House e herenger | them for the political struggle; lead |
| erience in the street railway business as a apitalist and speculator. 1 am thoroughly | can and an English-, exposed to- | the Government, as the monopoliza- | beginning of 1899 for \$1.36. At retail, | A Ballad of Modern Love, of Mod- | them to the conquest of the public |
| amiliar with the business, and for the past everal years I have watched your deter- | gether. | tion of the American market for the | the price remained almost stationary; | ern Men and Modern Malde. | powers. Once in power, it will be as easy to the Socialists to legislate the |
| nined efforts to bring about a thorough or. | | American capitalists. These taxes manufactured manufacturers; accord- | the average price was, during this | ern men and modern maide. | Trusts out of the hands of their pres- |
| canization of the street railway workers, and I assure you that while I have been | The Boston, Mass., "Daily Globe" | ingly, they menufactured a sharper | rising taxation, \$2.50 per gallon. Final- | [Written for THE PEOPLE by V. S., | ent holders and into the hands of the |
| lassed with the capitalists and speculators have been in sympathy with your move- | had better go right off back to school. | competition, and they also manufac- | ly, the drinker, who buys a drink at the bar, has all along paid the same | Boston, Mass.] | American people, as it is now easy to |
| nent, and I know from experience that the | This is the question it propounds: | tured, by means of improved methods | price-10 cents. | | the Demo-Rep Capitalists to legislate, |
| allway workers as individuals can never tope to achieve anything like a reasonable | | of production, the conditions that com- | Relatively, the tax on beer rose high- | "The colonial office furnishes | as they do, the property of the land out of the hands of the workers into |
| ompensation for their labor, and that their | Here is a question in political economy that almost any schoolboy ought to answer: | pelled the displacing of labor; along with that, they effected a lowering of | est. In 1880, it amounted to 1214 mil- | many berths to our nobility, and were it not for them, suffering | the hands of the idlers. Think this |
| n order to assist and advance the move- | If a country has a consuming power of only | values. | lion dollars; in 1890, to 26 million; and | would be more accute than it now is. Our merchants and our | over. |
| nent. I donate to your association the sum of \$500, and leave it to your discretion to | 75,000,000 and a producing power of 150,- 000,000, while 1,365,000,000 gentiles each | For the same reasons, the taxes and | in 1898, to 391/2 million. But the aver- | tradesmen have served to prop | B. J. (scratches his head)-But- |
| pply it where it will do the most good | need something that we produce and can- not consume at home, what should be done | duties levied upon wool and woolen | age wholesale price did not rise simul- taneously; on the contrary, it fell. Be- | up many a noble house which otherwise would now be but his- | U. SDo you feel a tremor in your knees? |
| Hoping that your organization may extend | about it? | and cotton goods, not only could not | tween 1880 and 1890, the price per bar- | tory. The merchant makes the | B. J.—But if the capitalists fight? |
| until every street car man in America be- | And this is the closing answer it | effect a rise, but were rather bound to | rel fell from \$8 to \$7, and by 1898 it | money, and the money makes the lord." | U. SThe sward of America is |
| YOUR FRIEND. | gives: | effect a decline of prices. The official figures for the prices of | had fallen on an average to \$6. During | -Peter Arber, China, 1810. | ample enough to bury every traitor |
| The Editor of the "Motorman and | The situation is just that of the United | woolen goods show that the same kind | the period when the tax rose and the | The grass grew green on the hillside top, | who would raise an impious hand |
| Conductor" furthermore informs his | States to-day. We must expand our mar- kets abroad, and that is why we want the | of woolen thread, that, in 1872, was | wholesale prices fell simultaneously, the beer drinker paid the same price | And it grew green at the base. And Lord Ronald he entered a baker's shop. | against the people's flat expressed at |
| maders that the money has been ac- | Philippines as a distributing center of the | quoted at \$2.12 per pound, dropped, in | for his glass of beer. | But there was woe in his face: "No credit, no credit," the baker cried. | the ballot box. |
| repted with thanks, r | vast markets in the East that are develop- ing. Of course we must have peace, order | 1880, to \$1.65, and, in 1890, to \$1.22; | Thus it turns out that the worker's | "Will I give you or your bonney bride. | and the second |
| We know not just how things are in | and security there. | that the same kind of fiannel, that, in 1870, stood at 50 cents a yard, dropped | consumption was not affected by the | "And whether good or ill betide"- "But the world is large," Lord Ronald | The re-armament of the Russian ar- |
| Detroit; but, judging from the known | Now, the answer that any schoolboy | in 1880 to 35 cents, and in 1890 to 30 | taxation of beers and whiskies. We, | sighed. | tillery with quick-firing guns has just |
| o the unknown, from the simple to | of average intelligence would give | cents. The price of ordinary cotton | accordingly, strike out these articles also from the list of those sources of | So all forelorn he took blm back | been decided upon; that is to say, at |
| he complex, us seems that even a De- | would be first premised with this ques- | fell from 7.8 cents a yard in 1872 to 4.5 | taxation in which the workingman | So all forelorn he took him back, | this very time when the delegates are |
| rolt Labor Leader has ample reason | tion: • | cents a yard in 1880, and to 3.3 cents | could have an interest. | Then her good liege lord but moaned, | assembling at The Hague to the pro- posed Russian Peace Conferences look- |
| o know a thing or two. A Pingree | How comes it that with a producing | in 1890. To present the matter in com- prehensive manner we place below the | There remains only tobacco and its | "We'll have to bake our bread. "No more the tarts and the good mince ples | ing to universal disarmament. What |
| 'Friend of Labor" who recommends | power of 150,000,000, three-fourths of our 75,000,000 consuming power are at the | price quotations and the taxes collected | manufacturies to consider. On to- | "I'll set before your meek brown eves | else is this but the enactment, upon an |
| in Embalmed Beef Alger for the | ragged edge? | along side of each other: | bacco and cigars, the duties and taxes raised were, in 1880, 411/2 million dol- | "No more the buns with current files "Will still Lord Smallfred's infant cries." | international theater, with interna- |
| United States Senate, should certainly | The hemming and hawings of the | Taxes Woolen thread | lars; in 1890, 43% million dollars. | | tional trappings of a farce enacted with great regularity upon our own |
| e an eye-opener for anybody. At this | "Daily Globes" would no doubt sug- | of wool. price per pound. | From 1890 to 1898, the internal revenue | Then they sold their shares in a Yankee | national theater every time Brother |
| and of the line, true enough,-with | gest to any schoolboy of average pene- | 1872 | taxes raised from tobacco and cigars | Whom they hoped to own outright: But their wee and sorrow did not fade | Capitalist and Brother Labor meet in |
| Anti-Monopolists," whose pockets | tration that there was "something rot- | 1890 42,900,926 1.22 | have risen by about 3 million dollars. | WILD Shadows of the night | conference to "perfect an understand- |
| oulge with monopoly stocks; with | ten in Denmark," and the answer | Taxes on Cotton price cotton. per varia | Towards the taxes from tobacco manufacturies, cigars and cigarettes | The maid was quoted high next day, And Ronald in his blank dismay | ing" and "establish harmony,"-while |
| Depews decrying Trusts; with Goulds | would promptly be: | 1872 | contributed more than one-half. In the | Would buy again-but, well away, A fractured duke had bought the fay. | Brother Capital is simultaneously put- ting in improved machinery (quick |
| pronouncing themselves for "Good | In the first place, let us satisfy our own | 1880 11,067,802 4.5 " | rate of the taxation of these numerous | A fractured duke had bought the fay. | labor-displacers and starvers). |
| lovernment"; with Seth Lows declaim- | 75,0)0,000 consuming power, before we talk of "expanding": | | important changes have taken place. | Out of one grave there grew a vine. | Sham rules the capitalist world. |
| | In the second place this timpoudinati | These figures make it clear that the purchasing power of the workingman's | But the prices, which the consumer | And out of one a thorn. | |
| o forth and so on-, at this end of the | plan must be very fishy; seeing the starva- tion it produces at home, it can only mean an "expanding" of the starvation prin- | wages was not affected by the duties | has had to pay, have not been affected | And the baker he rued his dastard deed, And on himself came woe and need. | Kann an and an unit united and the |
| ine, we say, the eye-openers are so | an "expanding" of the starvation prin- | or taxes on these textile articles. Ac- | by these changes. In 1883, the internal revenue taxes were 'reduced' from 16 | when young Lord Smallfred came to feed | Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when |
| umerous that none can be taken in | crbac. | cordingly, also these groups may be | down to 10 million dollars This | And pointed out in scorn, That he the baker's child divine | your subscription expires. Renew in time. If |
| antious that none can be diken in i | And so it is | eliminated from the sources of taxes | duction of the "burden of taxation," | That be the baker's child divine Would wed the morrow morn Mark Hanna in Excelsia. | will prevent Interruption in the mailing of the |
| | | | | WANT TITUTE IN EXCEPTIT | paper and facilitate work at the effice. |

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

An All-Round Instructive Page in the History of Trustification.

A close examination of the officers of the Union Tobacco Co. discloses the fact that business and politics are

pretty well mixed. We find Standard Oll, American Tobacco, Metropolitan Traction, Manhattan Elevated, and a

few kindred interests interwoven in this new "Union Tobacco Co." The

list of names speaks for itself; first, there is Frank Tilford, of Park & Til-

ford, an active Republican and close friend of Tom Platt; the second name is that of Thos. F. Ryan, the Treasurer

of the Metropolitan Traction Co. and the business agent of Anthony N. Brady, who is the manager of the Troy

Albany Street Railroad and a part-ner of ex-Senator Ed. Murphy, close business and political friend of Richard Croker, boss of Tammany Hall. Thus

in the first two can be found the con-necting link which unites the "busi-ness" end of the Democratic and Re-

publican parties. But in order to clinch the matter, I

shall introduce to chich the matter, i shall introduce the other Directors of the Union Tobacco Co. The next is Gen. Samuel Thomas, this gentleman is the connection which unites the Standard Oil Co. with the Metropolitan

Traction Co. and the Union Tobacco Co. The next Director is Frank Mc-

Coy, whom every cigarmaker in New York knows; his factory on Avenue C.

between 12 and 13th streets, is up-to-

date with machines and female labor; but he is best known as the President

of the Cigar Manufacturers' Associa

tion, and in the last great cigar strik

he was one of the most out-spoken against the men. A Mr. Smith is the next, then comes Peter B. Widener,

the well known exploiter of street rail

road men, a power in the Democratic

party, a dictator of Democratic nomi-nations, the man whom the railroad men of Philadelphia would have made

short work of had they caught him at one time. The next Director of the Union Tobacco Co. is Mr. G. W. Bre-mer, a leaf tobacco dealer of Philadel-phia of whom the cigarmakers of that

city can speak. The last, but not least.

city can speak. The last, but not least, is the Hon. Wm. L. Elkins, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, partner of Wm. M. Whitney, Roswell P. Flower, Ed. Murphy, Chas. Clem-enshow, and a client of ex-Governor

Thus we have in this combine to-bacco dealers, cigar manufacturers, railroad men, and political leaders of both parties. A better combination of deliverers could not be found.

The new Moses (Butler) could not re-

frain from a few newspaper interviews as to what this combine was going to

do to the Trust. The new company be

gan operations by consolidating all the factories. They acquired the Black-

wells-Durham plant, Admiral Cigarette plant, Legget & Myers' plant, and sev-

phint, hegget a sign phant, and sev-eral others, capitalizing at 24 millions of dollars. Then they began opera-tions. It is necessary to understand the connection between the refailer and the manufacturer in order to real-

ize the importance of this deal, and the significance of what happened.

A THIRD "TRUST," AS TENDER. The retailers do not buy direct from

the manufacturer; they buy from a middle man known as a jobber, who

buys from the manufacturers. The A.

Black.

 Co., Mr. R. A. C. Smith, of the Spanish-American Steamship Co.; Mr. Peter B. Widener, the well known capitalist and street railway magnate, of Philadelphia; Mr. George W. Bremer, of the widely known tobacco drm of Bremer Bros. & Bochm, of Philadelphia, and the Honorable Williams L. Elkins, also of Philadelphia. The Union Tobacco Co. is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. It has a capital of \$10,009,000, one-half of which has been paid in. It has taken over the business of the National Cigarette and Tobacco Co., and besides manufacturing cigarettes and smoking and chewing to-bacco, it will acquire plug tobacco and other factorics.
 Ta New York City factory is at Nos. 250 operations there as soon as necessary ni-terations in and to the building are com-pleted. The building is six stories high and hou feet.
 A close examination of the officers Coming events cast their shadows be-fore them, is an old proverb, the truth of which is amply proven by recent occurrences in the cigar and tobacco occurrences in the cigar and tobacco industries. It has often been asserted that the cigar industry could not fall under control of trusts or any combi-nation of capitalists, owing to the simlicity of the tools and the ease with lety of the tools and the ease with the naw material can be procured, but these views are held by many at these views are held by many at be admitted; and yet, just as in other industries, the machine is here g the place of the simple tool, and manufacture of cigars is daily be-ing more difficult for the man of ted means.

The cigar, cigarette and tobacco inany has at all times been looked on as two distinct trades with nothing in common. Cigar manufacturers were not allied with cigarette or toconsider cigarettemakers as having raft interests in common; and so each industry marched its own path on separate lines, the one reaching at an ariy stage the highest state of capi-alistic development, that one being the cigarette and tobacco trade. So it has been with the workers in both of these trades. In the one, the most highly developed (cigarette making), the workers have reached the pinnacle of modern wage slavery: there is noth-ing more for them to learn; while, on the other hand, those engaged in the making of cigars are learning every day, and have much more before them, especially in relation to the forces which are operating to drive capital to group itself in larger and larger

THE FIRST TRUST.

The development of the cigarrette industry was rapid. Prior to the Civil War the manufacture of cigarettes, bebut a small factor in relation to productivity of the nation, called for little attention as an industry. The manufacture of cigarettes was mainly a southern industry, where they were made by hand, nor did the establish-mept of the customs or internal revenue accelerate the growth of the industry to any perceptible extent. As capitalism was, however, marching torards its goal there was no reason for werlooking the cigarette industry in its march. Cigarettes were simple in construction; the material used could easily be manipulated by ma-chinery, which would come sooner or later. So, among the first of industries to be trustified was the cigarette and tobacco trade, the promoter of which was a man named Allen. The result f his labors was the drawing together of the following firms: Allen & Ginten, Wm. S. Kimball, Marburg Bros., Kinby Bros., Duke & Son, and a few thers, who founded the well known whers, who founded the well known "American Tobacco Co..., whose first act was to demonstrate the brutality, heartlessness and selfishness of the capitalist class by forcing this very man Allen to sue for his commission as the promoter of the "American To-bacco Co." against whom he secured indement for \$10,000 judgment for \$10,000.

After the company was in operation, they began at once to close some of the factories controlled by them, and did throw several thousand people out dd throw several thousand people out of employment; in the remaining ones they began to place labor-displacing machines in the shape of a cigarette machine that displaced 80 per cent. of the cigarettemakers. This machine, with the aid of one boy, can make 30,000 cigarettes per day, where, under the old system of hand work, a very fast cigarettemaker could make but fast cigarettemaker could make but 2,500 per day;-thus displacing 11 out of 12

THE SECOND TRUST AND THE SCHEME BACK OF IT.

All the manufacturers of cigarettes did not enter the Trust. There was still some competition in that line. A war thus started between the Ameri-can Tobacco Co. and these independent T. Co., in order to carry out their plot and secure control of the entire cigarcan topacco to, and these independent manufacturers, a war that was eating into the profits of both, but more so into the profits of the American To-bacco Co. So, realizing the value of combination, the A. T. Co. concocted a scheme by which these independent manufacturers ware to be drawn in ette and tobacco industry, called a meeting of the jobbers in Greater New handacturers were to be drawn in line with the A. T. Co. and finally to be absorbed by the Trust. / It was, ac-cordingly, arranged that one Butler, a Une Desident of the trust content of the Vice-President of the American Tohacco Co., was to withdraw from the A. T. Co. in "anger." swearing eternal vengeance on the Trust, and pledging himself to work for its destruction. This plan was carried out, and Mr. Butler "withdrew" at "a stormy meet-ing" of the Board of Directors. He then proceeded to give out through the sewspapers and other channels that he withdress withdrew from the Trust because it was too greedy, and that he did no longer approve of it, and that he was to form a new company to fight the Trust. The retailers, who long Trust. The retailers, who long ered under the lash of the Trust, were taken in by this decoy; they hailed the new Moses with peans of by, and were looking forward to the day of judgment for the American Toacco Co., when the retailers would be lelivered from bondage. So the new Mores (Butler) gathered his new com-Thin Tobacco Co., The fact was that announced:

plant, valued 12 millions, sold for 77 millions; net profit in three months, 65 millions. Thus, with all the manufacturers in

Thus, with all the manufacturers in the Trust and all the jobbers under their control, the next step is to refuse to sell anyone cigarette, smoking or chewing tobacco to any dealer who does not handle exclusively the cigars which will be shortly manufactured by the Leaf Tobacco. Cigar Manufacthe Leaf Tobacco, Cigar Manufac

the Lear Tobacco, Cigar Manufac-turers, Rallroad Magnates and Politi-cions' Combine. Of its effect on the cigar industry I will speak later when I review the cigar industry, which I will do in my next latter C. S. V. next letter. Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAY DAY AMONG MINERS.

BUENA VISTA, Allegheny Co., Pa., May 7.—International Labor Day was celebrated here under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party and the So-cialist Trade & Labor Alliance, reprecialist Trade & Labor Alliance, repre-sented by Section Buena Vista and Local Alliance 121. The representa-tive speakers were Comrades Schul-berg and John R. Root, of Pittsburg, who spoke in the English, and Com-rade Aemdis Morl, of Blythesdale, who spoke in the Italian language. The meeting was the greatest ever held under Socialist principles. The meeting was well advertised and hun-dreds came to hear the gospel of disdreds came to hear the gospel of discontent and of the way out and became favorably impressed with the ar-guments of the speakers, which doubt-less will redound to the benefit of the less will redound to the benefit of the movement by an increased vote upon the political arena of class-conscious politics. One noticeable feature of the meeting was the absence of the Labor Fakir Edward McKay, this place be-ing his home. Comrade Schulberg had occasion to refer to him as professing to be a Socialist and yet abusing the doctrine, and stating that leaders, so-called, national and local, were in the employ of the capitalists. employ of the capitalists.

Comrade Mori dwelt upon the econ-omic phase of the movement and admonished his countrymen to affiliate with the S. T. & L. A. Comrade Root spoke upon the Trust

system and pointed out the inevitable doom of the small manufacturing and mercantile classes. His speech was interrupted by a thunder storm which finally wound up the meeting, but not before three rousing cheers were given for the Social Revolution. The May Day issue of THE PEO-PLE was distributed among the people of the meeting.

at the meeting.

NEW TRADE UNIONISM SPREADING.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., May 8.—The big lie published and spread by the capitalist press of wages being in-creased in all the cotton mills has taken ground here also. The "enor-mous" wage of the weavers here, amounting at an average to the large number of \$6 per week for the last few years, has been cut down about 30 per cent. The men got it as a re-ward for marching through the streets ward for marching through the streets of Hartford at the last Presidential election. Some of the comrades thought it the

Some of the comrades thought it the best opportunity for organizing the tex-tile workers into the S. T. & L. A. A. meeting was announced with Alex Kersting, of Springfield, as speaker. A crowd of 500 people came to hear the speaker and, much to the credit and through the efforts of Comrade Kersting, a Mixed Local of the S. T. & L. A. was organized with 34 cherter L. A. was organized with 34 charter members. We will have a hot time in this town in the near future.

On, on, comrades, and speed the day of your liberation. EMANUEL SHERMAN.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y.

(Store open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.)

Our pairons are requested not to send us checks drawn on banks outside of New York, as a special fee is now charged for their collection.

their collection. Attention is called to the republication of the leaflet "Down fall of the Small Pro-ducer," by Karl Kautsky; \$1.50 per 1,000.

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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.]

Humors of the Tax Ouestion.

Humora of the Tax Question. To THE PEOPLE.-I trust you will not the triath of tree speech and free as-meded for me to declare to the Party at large, and to the world in particular that i do. I DO pay the taxes. How' which the same I now rise to explain. Before this infamous 55th Cougress went in to crust me with taxes, I only needed 20 packages of tohacco to get a pipe. The 20 packages brought each a label: the 20 labels being collected. I turned them in and received a pipe. Now, as a result of that 20 to hear, oh, my fellow crushees's. I may one have a heart so finity as not to synthese before them in his mind's wight of such a burden of taxation: Now for you, put this letter ha: no editorial bill before them, and the trust hear to bill of such a burden of taxation: Now for you, put this letter ha: no editorial bill before them; and if they too sit have no buy con abreast, before the National Executive Committee and lay any drown one me, then, why, then, -t shall am by one me, then, why fills at the for sit National Executive Committee and lay any drown one me, then, why fills, the fills, while the antive... The big with an egg, is more deter-mined than 1 am to bay fit, and to have the world know it, too. H. K. Brooking a bay a sit one and the set on the provide have a bort me. Mr. Editor, and the neutron. The bill before them; and if they too sit drown one me, then, why fit, and to have the when than 1 am to bay fit, and to have the when than 1 am to bay fit, and to have the show here have the too. Bay Active a best solution at the too. Bay Active a best solution at the solution and elec-tion the nor day fit and to have the show here have the too. Bay Active a best solution at the to have the show here have the too. Bay Active a best solution at the bay fit. Bay Active a best solution at the solution at the bay fit. Bay Active a best solution at the bay fit. Bay Active a best solution at the bay fit. Bay Active a best solution at the bay fit. Bay Active a

An Active Labor Fakir at His Work.

To THE PEOPLE.-I came across the fol-lowing item in the "Labor News" column of the New York "Journal" of last May 1:

"COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS.

"COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS. "A letter was received from the com-pressed air workers asking the Central Federated Union to order a general strike on the Wills Avenue Bridge, alleging that Contractor Rogers had not made a settle-ment with their union. Delegate Paterson said that be had investigated the com-plaints of the men and found that they had broken their agreement with Contractor Rogers."

broken their agreement with Contractor Rogers." The question immediately arose to my mind, is this man Paterson a knave or a fool? He being a delegate to the Central Federated Union, one would feel inclined to judge him by his company; but be that as it may, the matter is certainly worthy of creating motice. Tertain men thumans) known as com-pressed air workers were forced to sell their labor-power to a labor-skinner by the Rodgers then takes the labor-power which he longth and uses it on the Willis Avenue Bridge: the men who own this labor-power find that this Mr. Rodgers is taking more than he is paying for, so they formed a small pure and simple union so as to pre-rent this labor-skinner from robbing them of their property (labor-power); but they found that the fleecing went on just the same, depite their union. They, there-most pronounced type, a capitalist agent, reports that the skinned have wronged the skinner by objecting to being skinned. If longers paid for the report, how much did it cost bin. EX-LABOR FAKIR. Brooklyn, May 6.

Brooklyn, May 6. EN-LABOR FAKIR.

Things in Collinsburg, Pa.

Things in Collinsburg, Pa. soon as ne starts to speak one of the swith the conrades of this State, and particularly with those in the mining districts, to build up the S. T. & L. A. in the Keystone State. We have all seen what class-consciousness is worth, during the Pressed Steel Car strike. The miners are more robbed and oppressed than any other class of workers is the contrast of the earth, anything that is left unstolen about the mine is safely gathered in into the "constitutional" pluck-me store: therefore the miners need the greatest and best organization of the face of the globe to protect themselves, and such is the S. T. & L. A. which goes hand in hand with the S. L. P.; join and work for the S. T. & L. A. and on election day, when you walk up to the will-expresser, express yours in favor of the S. L. P., which is the only thing that will emancipate you from wage slavery. Mearwhile let us gather funds in all possible means to keep agita-tors among the wage workers. The meager bone of prosperity is thrown out among a good many workers to insure the re-election of the Advance Agent of Calandity Mc-Kinley. Spend one portion of the increase in wages, if you had any, in building up your own organization and party, and reap the fruit thereof a hundredfold in getting what you produce without sharing with a capitalist exploiter acd sleath. Collinsburg. May 3. Collinsburg, May 3.

that it will tend to bring out the truth in regards to the question of taxation. I have been studying Socialism for about fifteen years and, while not an accredited member of the Party, have voted the S. L. P. ticket straight since IS80. I have before me at present writing the May Day issue of THE FORLE and the special issue of the "Volkszeitung," and feel inclined to put before your readers the impression of a half capitalist, half workingman on the ques-tion.

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III.

IV.

IV. IV. To THE PEOPLE – Having received a copy of the New York "folkszeituns." which contains a voluminous discussion on taxes, inviting further discussion can the part of members of the 8. L. P. I beg lenve to present my opinion. This dispute should be settled before we enter upon the coming campaign as taxes will be one of the war crites of the Demo-loop party, and the 8. L. P. must make no nistrikes in dealing with this subject. Conditions in the United Nates are vasily different from those in Europe: here we have no well-defined middle class; no remnant of the feudat, but we do have a very conspicuous capitalist class at war with liself. We are witnessing the downfall of small production and the rapid rise of the Trust, therefore we must adopt tacits differing from those brevall-ing in parts of Europe where the middle class, or small producers and land holders, are yet in preponderance. Owing to the sonsequent to the triumph of the Trust, and the greedy graspling of the small and for the crumbs of business overlooked by the greed class. If wages are pushed to shoulders to the shoulders of the wage workers. In attempting to do so they can built the burden of taxition from their own workers. In attempting to do so they can ind be gready graspling of the small wend for the crumbs of business of the wage workers. In attempting to do so they can indirect taxes my be levied. If wages are indirect taxes my be levied. If wages are indirect taxes of the manufacturer. Counterfeiting har even heen indiaged in and several barrels of wages. Indeed, the greats of Government are particular to col-leving taxes out of wages. Indeed, the sendard of living will not pay taxes. The small man will pay indirect taxes may indirect taxes my form entited to col-leving the send to so without lowering the and several barrels of whiskey have been protecting taxes out of wages. Indirect taxes when he can do so without lowering the and may will not pay taxes. The mail man will pay indi

talists and wage work fighting over the wage This and wate was in a to be the above the line takes away from profits—a little below takes from wases. Indirect taxa-tion simply adds fuel to the dre while the battle goes on. The simil nan can hardly be taken into account, his crick for reform grow weaker and weaker. Occasionally, however, his demand for an integration of the size of the taken into account, his crick for reform grow weaker and weaker. Occasionally, however, his demand for an integration of the size of the size of the workers and they missen to his pleas. Then the k. L. P. must be able to show the effects of an income tax in the hands of the small men. The size to be burden of tratition, while the coread of such tax to atrengthen the was weaked in office would not use taxed to y doing so for a tax to atrengthen the was weaked in their contest with capitalism. Sealists in office would not use taxed to y doing so the burden by the capitalist class in a discussion of such tax to atrengthen the was weaked in office would not use taxed to y doing so the declarity shown that by doing so the sufferings of wage workers might be relieved. Furthermore, the income tax is not advocated by Socialists as a measure of reforms, but only in an means of expen-ent system. If ought to be the cheater the pro-priation, at best a palliative under the pre-ent system. If ought to be the dream to and not use should be wasted in their dia-cussion. I am persuaded that the capitalist system will soon destroy likelf, and, if such avoid confusion. THEO. BERNINE, Omaha, Neb., May 7. Omaha, Neb., May 7.

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A Suggestion.

A Suggestion. To THE PEOPLE - I suggest that the Socialists of New York have a dinner in opposition to that of the fakirs, A is Bucher, good bread at 4 water, good water and bread, mush, bones, any old thing. Some comrade could manage to put French on the menu. The wags of the Party could make it a roaring farce. Of course, you could have letters of regret from the lead-ing comrades all over the country. Think it would be a good advertisement. Make it free, Would pay my share towards Hall. Ausonia, Conn., May 4.

LETTER BOX. '

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-dents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

M. L. H., CHICAGO, ILL.-The speech delivered by Conrade Hanford at the de-bate before the Typographical Union, and reported in these columns a few weeks ago, was not taken down stenographically.

F. C., JERSEY CITY, N. J.-Johann Most was once a member of the Social Demog-racy's delegation in the Reichstag.

racy's delegation in the Reichstag. H. C. F., NEW YORK.—Fear not, fear not. THE PEOPLE'S screnity will never be raffled, nor will its good manners be affected, however ribald the language of the editorial management of the 'New Yorker Volkszeltung' may become. These gentlemen will not succeed in dragging THE PEOPLE down into the ditch of a personal clapperclaw. The issue is a great issue of principle, fact and tactics, involving the very existence of the Party; and THE PEOPLE will keep the issue clear for the intelligent settlemant that is bound to come.

G. S. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL-We never were notified from New Bedford what became of that gold watch sale. Shall in-quire.

J. J., WATERBURY, CONN.-If the S. L. P. does not keep its membership clean, it J. J., WATERBURY, CONN.--If the S. L. P. does not keep its membership clean, it will become a collection of freaks and amount to nothing. The S. L. P. is not a parlor movement. It is ouly freaks that cry "tolerance." and, with the cry, sacrifice the substance to the shadow. He who sym-pathizes with Abarchists must light with the S. L. P.

the S. L. P. E. O. C., WICHITA, KANS,-The Osh-kosh, Wis., woodworkers' strike redounded to the benefit of the employers and of the Labor Fakirs, T. I. Kidd, among them, only.

C. C.D., COLUMBUS, O.-Don't pin your faith on the news items that you find in the press of the Debs Democracy; if you do, you will find yourself badly confused. For wate avec

you will find yourself badly confused. For instance: During last year's campaign, items like this were of frequent occurrence in those columns: "We congratulate Comrade Mo-dest on his active campaign in the lôth New York Assembly District." Now the "activity" of "Comrade Modest" in that campaign was limited to just two open air meetings. The first was widely advertised, with the result that a large number of S. L. P. men gathered around the truck when "Comrade Modest" rose to speak, and they kept up such an incessant storm of ap-plause for the S. L. P. and its candidates, every time the speaker mentioned them, that the meeting, a complete success for the S. L. P., could hardly be considered a success for "Comrade Modest's active cam-paign." The second meeting was held two weeks

success for "Comrade Modest's active cam-paign." The second meeting was held two weeks later. With the experience of the first on their minds, the managers of the "Social Democratic" campaign in the 16th Assem-bly District decided to adopt new tactles. They kept the time and place of the second open air meeting a deep secret, so as to escape the wicked S. L. P. men; but con-scisus of the fact that they thereby ran the risk of having no crowd and of being hauched at. they provided for the emergency open air meeting a deep secret, so as to escape the wicked S. L. P. men; but con-scipus of the fact that they thereby ran the risk of having no crowd and of being laughed at, they provided for the emergency by carting two or three cartioads of Baron dess Anarchists across the boundary line from the 12th A. D. This device did pro-vide "Comrade Modest" with a crowd; he had it all to himself for the full time of his speech, during which the S. L. P. and its candidates were denounced to his heart's content; but-when he stepped off the truck, he found his watch was gone! ! That ended that "active campaign."

THE UNION TOBACCO CO.

ed Under the Presidency of Mr. William H. Butler.

The Union Tobacco Co., of this city, what the union Tobacco Co., of this city, what the sears. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, No. Wall street, at noon on Dec. 1. Mr. William H. Britt, for many years with the Kinasy and later Secretary, and after-the first Use-President of the American fonce of Directors is made up of Presi-test Builer and the following named features: Frank Tilford, of Park & Til-frei; Thomas F. Byan, Treasurer of the termin birect Esilway Co.; Gen. and Thomas a harge capitalist; Mr. Than Accoy, the well knows cigar manu-tauer and, for a number of years, Presi-test of the National Cigarette and Tobacco

York in their office, and told the jobbers there assembled that they must form a Jobbers' Trust and that they, the A. T. Co., would allow them 5 per cent. over and above what they would give jobbers who did not join the com-bine. The jobbers present at that meeting were Bendheim, a stock holder in the A. T. Co.; Stearn & Bro., of Brooklyn and nephews of Bendheim Brooklyn and nephews of Bendheim Bros.; and L. Aarensberg, of Brook-lyn. These gentlemen thereupon called a general meeting of the jobbers of New York and there stated the orders of the A. T. Co. The jobbers almost to a man declined to do as the A. T. Co. wanted, with the exception of the ones named, who forthwith organized what is known as the Mateonalium To. what is known as the Metropolitan To-bacco Co., and then started in at once to drive those jobbers not in the Trust out of business by cutting the price to the retailer. The A. T. Co., in order to insure the success of the Metropolitan Tobacco Co., issued a circular to all jobbers that on and after March 20 all jobbers must purchase their goods from the Metropolitan Tobacco Co., as no more goods will be supplied at the factories except to the Jobbers' Combine. Thus assured of the success of the Jobbers' Trust, they, the A. T. Co., at once discharged their drivers and helpers; also sold their horses and wagons, which act threw about 40 men out of employment, and then they bought up the Union Tobacco Co., for which they paid 35 million dollars, which means a profit of 11 millions over the capital of the Union Tobacco, but much more than that when ex-amined, seeing that the entire plant of the Union Tobacco Co. would not bring over 12 millions in open market. Add to that 12 millions water and you have a total of 24 millions. To buy the 24 millions Union Tobacco Co. stocks, the American Tobacco Co. said 35 million A. T. Co. stocks. A. T. Co. stock was rated, May 5, on the exchange at 220; 35 millions at 220 is 77 millions; so the exact figures are, Union Tobacco Co.

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

The Movement in America Stands Sound.

I.

I. To THE PEOPLE.-Stand firm, you are on the right track. Comrade Schlueter of the "Volksseltung" inlowing Union 80 free access to the readers of the "Volksseltung," thereby inducing the Pure and Simplers to believe that the "actics of De Leon" (not knowing that it was the tactles of the Party). So they hammered with all might and almost suc-reded in creating a split. It is not ensy for us scholars of Lassalle to throw off the the tactics necessary to Lassalle, to throw off the the tactics necessary to Lassalle, are not to hammer in shape to instil hope and re-spect for themselves. We have the Sam Gomperse to fight who run to Washington and ask Congress to impose taxes for the betefit of workingmen. There are the two elements of tax's almost and in favor which must split the workingmen. The trades union must become united on Social-ism, and the 8, T. & L. A. Is a good sides hammer to do the work. Boston, Mass., May 5.

11. To THE PEOPLE.-The controversy be-tween THE PEOPLE and "Volksseitung." while in a way to be deplored, is timely in

Typical Boston Old Trade Unionists

Typical Boston Oid Trade Unionista To THE PEOPLE.-A typical "old trade unionist" meeting was held in this city to-day by Bakers' "Pure and Simple" Union No. 4 in Dexter Hall, 987 Washington street. Anthony Flynn, the man that made the motion in old Protective Union No. 2. "to refuse to obey the General Executive Board," and hiped Fitsgerald to block all business in the Protective Union for three months for the purpose of upholding the corrupt and crooked Manager Weich, who thought it wise not to keep any records of the business transactions in the employ-ment office; this same Flynn, who last win-ter stated at one of our mass meetings that he worked steady for 15 years and that he sperhaps a better sucker than others, acted as chairman.

he worked steady for 15 years and that he is perhaps a better sucker than others, acted as chairman. The first speaker was Frank Pickett, for-merly in the real estate business, but for a long time "labor news" maker of the Boston "Heraid," representative of what they call "Newspaper Writers" Union" in the Central Labor Union, and Fresident of the latter bady. Mr. Pickett receives a liberal sairry from the "Heraid" Company, and in consideration thereof he does his pest to "keep politics out of the trade upions." His mutton chop whiskers give him the appearance of a prominent bour-seets.

geols. The other speaker, or rather "reader," was John Schudel, National Secretary of the Eakers' International Union. Schudel

That ended that "active campaign." E. T. G., COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.-Read the answer given to C. L. DAYTON, O., in the Letter Box issue of May 1. It dis-poses of the whole bunch of errors that you habor under as to Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan. If all the "crows" you have to pick with THE PEOPLE are of no weight-ler nature than this one, you had better drop or overhaul them.

drop or overhaul them. E. J. D., NEW YORK.—That the liquor question, i. e., the question of alcohol. is so far behind to-day, nobody 's as respon-sible for as the Prohibition party. That party consist, in its officers and heads and troniz, of labor skinners; it has opposed and violently does oppose Socialism, and by its conduct it delays the day when, freed from the element of the consideration for a living, people could calmiy, because dis-interestedly, settle the matter. We recom-mend to your earnest consideration the "Open Letter to Prohibitionist," by a Fro-hibitionist, in our issue of last April 9. I. G. CHICAGO, ULL.—Theories depend

"Open Letter to Prohibitionists," by a Pro-hibitionist, in our issue of last April 9. L. G., CHICAGO, ILL,-Theories depend are, indeed only defluctions from facts, "New Yorker Volksseltung" died. They needed facts for their theory would, mcordingly, hang in the air, they had to manufacture the facts themselves. It was no accident that the article with which they juitiated the attack on THE PEOPLE was which was guilty of the huge faisification of 'SiO taxes per jear payable by the aver-age workingman's family." Yes, indeed take warning from the pickle which the juitiated the descent of the page faisification of 'SiO taxes per jear payable by the aver-age workingman's family." Yes, indeed take warning from the pickle which the image nound to bolding the ride-lously unscientific position that a theory may stand without and even contrary to facts.

BUFFALO, N.Y.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at N. A. Perry's stationery store, 387 William street, be-tween Madison and Jefferson streets.

MAY DAY OVERFLOW.

4

IIIAI UAI UTLIIILUM: IUnder the above head, and beginning with the issue of the 7th Instant, we shall successively publish, until exhausted, the the May Day issue, were crowded out on account of arriving too late. As with only two exceptions, all the contributors prinsped well the nature of the request for in article "casting special light on the State of the writer," It was with regret that the May Day issue could not be en-larged so as to take them all in. As these are all of value, the next best thing with now be done by publishing them success in the May Day issue, together with the "Overflow,"-will constitute a valuable historic document upon the "hay of the historic document upon the May Day of the 19th Century.]

IDAHO.

LABOR'S BATTLE IN IDAHO -PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

By Member West. Federation of Miners, Burke.

In 1889, the mine owners of the Northwest met in Helena, Montana, and organized what was known as the "Mine Owners' Industrial Protective Association." Every member of the Association paid one cent per ton royalty on each ton of ore shipped from his mine, which went into a sink-ing fund for the purpose of defraying expenses in an attempt to reduce wages to \$3 and \$2.50 per day. This reduction of the miners' wages from \$3.50 per day was intended to be gen-eral throughout the West. The Cœur d'Alene District of Idaho was decided upon as the point where

was decided upon as the point where the attack should be made. Accord-ingly, on the 17th of January, 1892, every mine in the Cœur d'Alenes shut down. The mine owners alleged that the shut-down was caused by exces-sive freight rates and intimated that sive freight rates and intimated that this suspension of operations would be indefinite unless the R. R. Co.'s re-duced their charges. This, however, was only a blind, as many of them had a contract with the railroad for a period of two years and would not have been entered into by them unless their business would warrant the rate. The mine owners' object became ap-parent when they announced in April.

The mine owners object became ap-parent when they announced in April, 1892, that they were ready to resume operations with day's wages at \$3.00 and \$2.50, and if the miners did not accept these wages they would never again be re-employed. In the mean-time the mine owners had their agents in the mining centers of the Fast in the mining centers of the East hiring men at their reduced scale to take the place of the Cœur d'Alene miners. The unions refused to accept this

The unions refused to accept this scale or any scale which would be a reduction of underground wages. Thus was forced upon the miners of the West their great battle with capi-talism which resulted in flooding the Cœur d'Alenes with Pinkerton thugs and scabs at the beck and call of the capitalist class, and ultimately intend-ed to force wages down in all mining districts west of the Mississippi. This was desperately and heroically

districts west of the Mississippi. This was desperately and heroically resisted by the miners and forced them nearer than hitherto to the necessity of class-conscious solidarity. For, be it remembered, that to carry their nefarious schemes to victory it became necessary for the mine owners to have martial law declared here, and have 1,200 U. S. Regulars, supple-mented by the State milita, to cower into submission the danutess spirit of into submission the dauntiess spirit of the West. Twenty-five union men were imprisoned and twelve were con-

victed for contempt of court. Judge Beattie issued his injunction in the beginning of May, 1892, prohibiting union men from ever counciling with others not to take their places. This, I belleve, is the first case on record where a Federal Judge issued an injunction against organized labor and imprisoned its members for contempt.

In September 1892 four members of In September, 1892, four members of the miners' unlon were sent to the De-troit Reformatory by Judge Beattie for terms ranging from 18 months to 2½ years. The miners appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, and in the month of February, 1893, that Court reversed the decision of venal Beattie and or-dered the imprisoned ment discharged.

While martial law was in force here, scabs and non-union men destroyed miners' halls, insulted women and assaulted men! !

would be a powerful check to the rapacity of our masters, and, given a million votes, the politicians would be stealing from our platform at the next election. It is becoming evident that I vastly under-estimated the power of a Socielity rate. For though we have a Socialist vote. For, though we have not yet reached even the hundred thounot yet reached even the hundred thou-sand mark, Socialism is to-day a word to conjure with, and already the steal-ing from our platform has begun. Ad-vocacy of the municipalization of vari-ous public utilities is now one of the indispensable weapons of the shrewd-est additional triburgers and holes up in. est political trimmers, and bobs up ir respective of party. One day it is in the hands of a Pingree or a Jones, the next it is wielded by a Croker or an Altgeld. These are men who keep in touch with the public pulse, and

in touch with the public pulse, and through their astuteness seem to lead, whereas they but follow. Here in Chicago, in the recent cam-paign, we had the edifying spectacle of three capitalist candidates for Mayor vying with each other in their declarations in favor of ownership of the street railways by the city. That it was not practicable of accomplish-ment during the next two years, the nent during the next two years, the period of incumbency, was carefully kept in the background; and yery like

kept in the background: and very like-ly the sense of security which this gave added to the extravagance of their professions. They knew they could not make them good. So far as the talk of men who are shaping the policy of the Democratic party in the West may be taken as an indication, there is a strong probability that a similar phenomenon will soon appear in national politics. A declara-tion in favor of nationalization of the telegraph and the railways may be looked for in the next Democratic platlooked for in the next Democratic plat form. Should this prove to be the case and sooner or later it is almost sure to be so, we may have to face in the national arena what we have just experienced locally-the appearance of a perienced locally—the appearance of a temporary check to our growth as ex-pressed at the polls through the drop-ping off of weak-kneed brethren to whom the vision off-one thing at a time, (any old thing labeled Socialistic), is as the candle to the moth.

This need be no cause for discourage-ment. On the contrary, to the well grounded Socialist this blowing off of a few loose bricks from the top of the wall is but the spur to renewed effort. the incentive to a firmer upbuilding.

The emergency is upon us, and it behooves us to meet it promptly and vigorously. Fabianism at such a time is a source of weakness, its day is past and all taint of it must be thrown off. The worthlessness to the workers of The wortnessness to the workers of middle class municipalization or na-tionalization must be thoroughly ex-posed. It is the significance of the class stringele we must preach in sea-son and out of season. Once grounded in that the comrades will never wave before the onslaught of capitalistic schemes of governmental monopoly with which we are threatened. In the class struggle we have a weapon the capitalist will not dare to fool with That plank of our platform will never

be stolen! I see that I have used up my space I see that I have used up my space limit, and can give but a word to the movement in this State. Our progress is steady and encouraging, though we have had much to contend with. There have been times in the fight when it has seemed difficult to tell between friend and foe. We have been forced to hit hard, but we have always tried to strike true. We feel that the foun-dations are being firmly laid, and that through and perhaps because of our through and perhaps because of our present struggles the movement will grow daily clearer in purpose and more vigorous in endeavor. New centers of agitation are being established and the State will soon be well covered. The spirit of the comrades is shown in the sacrifices that are being made to estab-lish the "Worker's Call." It justified hish the "worker's Call." If justified its existence from the first clear note of its Salutatory, and it is needless to say we are proud of it, and of its achievement in the fine rendering of Liebknecht's powerful exposition of Sectedies. Socialism.

WISCONSIN.

WITHIN SIXTY YEARS, FROM A WILDERNESS TO A CAPI-TALIST STATE.

By Richard Koppel, Milwaukee.

Not sixty years ago, and only a few block-houses marked the place on the

Movement, and these gentlemen want to live, and live well. While the masses are ignorant and unripe the Fakirs have their way. Yes; the ignorance of the masses in tWisconsin is due to the Fakirs; it is a standing proof of the crime of these; and fit companions of the Labor Fakirs are the political fakirs of the "Social Democratic" party. "No independent politics", and year way find the Debs "narty" endorsed party. "No independent politics", and yet we find the Debs "party" endorsed by such elements, while the Socialist Labor Party, having seen through them, is hated and recognized as their enemy.

And yet the fakirs are said to do some good. Regularly every year they go about with a bunch of proposed Labor Bills begging the capitalists in Labor Bills begging the capitalists in the Legislature to support them. How much longer will the trade unions of Wisconsin tolerate this disgraceful spectacle? And similarly, with un-canny regularity does Victor L. Ber-ger, the "intellectual" leader of the Willyraphic bobysts prostitute himself

canny regularity leader of the Milwaukee Debsists prostitute himself in this snocking comedy. The general Labor Movement of Milwaukee is so broke up, degraded and confused that one would almost be inclined to consider it a wonder if our Party gains a firm footing and re-covers ground from which it may not be driven back again. Under the most be driven back again. Under the most difficult circumstances, we set up in 1896 the banner for the first time. Since then we have moved slowly, but quite surely. It is a source of gratili-cation to be able to record the fact that in recent years the labor organizations have begun to interest themselves more and more in the principles of our Party. It is to be hoped that the day is not lower far, when the Socialist Party. It is to be hoped that the day is no longer far when the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance may strike root in Wisconsin also.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Secre tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champian street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.--National Executive Committee-Secretary George Moore, 61 Hyde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

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

National Executive Committee.

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Illinois.

FREEBURG.-It is with pleasure I com-municate the result of our village election. We elected two of our comrades as Village Trustees by a vote of 116. So much for the miners of this place. They are begin-ning to get class-conscious now, and I hope that we will elect two more of our men next year and have the majority in the Council. GEORGE HILD.

Massachusetts

Mine Workrs' Union and keep away from the d-d Socialists. In fact, wherever our organizers go, the employers advise their employes to ,oin any organization except the S. T. & L. A. The effect of this had been just the peverse. Filed. Communications were also received from D. A. 15, of Pittsburg, Pa.: Jeanette, Pa.; Oshoak, Wis.; Anthony, R. J. ; Saitterville, R. J.; Barlington, Vt.; Toronto, Can.; Wor-cester, Mass.; Lima, O.; Riverpoint, R. J.; Dondon, Ont.; Olmeyrthle, R. I.; Saitterville, R. J.; Wancouver, B. C.; Boston, Mass.; Barke City, Idaho: Scranton, Pa.; Paterson, N. S.; Notice was also received of the death of Comrade Fred Bertran, Financial Secretary of D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., who was one of the charter members of that District. "Marchinist Pioneers, of London, Ont, Mine Workers, of Mourizale, Pa. Woolen Wearers, of Centreville, R. I. Mine Workers, of Hourizale, Pa. Store Workers, of Detroit, Mass. His Burkeford, Hame, O. Kim, Mine Workers, of Haw, Nu, Pa. Store Workers, of Centreville, R. Mass. His Bartholomew, of Lima, O, was ap-pointed Organizer for the State of Ohio. W. L. BROWER, Gen. Secretary.

W. L. BROWER, Gen. Secretary.

The Strike of R. & H. Simon's Silk Factory in Union Hill, N. J.

About 400 men, women and children left the above factory on Friday, April 28, in a body on acceunt of a threathened reduc-tion of wages. Simon had already some weeks ago hired children and intended to hower wages on piece-work from 7 to 5

The organization held meetings which and sheended to lower wages on plece-work from 7 to 5 cents.
 Thresday afternoon, the strikers marched in a bedy to the mills and demanded their pay, Thursday, May 4, the committee of the strikers, which held several meetings with the representatives of Simon, returned from the last with the news, that, with the exception of three minor articles, all others were accepted by the boss, which means, instead of a reduction, an increase of 10 to 12 per cent, on the wayes in all branches. He further records a the orsanization and promised that, one of the strikers would be discharged for being actives in this strike.
 Simon four or live young girls or boys, relatives of the formen did some little work, all the rest of the hands remained solidly outside and joined the union.
 The organization held meetings every day at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Plekets had been placed around the factory, Simon had provided the usions of the law and travelate aly without any cause whatever. The meeting, which had assembled the same after poon, drew up a strong resolution to the forwn Council, reminding Simon of his duty, and that he had no right whatever to monopolize the entire police force to his own private interest.
 Triday morning, at 7 a. m., Simon's finad sasembled at the Labor Lyceum and marched in a body to the factory and took up the work.
 So far no more trouble has been heard from there. The Strike Committee will remainter.

May 13, in the Union Hill Labor Lyceum.

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

DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

General Agitation Fund. Total\$76.59 Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland-Total\$72.30 HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

A LADY COMRADE, widow with a child, a first-class dressmaker, who is fighting a very hard struggle for existence in New York City, would be thankful for information :s to any out of town place, that could bid her a fair chance of building up an existence - giving dressmakirgbusiness. Address, A. T., c. o. THE PEOPLE.

Carl Klingelhoeffer,

Graduate of the University of Berlin,



KIHN & HALL

III Libert Str., New York Also for sale by THE PEOPLE. 416

16th Assembly District, N.Y.,

& Young Mens' Soc. Ed. Club. Special meeting, on Tuesday, May 16, at headquarters, 98 Avenue C, to organize a "Daily People" Club. 418

DISCUSSION MEETING

under the auspices of the Yorkville Agitation Committee,

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899, (8 p. m.) No. 206 EAST 86th Street.

Order of business is as follows: 1. Controversy between the "Volkszel-ung" and THE PEOPLE. ung

2. General action of General Committee of Section Greater New York.

Representatives of the editorial staffs of both papers are invited. Only members in good standing are ad-mitted upon presenting their card of mem-bership. 419

SOMERVILLE, MASS.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at P. R. Valen-tine's store, 27 Webster avenue.



LABOR LYCEUM, 6th & Brown St.,

Sunday, May 14, 8 P. M.

Election of Delegates to State Convention, which will be held at Altoona. Other im-portant business. Members should not fall to be present. 417



SOCIALISM

AND THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

Therefore I will send for and get a FREE tample copy of that UP TO DATE Socialist paper

THE CLASS-STRUGGLE Published weekly at 117 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal. Price per year 50 Cta., 6 months 25 Cts., 3 months 15 Cta.

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The Tocsin is issued every Thursday, under the direction of the S. L. P. of Minnesota, it will contain All the News of the Labor Move-

ment from All the World. You want it! Send for it. Subscription, 50 cents a year: 25 cents for six months; 13 cents for three months. Sample copy mailed free. Address

THE TOCSIN

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duas atreet, Room 96, New York City. Ge-eral Secretary: William L. Brower, Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secre-tary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 100 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the set tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m. is the hail of Essex County Socialist Cha 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 1

Standing advertisements of Trades Units and other Societies (not exceeding lines) will be inserted under this basis bereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such as portunity of advertising their places of meetings.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fra

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER-MATIONAL UNION No. 9). Office and Employment Burreau: 64 East 4th Strat--District I (Boheminu), 331 East The street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District III meets at the Clubhouse. 206 East 4th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District III meets at the Clubhouse. 206 East 4th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District III meets at 142 West 6d street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-The Board of Supervisors meets every Tos-day at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday even ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarter of 32d and 33d A. D.'s. S. L. F., 118 110th street, N. Y. Business meeting every thursday. Free reading room oper from 7:30 p. m. to D.30 p. m. every even ing. Subscriptions for this paper received here,

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head quarters 79 East 4th street. Meetian every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartman, Pres.; Aug. Lauts, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P. 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d are and 143th street. Open every erenn Regular business meeting every Friday. SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. F. Meets second and fourth Sunday every month at 30:30 o'clock a. m., Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 128-160 a nvenue, New York City. Subscription ee ders taken for the Scand. Socialist West ly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTER & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 83 of 4. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 41 street, Labor Lyceum. Regular media lst and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 30

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL 80 CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 206 E. 86th at. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Com-and join.

MAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thorsday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUR, 14th Assembly District. Business meet-ing every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billing room open ever ery evening. Visitors welcome.

Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

the United States of America.

the United States of America. The shove society was founded in the point of solidarity and socialist thought is numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than a posed of 155 local branches with more than a posed of 155 local branches with more than a posed of 155 local branches with more than a posed of 155 local branches with more than a posed of 155 local branches with more than a posed of the modera labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of of the socialist thought to the direct of the socialist thought the posed of the modera labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of of the social class receive under the same trend the wires and unmarried daughters of 450,00 is guaranteed for every members between 18 and 45 years of a signal the wires and unmarried daughters of a social the above principles are invited in the wires and unmarried branches and the wires and unmarried branches between the above principles are invited to the above principles are invited to the above principles are invited to be ab

saulted men! ! General Carlin confiscated two cars of provisions consigned to miners who were in enforced idleness by the con-spiracy of capitalist brigands. The U. S. Army, Federal Court, and police powers co-operated with the mine owners to desroy trade whons. As a result, political action fok self-protec-tion was resorted to by the wage work-ers. They flocked to the Populists. They find that the interior councils of the People's party of the West were controlled by the men who met in Helena to perfect a conspiracy for their degradation. They, therefore, are now rallying to support their class interests which are enunciated and up-held by the Socialist Labor Party.

held by the Socialist Labor Party. Two strong Sections are now in ex-istence and others rendy to become dominant in the politics of Idaho and of the world.

of the world. In this way we prepare to meet at the hustings in 1000 the silver bug, gold bug populist-capitalists—the three chief political representatives of capitallsn

The Socialist Labor Party of Idaho, whose members are leading spirits in the Western Federation of Miners, the Western Labor Union (the K. of L. now defunct here) march to the con-quest of the public powers the only working class political organization of Idaho.

beautiful Lake of Michigan where today the miniature metropolis of Milwankee, with her 250,000 inhabitants is located. There are still old residents to be found who carried on barter with the Red Skins. The stories told by these old settlers sound like mythic legends of a grey antiquity; and yet a generation has not yet passed since the days when they were the heroes of their own tales.

their own tules. And to-day? To-day Milwaukee may proudly compete for the championship of the world with any other large in-dustrial center if the achievement is to be on the field of capitalist exploita-tion, brutal class struggle, and the ex-tremest ulutorrecy.

As with Milwaukee, so with the rest of the State. Everything, the air ex-cepted, the Dragon Capital has swal-lowed up in fifty years. Everything! There still are in the State thousands There still are in the State thousands of acres of untouched, virgin forests; but on every trunk and every twig there is the brand of some private owner—a Lumber King. Our farmers, mostly deep in debt, are only nominal proprietors of their land; they are actually the employées of their mort-gagees. The number of independent holders melts away more and more ev-ery year with the development of capi-tal. We too already have our bonanza farmer.

THE BOSTON KARL MARX CLUB offers opportunities for developing the speaker, the debuter, and the writer. A review follows each evening, which con-sists of an orn's statement of what we are studying. The statement of what we are studying, and the statement of what we are studying the statement of statement velopment of value to its dazzling money form, does value take a visible form, has it physical objectivity? The class meets at 724 Washington street. Boston, All comrades and friends are cordially welcome. MARTHA MOORE, Director.

New York.

COLLEGE POINT.-At its regular meet-ing, May 2, Section College Point resolved to endorse the strike of the Karsch Mrewery Workers of College Point, and to give them all the aid in our power.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.-A new Branch of the S. L. P., to be known as the 7th As-sembly District Branch 2, has been organ-ized with 13 members. It meets every 1st and 3d Tuesday, at 4th avenue and 55d street. PEOPLE readers above 40th street not yet members are requested to attend the next meeting, on Tuesday, May 16.

Ohio.

Ohlo. COLUMBUS.-By advice of the State Committee, S. L. P., I wish to give notice that Section Columbus has arranged as fol-lows for the State Convention to be held in this city, May 28. Delegates: Israel Hauser. Oscar Freer, and Otto C. Stinckopf; Committee of Arrangements: A. J. Green, C. C. Pomeror, and Oscar Freer. Conven-tion at the City Hall. Headquarters at Emerson Hotel. West State street. OSCAB FREER, Secretary.

tal. We too already have our bonains a farmer. ILLINOIS. A PROPHECY COME TRUE. By William E. McClure, Chicago. It is not often the writer hazards a prophecy: but during the excitement of the last Presidential campaign, while combatting the idea that a vote for a minority party was thrown away; I ventured tovaffirm that but one hundred thousangl resolute Socialist votes

