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WRESTLING

With the Police and Police Magistrates in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.—Contrary to the notions of Mayor H. P. Ford, of Pittsburg, 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 capitalist flunky, expressed as follows during the strike of the Schoen mills' employes 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 BELIEVE THAT FIRM AND DRASTIC METHODS SHOULD BE USED, AND THAT WHENEVER A SOCIALIST MEETING IS HELD THE LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT SHOULD BE PROMPTLY ARRESTED." (11)

The meeting was opened a few minutes 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 took place:

"You'll hafta stop that!"
"Why, what's the matter?"
"You'll hafta git away from here, see?"
"This is a peaceable meeting; how is it that we were never interrupted before?"
"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?"
"Yes."

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 obstructed. 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."

It was pointed out to him that that sort of language contemplated an interference with the rights of free speech and assemblage guaranteed by 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 necessary would fight unto death for the maintenance of our rights.

The Lieutenant further volunteered the information that it would do no good and asked: "How long do you propose to keep this up?"

"Until the workingmen became Socialists, 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 labor unions; 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 time."

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

Comrades Clark and Drees returned to the place of meeting, a larger crowd awaiting them. As they walked toward the stand the "copper" said: "Well, what'd he say?"

"He said: go ahead!"

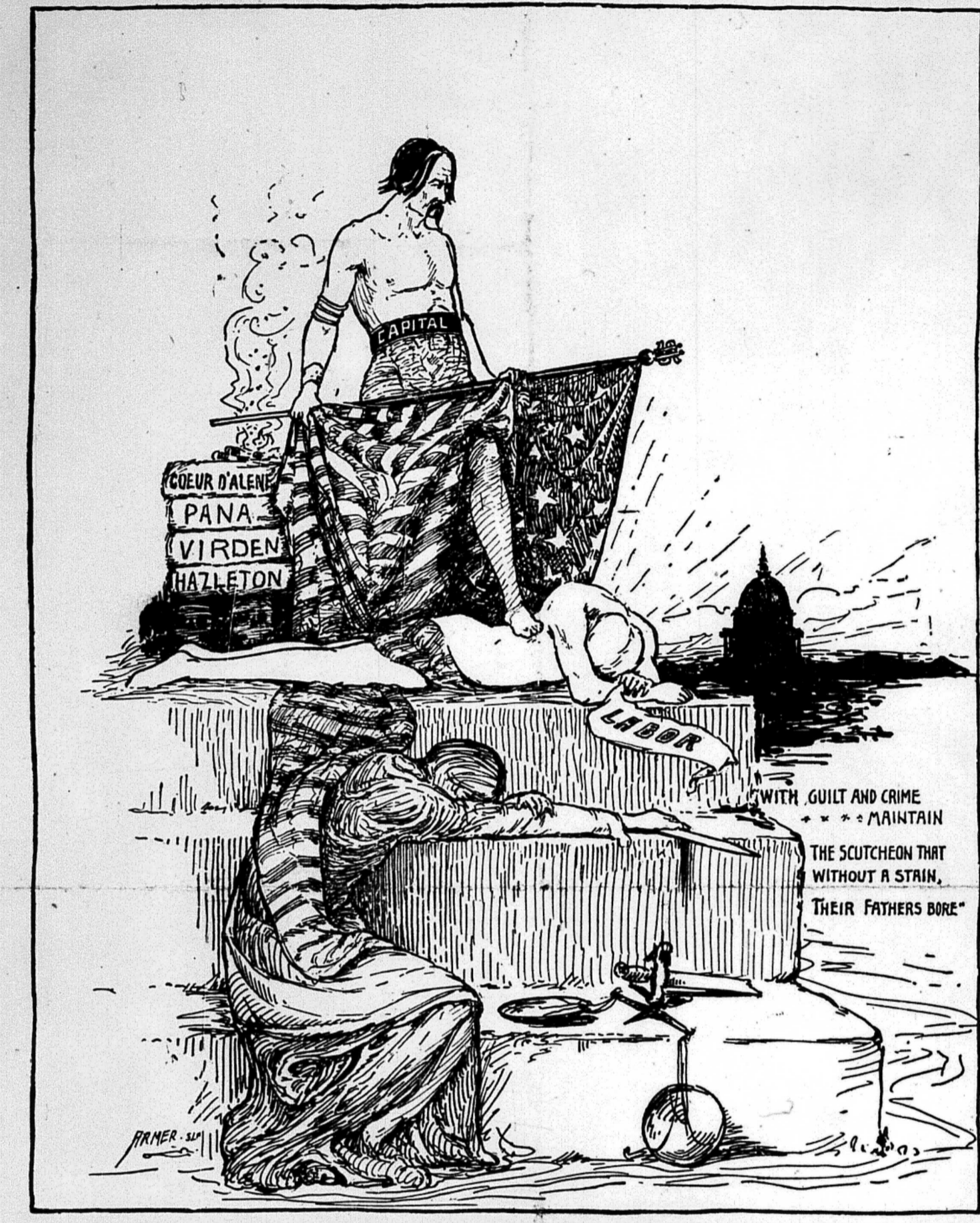
Comrade Drees retok the platform amid loud and long applause. The crowd had now more than doubled. It was with difficulty that the sidewalks could be kept open; everyone was now eager to buy a copy of the "May Day People"; one hundred copies, which is all we had, were sold. Many were disappointed at being unable to procure one.

While the speaker was faying the guardian of capitalist sacredness, the audience manifested their indignation 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 stuff!" "The Socialists are good enough for me!"—these are some of the expressions heard ever and anon. This state of things was kept up for about fifteen minutes, it was now time to inject some good sound Socialist philosophy into the heads of the listeners, which Comrade Clark, after being introduced the second time, did in fine style, inspired by the occasion. There was a lustre in his eyes, a ring in his voice and elegance in his bearing which, I dare say, left a lasting impression on the auditors.

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



the meeting of the Holyoke Board of Aldermen of May 2. The occasion for the fray was a movement of the Manufacturers' Association to induce the Board of Aldermen to set aside the will of the people in popular vote expressed two years ago to own and control 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 exciting 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 legislation, but that it was the manufacturers and business men, under whose guidance had the capitalist class become rich at the expense of the workers whose only wealth is a pauper's grave at the end of life's journey. The Socialist Alderman warned the Manufacturers' Association to gracefully submit to high tax rates rather than to attempt reforms by cutting the already meager earnings of the people to still lower levels. He also reminded them that a time was coming when the rebellious workmen would RELIEVE THE OVERBURDENED TAX-PAYING capitalist class of their property in the style of Abraham Lincoln's relieving the Southern slave owners of their property, the slaves, in 1861. Our local papers said about this exciting meeting that the applause of the large audience was equally divided between Aldermen McLean, Ruther and Mr. Whiting. The Holyoke "Transcript" consoles itself with the thought that Alderman Ruther is only one. The admission is good.

HAMMER RAPS. 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. PHOENIX, 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 Collector..... 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, 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.

S. T. & L. A.'S EFFECTIVENESS. SLATTERVILLE, R. I., May 5.—On the 4th of April, a strike of weavers, against the inhuman conditions forced upon them by "prosperity" and a "raise in wages," took place. 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 suitings, 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 settled down to a good hard fight. We had no money; we had nothing but store bills. We went on strike a struggling mob; we went back as an organized body of sensible men. For three weeks we did not go near the office. A report appeared, in one of the local papers, that if the mill bell would ring on Monday morning, there would be a break in our ranks. So we held a meeting on Saturday behind closed doors. McDermott spoke, after which a secret ballot was taken on the question of going back. The vote stood 84 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 Democratic heeler, were going around trying to prevail on the boys to go to work. Result: on Monday NOT ONE WEAVER RETURNED. The heeler, whose wife worked so

hard on the feelings of the men, has been finding fault because we had "politics in the union." It is expected he will run for Councilman in June, and to prepare himself as a good candidate for the looms, he is trying to 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, otherwise we would "get 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, yes! 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 class-conscious 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 Socialism, and with the aid of the comrades from Providence, this place will send a 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 business on a cash basis only. The mill here shuts down every summer, 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 standing with the mill owners against us. WM. F. TAYLOR.

THE VAN 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 the most lucid advocates of the Socialist 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 falls to his lot, his speeches are fully appreciated by all hearers. His remarkable success affords fresh evidence of the necessity of all comrades testing their oratorical powers, before modestly assuming a seat among the audience. We need speakers in these days more than ever before, and comrades must remember that in a certain sense speakers must find themselves. Comrade Harriman's efforts in building 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 encouragement to him in the arduous labor of building up the party all over California. For the past three months he has been touring in his specially built van pretty well all over four counties. This van was built after his own design, the money being furnished by comrades and friends, both in San Francisco and Los Angeles, a wealthy gentleman having helped him to procure a vitascope, which has wonderfully helped him, especially in the country districts. His mode of procedure is quite 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 advertises a meeting in the evening, generally bringing out from 100 to 300 persons. 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 without 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 tail of their voluminous kite. In treating his subject last evening, Harriman adopted his usual method of prefacing his stereopticon-vitascope lecture by a preliminary address of about forty-five minutes. In this he brought out the true economic conditions 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 instances 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 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 stereopticon lecture so 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 RENSSLAER. The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 73 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

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

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

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

Coming events cast their shadows before them, is an old proverb, the truth of which is amply proven by recent occurrences in the cigar and tobacco industries.

The cigar, cigarette and tobacco industry has at all times been looked upon as two distinct trades with nothing in common.

THE FIRST TRUST.

The development of the cigarette industry was rapid. Prior to the Civil War the manufacture of cigarettes, being but a small factor in relation to the productivity of the nation, called for little attention as an industry.

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 of employment.

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 American Tobacco Co. and these independent manufacturers.

THE UNION TOBACCO CO.

The Union Tobacco Co., of this city, was organized at the office of its counsel, Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, No. 11 Wall street, at noon on Dec. 11, Mr. Wm. H. Butler, for many years vice president of the American Tobacco Co., and after-ward first vice president of the American Tobacco Co., was elected President.

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 firm of Bremer, Bros. & Boehm, of Philadelphia, and the Honorable Williams L. Elkins, also of Philadelphia.

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 Oil, American Tobacco, Metropolitan Traction, Manhattan Elevated, and a few kindred interests interwoven in this new "Union Tobacco Co."

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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. T. Co., in order to carry out their plot and secure control of the entire cigarette and tobacco industry, called a meeting of the jobbers in Greater New 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 combine.

plant, valued 12 millions, sold for 77 millions; net profit in three months, 65 millions.

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 Manufacturers, Railroad Magnates and Politicians' Combine.

Of its effect on the cigar industry I will speak later when I review the next industry, which I will do in my next letter.

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 Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, represented by Section Buena Vista and Local Alliance 121.

Comrade Mori dwelt upon the economic phase of the movement and admonished his countrymen to affiliate with the S. T. & L. A.

NEW TRADE UNIONISM SPREADING.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., May 8.—The big lie published and spread by the capitalist press of wages being increased in all the cotton mills has taken ground here also.

EX-LABOR FAKIR.

Things in Collinsburg, Pa. To THE PEOPLE.—Collinsburg is a small village but it is a village with progressive material. A place chiefly composed of coal miners, but which, although poor, oppressed, robbed and set upon at all occasions by the capitalist class, would not allow the International Labor Day to pass without a labor demonstration.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

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

Attention is called to the republication of the leading articles of the Small Producer, by Karl Kautsky; \$1.50 per 1,000. Marx and Engels: The Communist Manifesto \$0.10 Karl Marx: Value, Price and Profit35 Wage Labor and Capital05 Discourse on Free Trade25 Revolution and Counter Revolution, 1.00 The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon25 The Civil War in France10 Secret Diplomatic History of the Eighteenth Century35 Lord Palmerston35 Frederick Engels: Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science05 H. M. Hyndman: Socialism and Slavery05 Economics of Socialism 1.20 George Plechanoff: Anarchism and Socialism, 25c.; Edward Aveling: Charles Darwin and Karl Marx... 1.0 Eleanor Marx-Aveling: The English Class Movement in France10 H. M. Hyndman and William Morris: A Summary of the Principles of Socialism15 A. P. Anderson: Exploitation of Labor05 H. Quelch: Economics of Labor95 Quechua Wright: Socialism and the Single Tax: a Debate05 J. R. Widdup: The Meaning of Socialism10 What Political Economy Teaches... 1.0 Lucien Sialist: The Socialist Almanac50 Territorial Expansion05 The New Trusts, etc.05 Daniel De Leon: Reform or Revolution05 What Means This Strike?05 G. B. Benham: The Machinery Question05 The Crimes of Capitalism05 T. Bergford: The Scientific Socialism10 W. D. Howells: A Traveler from Altruria, 50c.; A cloth 1.50 Eugene Wright: The Silver Cross, 25c.; cloth 50 William Morris: A Selection from his Writings, 25c.; cloth 75 Prof. John William Draper: Force and Matter 1.00 Prof. John William Draper: History of the Conflict between Religion and Science 1.75 Catalogues mailed free on application.

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 Question.

To THE PEOPLE.—I trust you will not suppress this letter and violate in me too the right of free speech and free assembly. I demand space, all the space needed for me to declare to the Party at large, and to the world in particular, that I do, I do, I DO pay the taxes. How? Which the same I now rise to explain.

Before this infamous 53th Congress went to work with taxes, I only needed 20 packages of tobacco 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 Congress' scoundrelly work, I have to buy 25 (do you hear, oh, my fellow countrymen), I have to buy 25 packages, i. e., 5 more packages before I am entitled to a pipe.

An Active Labor Fakir at His Work.

To THE PEOPLE.—I came across the following item in the "Labor News" column of the New York "Journal" of last May 1: "COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS.

A letter was received from the compressed air workers asking the Central Federated Union to order the cessation of the Willis Avenue Bridge, alleging that Contractor Rogers had not made a settlement with their union.

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, I would feel inclined to judge him by his company; but he that as it may, the matter is certainly worthy of a passing notice.

Some of the comrades thought it the best opportunity for organizing the textile workers into the S. T. & L. A. A meeting was announced with Alex Kersting, of Springfield, as speaker.

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that it will tend to bring out the truth in regard 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 since 1889.

With the question of authorities and halting dialectics I have nothing to do, anyone can twist them to their liking. Simply will state the facts as I find them.

First, as to real estate taxation, having been a house-owner and being engaged in the building trades (an average-size boss), I know that a rise or fall in the tax rate does not affect rents.

THE PEOPLE.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the English edition of the New York "Volkszeitung" of April 29, appears a statement which is contrary to the laws of natural philosophy; namely, that the cost of Government and the war should be borne not by them out of their wealth but by the masses of the poor.

Such a thing as this would be of the same possibility as would be the squeezing of water out of a grindstone. It implies that the capitalist class is to be the one which is contrary to the laws of the conservation of energy.

To THE PEOPLE.—Having received a copy of the New York "Volkszeitung," which contains a condemnation of an article in the "Daily Worker" of the 1st of May, I beg leave to present my opinion.

The small man will pay indirect taxes when he can't get so without lowering the standard of living; but the wage worker must either lower his standard of living or by combination force wages up.

THE PEOPLE.

To THE PEOPLE.—I suggest that the Socialists of New York have a dinner in the month of May, at the home of Mr. Bucher, good bread; a water, good water and bread, mud, bones, any old thing. Some comrades could manage to put French on the menu, but I keep my own counsel and make it a roaring feast.

LETTER BOX.

[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 Comrade Hanford at the debate before the Chicago Political 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 Democracy's delegation in the Reichstag.

H. C. F., NEW YORK.—Fear not, fear not, THE PEOPLE'S security will never be affected. However ribald the language of the editorial management of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" may become, these gentlemen will not succeed in dragging the PEOPLE into the mire of the latter's personal clatterclaw.

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

J. J. WATERBURY, CONN.—Now the S. L. P. does not keep its membership clean, it is a disgrace to the politics of the Union and amount to nothing. The S. L. P. is not a parlor movement. It is only freaks that cry "tolerance," and, with the cry, sacrifice the substance to the form.

E. O. C., WICHITA, KANS.—The Oshkosh, Wis., woodworkers' strike redounded to the benefit of the employers and of the Labor Fakirs, T. I. Kidd, among them, only.

C. D., COLUMBUS, O.—Don't pin your faith on the issue that you find in the press of the Debs Democracy; if you do, you will find yourself badly confused. For instance:

The second meeting was held two weeks later. With the experience of the first on their minds, the managers of the "Social Union" decided to adopt new tactics. They kept the time and place of the second open air meeting a deep secret, so as to escape the vigilance of the Oshkosh Woodworkers' Union.

E. T. G., COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—Read the address to C. L. DAYTON, O., in the Letter Box issue of May 7. It disposes of the whole bunch of errors that you labor under as to Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan. If all the "crows" you have to pick with THE PEOPLE are of no weightier nature than this one, you had better drop or overhaul them.

E. J. D., NEW YORK.—That the liquor question, i. e., the question of alcohol, is so far behind today, nobody's business, is responsible for the Prohibition party. That party consists, in its officers and heads and fronts, of labor skinkers; it has opposed and violently opposed the workingmen, by its conduct it delays the day when, freed from the element of the consideration for a living, people could calmly, because disinterestedly, settle the matter.

L. G., CHICAGO, ILL.—Theories depend upon facts; no facts, no theory. Theories are indeed only the "bones" of the matter. And it is in fact the gentlemen on the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" died. They needed facts for their theory; as the facts were not there, the theory was dead, according to the air, they had to manufacture the facts themselves. It was no accident that the article with which they initiated the attack on THE PEOPLE was that account of a holding of the hideously unscientific position that a theory may stand without and even contrary to facts.

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