

STARVATION PENS Hiable Conditions Uncovered in Georgia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ticket, for the family was starving. "Not long after that another woman with a baby came into the office and

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

PERJURY.

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

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

prostitution-mental and physical.

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

To receive any credit a statement must be sworn to. Every branch of business is conducted by affidavit. The oath is administered by an army of Notaries and Commissioners, and still we doubt. To tell the truth is the surest way to conceal it-in business. The President of the New York Bar Association in his annual address in January, 1898, declared that "perjury was committed in at least one-half of the litigated cases," and that it was increasing. He attributed this fact to "the weakening in the belief of future punishment, and the apparent certainty of freedom from present pun-ishment."

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

oath is the bond that keeps the State together.

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

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

tion where the only remedy proposed by the learned men, in Bar Association assembled, is the limiting the number of oaths so that fewer lies would be sworn to.

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

It would render superfluous and unnecessary the perjury warned against and bewailed in the above quotations, for private "pecuniary interests" would not conflict. It would render superfluous and unnecessary the learned conclaves of Bar Associations, for the administration of justice would become a simple matter. It would render superfluous and unnecessary the master and his salesmen who at-tended to the lying end of the business, for there would be no private interest to serve in forcing wares upon indifferent buyers. The remedy is So-cialism, the study of which is commended to masters, salesmen, insurthe other members of society. H. B. SALISBURY.

NEW YORK, JULY 2, 1899.

LABOR LIEUTENAN

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

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

As a result, "the friend of Labor" is pitched at the worker's head. His praises are sung in the fake sheets of the pure and simplers. Labor conventions go into ecstasies over him; he stands in a soft white light of adoration as the guilless workers of the nation gaze on their "friend." This friend does not wear the over-

alls, the uniform of the proletariat: he dresses in broadcloth.

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

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

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

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

The coal miner has had more of these friends foisted upon him than any other portion of our class. From Mark Hanna (as shown in Chapter 3) down, the miner has had trotted out to him as varied a collection of "friends" as a Artemus Ward had statutes in his "Moral Wax Works." Just hearken now to this tale of the latest and greatest "friend"-Governor John R. Tanner of Illinois. When the strike broke out at Virden, the Virden Coal Co. determined to pit the wage slave with the black face against the white. Bills were circulated amongst the colored men of Alabama informing them that "The Paradise for colored men was situated in Virden, Ill." (this sentence is copied literally); with their wives and little ones these colored men came to the "paradise." To their astonishment they were met at the pearly gates (of the stockade) by a storm of bullets from Winchesters in the hands of the stricking white miners. If this was Paradise, what must Hell be? Their notions of hell derived from the ex horter at a Southern camp meeting was very much underestimated, to say the least of it. A speedy retreat was effected. Out they came from "paradise," with ev-ery window in the train smashed and ome of them with bullets in their ide. If Milton were living, he might hide. have added another chapter to "Para Where was the milith? . As the English paradise Lost." did you say. did you say. As the English para-graphist would say, "They were con-spicuous by their absence." Well, then, surely Governor Tanner is a "friend of labor"; he could have sent in the troops, landed the colored men in the stockade, and broken the strike. Here is indeed a "friend of labor." Was ist los mit Tanner. Husannah to him. Let us see. In Belleville, Southern Illinois, not In Benevine, Southern Linnois, not far from Virden, as the crow files, there is a strong union of the United Mine Workers. One week from the date when the above mentioned inci-dent occurred, W. D. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M. W. of Illinois, appeared before that union and in his speech said: "I HAVE POSITIVE

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

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

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

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

Do not wonder. Of such is your Pure and Simple Labor Leader. This incident is but cumulative evidence of the oft-repeated assertion of the Socialist, viz.

'An organization based on false principles is an organization in which cor-ruption flourishes like a bay tree; the own slaughter and fakirs hold the helm." Away with all such things calling

themselves Labor Organization run by capitalists' "Labor Lieutenants"! Away with their Judas leaders.

Up with the S. T. & L. A. T. A. HICKEY.

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

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

SEEN WITHOUT GLASSES,

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

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

ingalls was born in 1833 and has been going backward ever since. He is now 66 years of age and it has taken him that length of time to get as far back as the first Napoleon and the "conseils des prud'homme" established by Bonaparte in 1806. The application of the "conseils" to the United States is put forward by Ingalls as the complete solution of the labor problem. He had best hurry up with them, how-ever, or he will find that the initiative and referendum and one-plank fellows will gobble his scheme up and shut him out. If Ingalls has any regard for his

reputation he had best join Grover and David B. Hill in the political dead-house. Nothing can so blight a man's fame as to continue writing for news papers after death.

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

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

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

As it Manifests Itself in the Northwest, The Minnesota "State Federation" a

FAKIRISM

PRICE 2 CENTS

Market Place to Advertise Labor Decoy Ducks-Incidents In and Outside the Convention to be Memorized.

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

There seemed to be considerable hard feelings among several of the leading fakirs. Bro. Demsy, of St. Paul, told me confidentially that the reason that Bro. Guiney, Editor of the "Union Advocate," official organ of the State Federation, was sore that he State Federation, was sore that he wanted him to "whack up" \$150.00, which he received from the State Legislature by representing himself as an official reporter. This Bro. Demsy refused to do. Bro. Guiney claimed that, were it not for his endorsement he could not have made his graft. But Demsy claimed that he did it all alone, and consequently was entitled to all of the money. "When thieves fall out honest men get their dues." So it turns out that the reason that Demsy was sore was that Guiney refused to "whack up" with him when during the campaign of 1898 he sold out to the Republicans for \$900.00 and kept it all himself! Imagine the enormity of this man's crime. Giving the support of the official organ of the State Federation to the enemy of our class for \$900.00! But in the eyes of these frauds this was not the crime at all; the real crime comes in when he re-fuses to "whack up."

During the last campaign W. E. Mc-Ewen, State Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, showed me a letter from this same Guiney in which he ter from this same Guiney in which he advised McEwen to "see Judge Lewis" and tell him that the "Union Advo-cate" was read by 20,000 union men in Minnesota, and offer to sell the sup-port of the paper. He informed Mc-Ewen that he could easily get from \$250.00 to \$500.00, but to get as much as he could and he could keen on-helf as he could and he could keep one-half for his troubles and send the other half to Guiney. This scheme fell through because Mr. McEwen refused to be a

party to such a deal. party to such a deal. Such is the spirit which permeated use whole convention. All seemed bent on getting a pull to boost themselves into an easy job. Political office-holders, men with political jobs and men looking for them were there in all their glory "representing" organ-ized labor!

A resolution to bar from future conventions men who are not working at the trade they represent raised a ter-rible howl, but it passed by a small mnjority. A Socialist resolution which we introduced, not with any intention or idea of "horing from within" but with the sole idea of getting a chance to roast the fakirs, was promptly tabled and all efforts to take it from the table failed. It could be seen plainly that they had been lashed by Socialist speakers before, and had no desire for another dose. President Collins "welcomed the delegates in behalf of 23,000 union men affiliated with the State Federa-tion," and the Secretary's report only showed a little over 4,000 members, but still that don't count. On next election Bro. Collin's "23,000" will be sold to the highest bidder as the voting cattle of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. Among the delegates there was one Jennings, an Alderman in Minneapolis, who told me that he didn't believe in the S. L. P., although he was a Socialist: we were too radical, and want-ed to bust the unions; while he was a practical Socialist à la Glasgow, and believed in one thing at a time. I left him in disgust, knowing that he had already received his one thing at a time in the shape of a political office, with lots of graft. Long before the convention was over I was heartily sick of the whole fake. Before I saw the truth with my own eyes, I thought that THE PEOPLE was at times drawing it too strong when dealing with these traitors. Since I have seen it myself, I absolve THE PEOPLE of all blame for being too harsh. There is only one way of dealing with these fellows who thrive on the ignorance of the masses, that is to spoll their graft by a continuous attack, never giving them any rest until the work-ers have become class-conscious. That cannot be done by "boring from with-in" because they won't let you bore where they control. The proper way where they control. The piper why is to smash from without through the S. T. & L. A. On to victory and with the Arm and Hammer smash this foul brood which is palluting the stream of humapity. ED. KRIZ.

said she had to get to Rome. The factory was giving her starvation wages, she said, after they had induced her to come here by promising good wages, and she just had to get back to her people to keep from starving."

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

hat many tickets were given to par-D. C., and Richmond.

"I have to give them tickets further than I like sometimes." explained Warden Hunter, "to get them to go at all There were several theatrical companies stranded here during the winter, and is there were many wo-men in the troups, we had to give them tickets outside the State."

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

And this is part of the territory over and this is part of the territory of the which waves the flag, which, the news-paper reports of McKinley's visit to Holyoke say that he pointed his flager temarking: "Wherever that flag waves Respective and freedom reign." New York.

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

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

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

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

West Hoboken.' On Thursday evening, Comrade Schulberg spoke at an open air meet-ing arranged by the Coal Workers of Weehawken. After the meeting, Com-rade Cohen, State Organizer, spoke to the men and organized "The Coal Workers' Alliance of Weehawken." On Friday, a meeting was held in Elizabeth addressed by Comrade Schulberg on "New versus Old Trade Unionism." The State Organizer was Unionism.' present and after the address, a Mixed Alliance was formed, a nucleus of fut-

o the workers of Elizabeth Comrade Menders, Organizer of the S. L. P. for Hoboken, is arranging a mass meeting for the evening of June 29, at Hoboken. Comrades Schulberg. Cohen, and others will be there, and no doubt that Hoboken will fall in line with another new Alliance.

ure trade Alliances. That means much

In East Orange and Bloomfield, where a Mixed Alliance was recently where a Mixed Aminoe was recently organized, two agitation meetings have been held, and many applications have been received for membership in the Party. A Branch of the S. L. P. will be organized June 28, showing very clearly that an organization of the S clearly that an organization of the S. T. & L. A. in a district where no organ-ization of the Party exists, very soon develops a body of Socialists who de-sire to become members of the Party. New Jersey is beginning to see the glimmer of the light that is shining so full and clear in Khode Island and other localities, and there is a stir all along the line. "Progress" is the watch word, and all obstacles to that progress will be conquered. The Socialist Trade will be conquered. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has come to stay in this State.

E. R. COHEN.

profit-spongers.

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

. .

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

. . .

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

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

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

2 POLITICAL and ECONOMIC. THE PEOPLE. at 184 William Street, N - EVERY SUNDAY. queerer ones will surely turn up through the conflict that is now raging TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. between the International Typograph-Invariably in advance: ical Union and the International Asso-ciation of Machinists,-both wellequipped, well-rounded, and expert As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are productions of pure and simpledom. thing is the distinguishing feature of Entered as second-class matter at the N York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891. pure and simpledom, and riskier yet to mention that one thing. With this caution, we may be free to claim that TRADES LANEL COUNCIL a distinguishing feature of pure and simpledom is its "abhorence of ALLY YOAK CITY scabbing." This is not the place to point out the incongruity there is in SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. scab-breeders hating scabs. What is worth noting is how these gentry, these 1888 (Presidential) . 2 068 labor leaders, are ready to forget all 1890 their anathemas against scabbing, and 1892 (Presidential) 21 157 themselves directly indulge in that . 33 133 mortal sin, the very moment their pri-

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

In 1898 82,204

THE VOICE OF MINNESOTA'S STATE COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

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

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

ALGERNON LEE. State Secretary.

THE NEW NORTH - EASTERN EMPIRE OR COLONY.

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

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

Nebraskan regiments of regulars, Ne-With the control of the railroad lines. braskan "rioters" with Texan Rough Riders, Illinois "rioters" with Idaho that, starting from the Mississippi Valand running eastward, torminate in the seaports of the Atlantic from New York to the New England ports, an Empire has been new born. It con fers imperial powers upon the holders. It enables them to raise up or tear down whole towns. Their power to bring or withhold commerce, to thereby promote, or check business, places in their hands the virtual ownership of the bulk of the property, situated in their domain, and subjects to their will, whim or caprice, to their kindness or wrath, the millions of people who there live and toll. Such power IS Imperial. At the same time this newly erected empire is essentially a Colony. A distinguishing feature, at least an externally distinguishing feature of a Colony is its absentee ownership. The newly erected North-Eastern Empire is a Colony in this sense. Managed by domestic satraps, its owners live mainly abroad. Among these is Duchess Consuelo. From her palatial castle of Blenheim, whose very roof has been built by wealth extorted from the Labor of this country, and celebrated for its breed of Blenheim pupples, she will draw unto herself from the new Colony, like the Empress of India does from Windsor out of her India Empire, the imperial revenues needed to keep her state.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS, Queer things are coming to light, and NOT HUMBUGAND TWADDLE.

It were risky to say that any one

pressmen, affiliated with the Associa-

tion, went on strike in the Werner

plant at Akron, G., "the officers of the

International Typographical Union

FILLED THE PLACES OF THESE

MEN WITH THE PRESSMEN BE-

LONGING TO THAT ORGANIZA-

TION. IMPORTING THEM FROM

OTHER CITIES FOR THIS PUR-

This is nothing new; such things hap-

pen almost every day in the ranks of so-called "organized labor" of the pure

and simple variety. Almost every day

one sees the mask drop from the faces

of the fakirs, discovering them actually

at the dirtiest scab work. The value

of this present revelation lies, how-

ever, in the fact that one more item is

thus entered on the list of the indict-

ment that sooner or later, and sooner

than later, will be used with crushing

effect against the misleaders, whose

only object is to set up "unions" that

will pay them dues; whose sense of the

solidarity of labor, and of what a

union really is for, is as absent as art

is from a pig's tail; and who, like rats

in their holes, rush out with indigna-

tion, every time their "sacred rights"

are thought to be affected by "tres-

But the day of reckoning, an all

Augustus, the Roman Emperor, is

said to have been distinguished for the

tact and gentleness with which he led

the Romans into slavery. In strong

contrast with him stands our ruling

class, who, whip in hand, are roughian-

ly driving the country back to despot-

ism. The New York "Times," com-

menting upon the necessity of a strong

standing Army for the repression of

strikes and upon the dangers of en-

trusting such work to the militia of the

locality in which the strike outbreak

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

Thus did despotic Rome hold down

Gaul with Numidian cavalry, Mace-

donia with Galic cohorts, Iberia with

Macedonian foot soldiers, etc., etc.

And thus, likewise, is the present plan

of holding down, if necessary shed the

blood of "rioters" in New York with

occurs, says:

passers on their preserves.'

round reckoning is at hand.

POSE."

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

I intend to confine my remarks in the brief space of time at my disposal to the taxation controversy. Not that, highly important though it is, I regard it as the most important question in dispute between the partisans of the Volkszeitung" on the one side, and the majority of the Party on the other. But, partly, because it is symptomatic of the entire situation and exhibits the methods of the other side in a clear light; partly, also, because it has hardly been touched on by the speakers on our side; and again, because the parti-sans of the "Volkszeitung," feeling vate interests demand it. It is this fact that attention is hereby called to, the testimony being taken from one of themselves benten on all other ques-tions, and distrusted even by those intheir own papers, the Chicago, Ill., clined to follow them, affect to regard "Labor's Tocsin," an organ of the Intheir stand on the question of taxation as "backed up by science" and author-ity, as unassailable, and hence try to ternational Association of Machinists. In its issue of the 21st of last month, this "advocate of organized labor" tells it off on all occasions as their trump card. the story of how, when recently the The beginning and cause of this con-

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

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

and edincation. This is a fine bit of irony! Who is it that coined the phrase "iron law of wages"? Lasselle. And by whose speech on "indirect faxation" does the Welle distance in a second back in the second the speech of the second back is the second back in the second the second back is the second back in the second back is th "Volkszeitung" swear? Again, Las-salle's! (Interruption from Feigen-baum: "The workingman pays taxes baum: "The workingman pays taxes according to Lassalle in spite of the Iron Law of Wages!") If Feigenbaum says anything you can be sure it's not so: Lassalle may have entertained a faise theory, but he was at least consistent.

The object of Lassalle's speech was altogether political. He fought for universal suffrage. The capitalist poli-ticians claimed that suffrage or repre-contaction goes with farstion Very sentation goes with taxation. Very well: says Lassalle, how does the gov-ernment get the greatest part of its revenue? from taxes on articles of general consumption. Who consume these articles? the working people. Who therefore, pay most of the taxes? the working people. The working people are therefore entitled to representation

according to your own arguments. The capitalist politicians were com-pletely routed. Lassaile's argument was unanswerable. The money does come out of the pocket of the workingman. Politically considered, he IS a tax payer. But the FORMAL, political question is quite distinct from the ECONOMIC question: Supposing these taxes to be abolished, and the prices to be correspondingly reduced, would the workingman continue to get the same amount of money in wages?

This economic question did not in-deed concern Lassalle at all. His object was entirely political, and his argument was directed against the poli-tical arguments of his opponents. Lassalle was, however, driven to answer this economic question in the a tive just through his belief in the the afirma "iron law of wages," which the "Volkszei-tung" repudiates. The "iron law of wages" is based on

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

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

intentionally misleading? Nor is this all. In its list of authori-tles, the "Volkszeitung" prints Lassal-le's distinction between direct and inct taxes. It accepts it as sacred h. On pp. 253, vol. 3, of his works, truth. Wm. S. M. Socialism Conno Lassalle says that the land tax goes to increase the price of the corn and cattle raised on the land, and is therethe landlord. Lassalle, and the "Volkszeitung" with him, therefore favors a "direct" tax as a substitute, a tax on the landlord's income. But the income of the landlord, as landlord, consists or the infinitiona, as infinitoria, consists exclusively of rent. A tax on rent, therefore, is paid, according to Lassalle and the "Volkszeitung," not by the con-sumer but by the landlord, while a tax on the value of the land is paid by the consumer. But how is the value or price of the land determined? By the capitalization of the rent. Suppose the prevailing rate of interest is 5 per cent. Then the value of a tract of land yielding an annual rent of \$5. is \$100, of another tract yielding \$5,000, \$100,000. We therefore arrive at this absurd conclusion: a tax levied on the rent of the land is paid by the landlord, while a tax levied on the value of the land, which is nothing else than the capitalization of the rent, is paid by the consumer. If the assessors levy a tax of \$1,000 on land worth \$100,000, or one per cent. on the land value, the con-sumer pays it; but if the \$1,000 are evied on the rent of \$5,000, or 20 per cent. on income, the landlord pays it. It is nothing but a question of book-Reeping: In his "Criticism of the Gotha Pro-gramme" of the German Socialist Party Marx expresses himself on the 'Volkszeitung's" fetish, the income tax, as follows: "'The German labor party demands as the politico-economic foundation of the State: a single, progres-sive income tax.' Taxes are the poli-tico-economic foundation of the governmental machinery and of nothing else. In the 'future State' now exist-ing in Switzerland (this is an ironical reference to the democratic illusion of the German Socialists) this demand is realized. An income tax presupposes the different sources of income of the different social classes; hence, capitalist society. It is therefore not at all strange that the Financial Reformers of Liverpool-bourgeois, with Glad-stone's brother at their head-put for-ward the same demand as the pro-

gramme."-What "ignorance"! What 'perfidy''!

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

The Reformer's Appeal to the Hawk.

prived of his profits.

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

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

The millionnire's life is empty, he really can't relish his meals. His pleasures are barren and bring him no joy while the bread of the worker he steals.

steals. His interest lies-like the worker-in smash-ing the system to dust That forces the toiler to slare and to die and his master to idle and rust.

This elequence, burning (and barren) comes hot from the lips of the men Who pose as the "friends of the worker." and it sounds like the ery of the hen. Cackling shrill to the hawk to relinquish the chick he is bearing away And come back and be frater (for he's not to blame) with the weakling he meant for his prey.

The Capitalist can't (just supposing he would) put an end to the robber class

rule. Who says that he would if he could, writes himself down a liar or fool. As the ivy on oak, as the worm on the brute, so the capitalist lives on our class. And to ask him to "abstain" out of "bro-therly love" is as wise as the bray of an ass. an ass.

With the mean of the child who is starving for bread; with the splash of the heart-wrenching tears Of the mother who weeps while the little one starves—with her prayer to her God in my cars: With the curse of the worker whose soul has been crushed in the heart-grinding search for a job;

has been crushed in the scarce for a job; search for a job; Until desperate, he turns like a wolf in his den-à la bourgeois-to murder and

rob:
 With the working class battling for bread, nyc, for life, and calling true men to the fray.
 A fakir or fool is the man who will plead

the fray. kir or fool is the man who will plead to the hawk to relinquish his prey.

You but stand in the way and belittle our Cause with your "brotheriy" whine to the rich. Stand aside, or be MEN and take Socialist arms and fight like us boys in the ditch. Raise the working class fing with the Ham-mer and Arm, for the Socialist train clear the way.

clear the way. And the rich will "reform" (like the hawk with the chick) when he's choked into quitting his prey.

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B. J.-What source? U. S.-Yes, what source?

Uncle Sam& Brother Jonathan

very silly pamphle Uncle Sam-Some Democratic or Re-

publican affair? B. J.-No; this time it was a Socailist affair.

affair. U. S.-And stilly? B. J.-Yes. I don't mean to say that everything in it is stilly. No. It has many good passages. But there was a decidedly stilly warp that ran through the whole woof. Just think of Social-ism in force! Why, the stimulous for work would be killed like a door-nail, and lie flat like a pancake. It is for that reason that I consider a Socialist namulat to be a stilly thing.

that reason that I consider a Socialist pamphlet to be a silly thing. U. S.—And would you mind explain-ing why you think Socialism would have that effect? B. J.—Because if everything is pro-vided for a man, he won't have to dis-play any activity for getting it. U. S.—Correct. But you have not yet proved even this case. 'Tis true that, if everything is provided for a man, he need not bother about getting— B. J.—Just so! U. S.—But you must first prove that under Socialism everything is so pro-vided for the people that they don't need to bother about getting it. Now

yield for the people that they don't need to bother about getting it. Now go ahead and prove to me that Social-ism will provide things without people having to bother about them at all. B. J.-Well, won't it provide every-

thing that people need? U. S.-NEED? Under the Socialist Republic the people will have, not what

they NEED merely, but LUXURIES to boot. B. J.—Exactly, that's what I thought

is the idea, and makes my case all the stronger. U. S .- Suppose you mention some of

these necessaries and luxuries. B. J.-Among the necessaries: shoes, clothing, hats, food, housing, medi-

U. S.-And among the luxuries?

gorically: You have heard of hail drop-ping down from the skies, eh?

U.S.-Did you ever hear of boots and shoes dropping down from the skies,

B: J.--No

U, S .- Or books, whole libraries and

and baths?

Republic has in its folds for the people, not being of the nature of hall storm that drop down from the skies, it follows that to enjoy them they must

come from some other source, eh?

B. J. (puckering his brows)-Cer-

tainly. U. S.-And what source do you ima-

gine that must be, eh?

B. J.-W-e-l-l-

cine. B. J .- Everything else: pianos, cou certs, operas, pictures, books, parks, libraries, baths, gardens. Inoraries, baths, gardens.
U. S.-Any more of either?
B. J.-Isn't that enough.
U. S.-Very well; we shall be satisfied with that. Now answer me cate-fied with that. Now answer me cate-B. J.-Yes eh? B. J.-No U. S .- Or hats? J.-No S .- Or beefsteaks and loaves of bread? B. J.-No. U. S.-Or houses fully furnished? B. J.-No U. S .- Or quinine pills and St. Jacob's Oil? B. J.-No. U. S.-Or pianos? pictures? B. J.-No. U. S.-Nor concerts, parks, gardens, B. J.—Nor that either. U. S.—This being thus; these neces-saries and luxuries, that the Socialist

Brother Jonathan-I've been reading

Work, slaves of America; toll ye colonists of the North-East; swelter ye subjects of the new Empire:--or rise in a second rebellion at the ballot box. re-enact a second Fourth of July. cleanse yourselves of the smudge of colonists, and take and enjoy your Empire yourselves!

fusileers, and Idaho "rioters with IIII nois cannoneers, etc., etc.

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

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

peculiar. If the President knows anything of the important events of his adminis-tration, he is aware that the procession of workingmen at Hazleton had a glorious United States flag at the front when they were fired upon by deputy sheriffs, a score of the workmen killed. sherins, a score of the workmen kined, three score wounded, and not a sheriff received a scratch. McKinley does well to land the flag in Massachusetts. The simple miners of Lattimer and Luzerne know what it stands for. President must also know that Merriam flaunts that same fing in Idaho, where in its name he arrests and imprisons whole communities of workingmen and breaks up their unions at the behest of a few persons who have made a business of robbery in the heure of lear and order in the name of law and order.

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

The stand of THE PEOPLE is unmistakable: it is the stand of the fore-most Socialist thinkers, it is the stand uncompromising, revolutionary Socialism.

A few days after the appearance of that PEOPLE'S "U. S. & B. J." dia-logue came the "Volkszeitung's" article, asserting that, since our taxes are raised almost exclusively in an indirect manner, the burden of taxation, Federal, State and municipal, falls mainly on the working class and that the burden of Federal taxation alone is per family and per year \$100. I don't know what was the motive

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

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U. S.-Out with it! B. J.-Well,-Labor! U. S.-Yes; Labor. (Crossing his arms and beaming down upon B. J.) Now, if you are kindly enough dis-posed, would you mind enlighten me how it is possible for people to enjoy all these necessaries and luxuries in the Socialist Republic; all these neces-saries and luxuries that require LA-BOR to produce, and yet not need any activity for getting them? B. J. remains silent. U. S.-I'm listening. B. J. mumbles. U. S.-Have you turned ventrilo-quist? The sounds I hear seem to come from the region of your belly. No answer? Not a sound even? Then, me gay sailor boy, let me tell you this: The pamphlet you were reading wasn't at all a Socialist pamphlet. You can't stuff me. You have been reading such political parson's or professor's alush; and, like an unthinking booby. you swallowed it like you would a country sausage. Wealth can not exist with-out LABOR; to have wealth to enjoy the poly must have been exerted. The LABOR must have been exerted. Socialist Republic is not a compet of miracles. The stimulus to work will be there, infinitely more than to

will be there, inducted index that day. B. J. More? U. S.-Yes; I say more because the stimulus to work consists in the desire to enjoy wealth. To-day, it is sad er-perience that wealth is the product of labor but the reward of idleness. es-ling that the judge contraining that the judge ing that the idle capitalist grabs it all. Now go and throw your wondre pamphlet into the fire.

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come in during the week for the ment, in which Mr. Debs' speech on Mication of the Hocking Valley R. R. "Modern Socialism" is announced, redrertisement, spoken of by a cor- duced railroad rates are offered to the dent from Ohio and partly people to go and hear him, and, the in last week's issue, we give railroad's ticket agents are referred to







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ditures that overwhelm the country since the disastrous wars it has just gone through. If he has reached the

helm of State, it is not so much, thanks to this campaign-most of the electors took no stock in it-, as to his alliance with General Polavieja, who is quite a favorite with the Clerical party, and, consequently, with the Queen Regent: thus he hastened to forget all about the principles he had been upholding. There is, in the present administration, as much immorality and disorder as in the preceding ones. In point of reit thinks of none but such as are of a reactionary character. There had been talk about rendering universal suffrage a reality: the late elec-tions have proved that we now only have one more man to debauch it.

LATE ELECTIONS IN SPAIN,

[From the Paris, France, "Mouvement So-cialiste," by Pablo Iglesias of

Madrid, Spain.]

Government, aiming at striking an at-titude and justifying his advent to

power, has had a good deal to say, in the name of the opposition, about the

need of reforming the public adminis-tration, controlling universal suffrage,

and undertaking measures to develop

wealth and meet the enormous expen-

The ambitious chief of the present

Anxious to secure to his Government large majority that should enable him to remain in power a couple of years, preoccupied with the task of managing the Liberal Monarchists to the end that that opposition be not too violent, Silvela has conducted the most scandalous elections ever seen in Spain.

In Madrid the bureauxs have committed such irregularities that a poll of 50,000 votes was announced, when. In fact, there were hardly 30,000 voters. The Liberal Monarchist candidates, who had received but an insignificant support, have been returned elected with over 11,000 votes. These three seats, usurped by these Liberals, belonged to 2 Republicans and 1 Socialist. In Bilbao, matters were still worse.

The bourgeois candidate had suborned, as a means to bribe voters, 1,000 toughs armed with daggers, revolvers, and sticks, and these fellows, in contempt of the law, were aided in their infamous role by all the authorities. This accounts for the use of force. which the Socialists of Bilbao resorted to against these people, being determined to cause the suffrage to be re-spected, in the measure of their power. The ardor of our partisans, their en-thusiasm for the ideas that we defend, gave them the advantage in the physical conflict. Barely ten of them were wounded; their adversaries had more than sixty injured. In Zaragoza, almost all the bourgeois

candidates bought their victory. One of them paid as high as 250 francs for a vote.

.80 .85 .90 .95 .95

In Tortosa, one man was killed as the result of electoral riots. In many other places scandalous acts were The districts where approximate putity prevailed are few enough to be counted. Despite all, the Socialist Party

gained some votes since the previous Legislative elections. It is our partisans, who, in the campaign, showed the greatest amount of energy and of enthusiasm; it is they who labored most courageously and resolutely to prevent corruption. Even the bour-geois press admits this. But for the alous conduct of the authorities and the capitalists, our Party would have sent to Parliament three repre-sentatives: 1 from Madrid, 1 from Bilbao, and 1 from Zaragoza. We may, accordingly, declare, and justly so, that three seats were stolen from the Socialists. Seeing that our Party must continue to pursue the identical tactics in the electoral campaigns, and with ever increasing firmness; seeing, moreover, that its progress begins to count, it may be asserted that, within a few years, it will not be 1 or 2 Deputies but 6 or 8 that we shall send to Parliament.

The Chamber of Deputies is to-day composed, apart from the partisans of the Minister whose figure exceeds 260, of about 80 Liberal Monarchists headed by Sagasta, 20 Independent Liberals, 14 or 16 Republicans, a few Carlists, and 2 or 3 Independent Con-servatives. The Republicans are divided into three groups: Fusionists, Independents and Federalists. Sagasta, realizing that Silvela will not remain in power long, and seeing, on the other hand, that the Repub-licans are a divided body, avoids accentuating his opposition to the Government or of taking a hostile attitude to the monarchy. He certainly would have done the latter if he believed the Government would last, or if there were a Republican party strong enough to make an alliance with. Under these couditions, the Republicans can do nothing, or almost noth-ing for their ideas. Castelar recently declared that he would return to active life to combat the reaction represented life to combit the reaction represented by the existing Government. His vanity must have inspired this thought: he lacked, moreover, both the energy and the talent needed at present to organize a strong and in-fluential Republican party. Thus we continue to be governed by the Monarchists, who learn nothing from the past; nor do we see rising above the horizon any progressive party able to lead the people on the path chosen by the more advanced nations. With us, the only party that progres-ses, the only one that steadily gains ground, is the Socialist Party. Its in-fluence among the radical republican groups is felt more every day. An in-dication of this is that at the Madrid election the Federalists presented, by common accord, alongside of a poli-tical chieftain like Pi y Margal and of Nicolas Estévanez, who was Minisof Nicolas Estevanez, who was Minis-ter of War during the Republic, the two Socialist candidates. It goes with-out saying that our Party is to-day the most ardent defender of political liberty, and is the one that stands readiest to combat all reactionary at-tempts tempts.

COBRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

New Bedford, Mass., Style.

other will be recognized.) New Bodford, Mass., Style. To The PEOPLE –I wish to assure the New Bedford, Mass, are not sleeping. We are on the hustle all the time. Open all meetings every week: and although some of us did not think they would cut much results. Large crowds, well behaved, and interested tell the story of althe meetings. The value of the outdoor all the meetings. The value of the outdoor peaking chance on the new story of a share chance on the story of all the meetings. The value of the outdoor peaking chance on the over the share of the story box on the over setting the story of the story box on the over striken. Although we are on a corres, creyone chance has share in the over story of the story of the story box on the over a story of the story of the story box of the local papers, stating that the S. L. P. was no "business man 6" party; the lefts was picked up by some funds, of colled the writer of the lefter " a misquided Socialism and laying it to the fact that they were fold conducted by business men. A story of conducted by business men 6. The solution schemes as the failures of Socialism and laying it to the press as und after was picked with a statistic story in the same time to the Socialists, or the working class. Of course, we know some man of his hustines, but you can use him for the same time to the Socialists, or the story will be too use the press as much after wall hely for course we know some after wall hely for course, we know some they will hely sone, and han is essen in the same time to the socialists, or the story and when the rest and that is essen to that they had read in those communi-cations and were very farorally impressed working class. Of course, we know some they will hely sone, as have men men afterwards who knew nothing of Socialism that what they had read in those communi-tations and were very farorally impressed working class. Of the w

cession if demands, L. e., the political-econ-omic union of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & A. comrade who can neither write nor speak publicly can do his share of the good work just the same as the rest, by distributing the Party papers and by his presence at the meetings and conversation with outsiders in the audience influence a good deal. Next fall we are to have a battle royal in the municipal election unless all signs fall. One brewers concern of Fall River is to put up \$10,000 and a grocer in the present administration which is rotten to the core. Money will be as free as water, and we have got to fight from now on to one to were. One thing about the S. L. P. is, that it can fight and no fake about it either, and the word heelers and crock politicians are beginning to get it into their heads that we are no sell-out organization of which the city is full. The comrades can bet that if the that New Bedford is in the same and will hold a better hand every time there is an election. L. C. New Bedford, June 24.

A Cood Test.

A Cood Test. To THE PEOPLE.—Do you know that I have a splendid gauge to measure a man's honesty or depth of thought on matters socialistic? If he says THE PEOPLE keeps good men from joining the Party. I inquire what union he is living off; what fake sheet is he working on, and—cond-dentially—if he does not believe that An-archy is " a step in advance of Socialism"? When he says, however, that he misses THE PEOPLE more than he would his meals, I know I have a man and that there will be no trouble with him. This, I'll yenture to say, is the experience of every Organizer.

Orranizer. We are with THE PEOPLE with every revolutionary drop in our voins. Smash the fakirs, clear up the fuddled. Swing your are as you always have in the past, and you will warn the enmity of the crooks and the love of those who cry "Live the Socialist Republic." U. S. DALTON.

Spokane, Wash., June 15.

Spokane, Wash., June 15.
 A Chicagoan Wants to Know.
 To THE PEOPLE — In the report of the stational Executive Committee, published in THE PEOPLE. June 18. Commade Vog tsur-rendered a letter from K. Ibsen. of Cleve-land. O. In which the states that the Board of Appeals was compelled by the Party Con-stitution to decide against Dietzgen's ap-peal, but that he (Ibsen) "would for his "whole life be ashmed of this action." A letter was read at the meeting of the 22d Ward Club of this city. June 18, 0890 from the same Dietzgen's may have be easilisted that, if the Board of Appeals sustained this appeal, his regional to Effect the Senter Committee or con-stingtion. The BECAUSE THE 25D P. TO REPRESENT THEM AT THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.
 Now, it would be interesting for Party members to know, in the face of this sation-ment, whether K. Desen ought not to be ashamed of this letter of the face of this state-ment, whether K. Desen ought not to be ashamed of this letter of the BERLYN.
 Chicago, June, 22.

commenced) distributing May Day issues of THE PEOPLE. About 500 copies were thus scattered, so the people who attended got their money's worth after all. FRANK LEITNER, San Antonio, June 16. advance proportionate to our advance of last year, let us by some means re-locate the central directing authority. JER O'FIHELLY. Abington, Mass., June 25.

Who can Give Information?

To THE FEOPLE.-I was a member of the Spelalist Educational Club of the 10th Assembly District, N.Y., which some time ago well out of existence. It is said all the moneys and property of sold Club were turned over to the S.L. P. I am perfectly satisfied if such is the case, but would like to know if that was done. SOLOMON BEENHARDT

SOLOMON BERNHARDT. New York, June 5, 1809.

Right You Are!

Right You Are! To THE PEOPLE.-I have read other so-cialist papers site as the "Appeal" and "Coming Nation," and their rantings about THE PEOPLE and the Socialist Labor Party is one thing that has given me my great preference for that Party. Its rigid discipline and uncompromising attitude gives me confidence that we have a Party that is destined to LEAD LABOR out of correct ideas in may mind so clearly that I can express them plainly at all times and places, and that I can only get from THE "Edstructures and the interests of the class-conscious; that Is, he must clearly see that his interests and the interests of the capitalisis are diametrically opposed thrst.

inkind a chance to enjoy life, liberty,

E. B. WHIPPLE, Merrimack, Fla., June 16,

On Organization.

give mankind a -happiness, etc.

Owis Fluttered by Socialists.

To THE PEOPLE.—Having been informed tat Laurence Gronlund was to lecture be-ore the so-called Social Reform Club Sun-ay night on "The Fuillity of all Third arty Tacties in Realizing Social Reforms," attended. Considering the impressions I verived I thought many of the Parry mem-ers would be interested in what took lace.

I attended. Considering the impressions I received I thought many of the Party mem-bers would be interested in what took place. Gronlund spent an hour trying to prove that all political changes must come through either the Democratic or Repub-lean party, which at one time was a highly moral party, hall ost those morals and to day was the party of the rich, but the Democratic party was the poor man's party and stool ready to save the working class betrayed that class) and would have his support if it would advocate the following if it would advocate the follow which he continuanly referred

planks which he continually referred to as his: State banks, national telegraphs and na-tional control (not ownership of the rali-roads, he wanted the Government to arbi-trarily fix raliroad fares and freight rates. This he called Socialism a 'd hoped the Democratic party can catch the vote of the proletariat by using this bait. Groulund again forgot that the working class con-sists of men not gudgeons.) He then showed that the Greenback. Single Tax and Free Silver reforms had ended in failure and said. referring to the S. L. P. "people will not support a party that has made no progress in twenty-five years." (Groulund had better wake up from his kin yan Winkel sleen)

chase-conscious, that is, he must clearly see that his interests and the interests of the capitalises are dametrically opposed first, last and all the time, and can acver be reconciled. He must attack capitalism at the point of its greatest weakness, and that peth is the ballot box. Like Genera Gract, he must demand an unconditional surrender and never be carried off his feet by aty capitalistic promise of relief or reform. There is no reform for the capitalist system except in its downfall; and no relief for La-bor except in the abolition of the wage system. I would like to know through the columns of THE PEOPLE whether I am correct. We have a little "Socialism" in practice here in Orange, Fia. The criminals are free to all and there is enough for all. It seems as though the builders ought to be given the road. Of course, the roads are free to all and there is enough for all. It seems as though the food and clothing. It is strange someone don't discover in this age of invention then a discover in this age of invention then discover in this age of invention the discover in this age of invention the discover in this ge

Shevsky of the 'only American Socialist party' took the floor and said he thought the same as COMRADE Aliman and spoke for a third party movement. There being no other movements to repre-sent, the floor was thrown open to all who cared to support the third party idea and Comrade Balkam, myself and one other member of the S. L. P. spoke. A "New Democrat" and Mailly of the Debs move-ment both attacked the S. L. P. and said is was no good, and managed to do con-siderable misrepresenting for so short a time as they had to speak. I had said during my remarks that I could not refer to Groniund as Comrade, and, said so because I noticed that during the dis-cussion Aliman had referred to Groniund, Winshevsky, et al., as 'comrades' and dhought it a very peculiar proceeding. Finally, when Mailly had finished his at-tacks. I rose and through the chair asked Aliman if he was willing to sit still in a public meeting of that kind and allow him-self to call and be called by such men as Groniund (a reactionist), Winshevsky (an enemy of the S. L. P., and Mailly (the or-ganizer of the S. D. P.) ''comrade.' All-man in the presence of the whole audience said he was. (Comrades Balkam, Theman, Slobodin, Newman and others will bear me out in this statement.) Here we have a man who poses as a mem-

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text> said he was. (Comrades Balkam, Yheman, Siobodin, Newman and others will bear me out in this statement.) Here we have a man who poses as a mem-ber of a class-conscions, militant move-ment, a man who objects to vindiciteness and narrowness, shown clearly why he ob-jects to the policy pursued by the S. L. P. He evidently wants to be allowed to shake hands with the enemy, to kiss him on the cheek as it were and still have the mem-bers of the S. L. P. say nothing. The whole impression I received from the affair is, that now as never must the fair is, that now as never must vigilence of the Party membership he in-creased; now as never must the Party membership know who are its friends and who its enemies, whether out of its ranks or in its ranks; now as never must the healthy and progressive revolutionary move-ment refuse to be deceived by the muddle-headed wailings of a reactionist or the covert acts of its members, and throw out on the ash heap all who by word or deed stand in its way. Brookiyn, June 25.

Brooklyn, June 25.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

J. C. NEW YORK.-We have heard of that New Rochelle resolution, and believe it is referred to in this issue's report of the N. E. C., but have not yet received it. Soon as received, and space allowing, it will be published. It is essential that the Party know exactly where each of its units (Sec-tions) stands.

tions) stands. N. W., NEW YORK.--The supplement of the "Socialist Almanne" for July, in charge of Comrade Sanial, is about to be pub-lished; it treats fully the, particularly in America, interesting question of taxation---politically, statistically, historically and economically. You will find there in com-pressed form all the information desired.

E. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-Look up the Letter Hox answers to "E. M. W., Polk, Pa." and "H. B. A., London, Ont." in THE PEOPLE of Sept. 25, 1898, Guess you will find yourself answered there. If doubts still remain call again.

remain call again. W. J. S., NEW YORK.—As carrion is not meat for our steel, neither is a discussion down the gutters, whither the "Volkssi-turg" would drag the issue, to our taste. Moreover, THE FLOPLE's delitorial part is done: it has drawn the Pure-and-Simple-Bourgeois-Private-Property "Volksseltung" cat clean out of the bag. Before this, only whiskers, a tip of its tail, a patch of its belly; now the whole cat is out-from asses to tail-tip, including claws and fanga,—in plain view of the whole Party. The Party now has the beast in hand,—ang no doubt will tell it.

Gen'l Superintendent.

Trayl, Pass, Agt. Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

Daily People Conference.

Meeting of June 26, with Comrade Cooper acting as chairman and Com-ties D. Klein as vice-chairman. Min-ties of previous meeting adopted as d. Three new delegates seated. Description of the second seco that he represents now the 19th. Communication received from Com-nde J. Horsack, Jersey City, N. J., reing information as to the manner a which he could assist the work Conference. Secretary instructed

comply. Esecutive Board reported order of bainess and plan of action for the bain People Clubs and were adopted. It was decided to obtain subscrip-tions for the weekly PEOPLE and to the funds for the DAILY PEOPLE, t no affairs to be arranged where the for admission are to be sold but the consent of the Conference. urred in.

Math A. D. reported that 50 cents per with toward the defraying of the ex-pages of the Conference were voted in that a Daily People Club is being Walland

Bith, 20th, Br. 2, 30th, Am. Br., B'lyn, Br. 2, Hoboken, reported that they THE PEOPLE.

Comrade Cot, r reported that the Comrade Cot, r reported that the man meeting held in Teutonia Assem-by Rooms was a great success. peakers were cheered to the echo, en-the sudience that filled the hall and ante-rooms, the wing that there was a ready field for the DALLY PEOPLE. \$11.86 were collected for the Statersville strikers. Printing Committee reported that the printed matter was ready for dis-tinution. Secretary was instructed to Mation. Secretary was instructed to d' "Manifesto" to all Party papers. Testing its publication. \$25 were paper and facilitate work al the office.

paid on account of the bill for printing. \$2 were donated by a comrade for the DAILY PEOPLE fund. Motion carried to request Br. 2 of 32d and 33d A D. to withdraw Delegate Reichenthal for having misrepresented the work and object of the Daily People Conference to a number of comrades. The following organizations responded to the roll call: 12th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 26th Br. 2, 28th, 30th Br. 2, 32d & 33d, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, New York; Dally People Clubs No. 1 and 3, Am. Br. and 19th A. D. 23d Ward, Brooklyn, Br. 2 Hoboken, and N. E. C. Next meeting of the Confer ence takes place on Monday, July 10. JULIUS HAMMER,

Secretary, 98 Avenue C.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. The second of the supplements to the So-cialist Almanac-No. 3. Vol. I., "People Library"- is now out and ready for ship nent. It is a handsome, 24-page pamphiet, the contents of which are: I. The New Trusts. II. The middle Class: its Origin; its Rise; The Foreign Trade in the U. 8. in IV. German Trade Unionism. V. S. L. P. of Canada-Socialist Vote of California. All of these subjects are of great interest and if properly pushed, the book can readily The retail price of this number is only 5 cents, which makes possible a very ex-tensive sale. Address orders to the N. Y. Labor New tensive sale. Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary: HENRY KUHN, 154 William street, N. Y.

Keep as ove an your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the

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

from the same Dietgen, in which he stated that, if the Board of Appeals sustained his appeal, his resignation from the Party should be at once sent in BECAUSE HE HELD CREDENTIALS FROM THE 8. D. P. TO REPRESENT THEM AT THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCES. Now, it would be interesting for Party members to know, in the face of this state-ment, whether K. Ibsen ought not to be enshamed of that letter of his for the rest of his life? B. BERLYN. Chicago, June, 22.

Labor Lyceum, Minneapolis.

As to the Mass. State Committee.

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F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-The matter was received. You understood the Letter Box answer rightly.

E. C. D., TRENTON, N. J.-Office, in the S. L. P., is not a RiGHT, it is a TEUST. The trustee may at any time revoke his trust. This is a principle that the S. L. P. insists on shall be introduced in the Social-ist Republic; in the meantime, it puts that principle in practice within its own organi-bation

MAILOR "NASSAU," N. Y.-In the proper come of the word "grow," stones don't grow, "Growing" is an organic function; stones, minerals, are not organic bodies."

minerais, are not organic bodies. L. J., CHICAGO, ILL.-Why, of course, shyster lawyers must "grow hot in the colury" at the bare thought of the Alliance. And do you wonder? Don't you know that such gentlemen make it a business to ingra-tiator themselves with Judges? A friendir Judge can do many a favor to favorite lawyers, favors that are reducible to dollars and cents. Hence, to gain the love and affection of a Judge, is frequently the main practice of such "practising" lawyers. A way to gain such love and affection is to endorsement of such a Judge when he is running for office. Now such endorsements are not gettable from S. T. & L. A. organi-ment in the way of the shyster, as it is in the way of the fakir.

Koop an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Resew in Stos, H will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.



(Permetly G-48 Myrtie Street.) Meeting Resear. Large Hall for Man Meeting Bosin open for Balls and Fis-Man. Workman Patronics Tour Own Zo

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kahn, 184 William street. N. T.

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

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

Meeting held Friday, June 23, with C. H. in the chair. Absent: Keep, ex cused. Financial report for the week end-ing June 17 showed: receipts, \$79.55; ex-

penditures, \$59,73. The sub-committee, elected to draw up statement in regard to decisions of National Board of Appeals and letter of K. Ibsen reported as follows:

To the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

is to see to it that the constitution is ob-served. 3. As to the letter of K. Ibsen, a member of the Board of Appeals, to H. Vort, the Editor of the "Vorwacrts." It appears from this letter that the Board was "com-pelled" by the Party constitution to sanc-tion the expulsion of E. Dietzeen (expelled by Section Chicago, because of his connec-tion with the Debs party, but that he (b-seen) will be aslamed of this scion for the rest of his life. In regard to this we hold, that a man who is ashumed to carry out the Party constitution. Is as a fit member of the National Board of Appeals and we recommend that Section Cleveland be called upon to withdraw him and to fill the vacancy thus created with a contrade whose sense of shame is not so finely developed in the wrong direction.

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MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE. The Minnesota State Committee of the S. P. held a special session at the Labor vias rescired to shundt to the Sections in the State the question whether the Socialist provide the Section be instructed to sell the printing outfit of "The Toesin," that paper being now Consolidated with the "Worker's Call" of Chilege Appropriations were made as follows: For the Statesville, R. J. S. T. & L. A. strikers, S5; toward the stamps, S3; for Secretary's espec-ses. 25 cents. "The field at the same place, Monday evening, buy S. All members of the present com-national strength of the present com-state Secretary C. T. Davidson; Members Wate Secretary, C. Marking, Schemer, Berger Wate Secretary, C. T. Davidson; Members Wate Secretary, C. Davidson; Members Wate Secretary, C.

New York.

New York. To the Subdivisions of Section New York, S. L.P. Comrades:-You are hereby called upon to elect new delegates to the next meeting of the General Committee, which will be held at headquarters on Saturday evening, July S. to serve as your representatives for the ensuing six months from July to December, Art. I., Sec. 3. of our by-laws governing the mode of representation in the General Com-mittee reads as follows: "The General Committee consists of one delegate from each subdivision of the Sec-tion and an additional delegate for every fraction thereof." L. ABELSON, Organizer.

ROCHESTER, -All members of the S. L. P. Section Rochester, N. Y., are requested to attend the general meeting to be held at No. 17 Mumford street. Thursday evening, 8 p. m., July 6. Very important business is to be transacted and every comrade is ex-pected to be present. WM. LIPPELT, Organizer.

Ohio. Ohio-CANTON.—To all members and friends of the S. L. P. in Stark and surrounding coun-ties: The Central Committee of the Stark County S. L. P. have made arrangements to hold a picaic on July 4, near Meyer's Lake, Canton. O. The grounds are accessible by street car, and admission to picnic will be free. The proceeds are to go to the county agitation fund, and all comrades and sym-methizers are cordially invited to attend and help us make this affair a success. For further information apply to Jacob Ney, Jr., 320 Center street, Canton, O., Secretary of Committee.

Rhode Island.

Rhode Island. The regular annual State Convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island will be held Sunday, July 9, 1800, at 3 p. m., in Textile square, Providence. Order of business: Re-ports of officers: selection of seat of State Committee: act relating to political partless (new caucus act so-called); and general Par-ty business. Out of town comrades are urged to be present at this convention. R. I. STATE COMMITTEE. T. CURRAN, Secretary. The Scaladiet Lebox Party of Dhode Is.

R. 1. STATE COMMITTEE, T. CURRAN, Secretary. The Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Is-land holds its annual excursion on Sunday, July 2, 1880. The steamer "Bay Queen" will leave Fall River Wharf, South Water street, foot of Power street. Providence, at 9:55 a.m., and sail direct to Newport. Two hours will be allowed at Newport, giving sufficient time to visit the Beach. The rest of the day will be spent in sailing around Mt. Hope and Narragansett Bays, return-ing to Providence between 6 and 7 o'clock. Tickets for adults are 35 cents, and for children under 12 years 20 cents. Tickets should be procured of the members in ad-rance as it may be necessary to charge ex-tra on all tickets sold at the wharf on ac-count of the rigid contract required by the Steamboat Company. This is as cheap an excursion res will be run by any organiza-tion, and the hour of starting and return is fixed to meet the convenience of comrades outside of Providence. It is hoped they will be prevention and nanuclai success. The treasury is empty and a senses in making the excursion a financial success. The treasury is rempty and a sense of ex-pensive Propagnade is shead of us. R. 1. STATE COMMITTEE.

Slatersville Strike Fund.

Start provide the start of the st	
Previously acknowledged	130.32
Scandingtion Soc Club Roston	20,00
20th A. D. S. L. P. New York	1.50
20th A. D., S. L. P., New York 12th A. D., S. L. P., N. Y., collected	
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at meeting June 10 16th A. D., S. L. P., N. Y., collected	1.000
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Brooklyn	1.00
Brooklyn 9th A. D., S. L. P., New York	2.00
14th A. D., S. L. P., Br. 2, N. Y	2.00
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Sect. Haverhill, Mass	10.75
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mittee	1.47
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With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, further-more, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common. To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the exist-ence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the allenation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class. Again, through the preversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated,

that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall. own downfall. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and

upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying con-ditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Com-monwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of diffusion. of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands: 1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

Reduction in the notice of model in the mines, railroads, canals, production.
 The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but the employees shall be discharged for political reasons.

troi of the rederal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons. 3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, fer-ries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior offi-

cers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons. 4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources 7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the of the

nation. 8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

to be excempt. 9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
 11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unix and other Societies (not exceeding free lines) will be inserted under this beading wereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an or portunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Dunse street, Room 96, New York City. Gen-eral Secretary William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings ist, 3d as for Thursday evenings at 5 p. m. Secre-tary Board of Appenals: Max Keller, 100 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. T. County Committee representing the se-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m. the ball of Essex County Socialist Cou-75 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 19

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIAN UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at in a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New Yor Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fr

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTEN NATIONAL UNION No. 9). Office as Employment Hureau: 64 East 4th street. -District 1 (Schoemian), 331 East This street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. -District III (Gerhann), at 10 Stanton street. meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. -District III meets at the Clubhouse, 200 East sha -District IV meets at 342 West 4 street, every Saturday at 3 p. m. -The Board of Supervisors meets every Tose day at 8 p. m.

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

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D.'s. S. L. P., 118 I. Hoth street, N. Y. Business meeting every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to D.30 p. m. every eres, ing. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Hen quarters 79 East 4th street. Meeting every Friday at 12 o'clock noon, Fra-Hartmann, Pres: Aug. Lauts, Cor-Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P. 34th & 35th A. D.'s. 547 E. 157th street Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. Meets second and fourth Sunday every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 108-100 avenue, New York City. Subscription or ders taken for the Scand. Socialist Work-ly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTER & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of 2. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meet Ist and 3d Thursdays, at S p. m.

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

And Join. MAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" Na 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houster street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thurscay, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB 14th Assembly District. Business met-ing every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sinday evening Bowing alley and billing room open ev-ery evening. Visitors welcome.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kass 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 above society was founded in the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought is numerical strength in present composed of 165 tocal branches with more than 19,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern inbor morement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of a for the first class and of 54.00 for the first class for the second class receive under the same fire motances and length of the 54.00 and 550.00 is guaranteed for every members between 18 and 45 years of a graphene to far deposit of 11.00. Monthly may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of 11.00. Monthly more headed the wires and provide the first can be formed by fiver headed the above principles are invited and the first for the formed by fiver headed the second header for the first fo

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund

of the United States of America

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: BEINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. T.

Minnesota. MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Becording Secretar retary.

Sect. Paterson, N. J., 2d Ward Br. on list Sect. Canton, O., collection at meet-ing Sect. Yorkville, N.Y., Agitation Com-mittee, collection at outing...... Sect. Baltimore, Md., 19th Ward Br., part proceeds of picnic..... Ditto, collection at meeting June 11, Bartonville, III., L. A. 130, S. T. & L. A. 6.00 3.80 2.00 3.00 Bartonville, II., L. A. 130, S. T. & L. A. Painters and Decorators L. A. 202, S. T. & L. A., N. Y. Eastern District Mixed Trade Alli-ance, L. A. 252, S. T. & L. A., B'lyn Yonkbrs, N. Y., L. A. 42, S. T. & U. A. 5.00 5.00 4.00 6.30 5.00 2.50 8.25 5.00 5.00 1.00

 $2.00 \\ 5.25 \\ 3.00 \\ 2.00 \\ 1.50 \\ 1.50$

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities(county, city, state and nation). 13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equali-

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed. 14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law. 15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle. 16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists. 17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative desembers.

17. Abolition of the claim chambers.
18. Municipal self-government.
19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.
20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constitution.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Ad-ministration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment



