AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE

VOL. XII.-NO. 15.

NEW YORK, JULY 13, 1902.

NOT WORDS BUT DEEDS.

St. Louis Trades Council Works for Socialist Party.

Police Outrages Against Strikers Spur Central Body to Action-Support Not Limited to Resolutions-Campaign Committee Chosen and Literature Printed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 28.-The outrages committed by the police in at-tempting to crush recent strikes in this tempting to crush recent straces in this city has thoroughly aroused the organ-ized workingmen and led to action on the part of the Central Trades and La-bor Council which will undoubtedly have great effect in strengthening the Socialist Party here.

The central body, after taking the crimes of the capitalist authorities into full consideration, elected a committee.

full consideration, elected a con sting of T. J. Burke, Frank Ujka Eugene Sarber, J. J. Bauer, and M. Ballard Dunn, to investigate the matter further and prepare recommenda-

tions for appropriate action.

At last Sunday's meeting this com mittee presented a report, to the effect that such conduct on the part of the governmental authorities was to be ex pected so long as the government re-mained in the hands of any party supporting the capitalist system of private ownership of the means of production, and recommending, accord-ingly, that the Central Trades and Labor Council take active measures the support of the Socialist Party ming election, that being only party which stands distinctly for the interests of the working class and against the presnt system of class rule

Report Printed as Leaflet.

The report was adopted by an over-helming majority in the C. T. & L. U.

whelining majority in the C. T. & D. C. and fifteen thousand copies were ordered printed for general distribution. The report makes an excellent Socialist propaganda leaflet and will do much to set the workingmen thinking. The central body of the organized weekers of St. Louis is thus pledged to extra conversion with the Socialist. weekers of St. Louis is thus pledged to active co-operation with the Socialist Party from this time forward, and there are many who think that the re-sults will go far beyond the ten thou-sand votes which the committee in its

report predicts. wing are some extracts from the report, following upon a clear ex-planation of the fundamental antagon-ism between the interests of the capitalists and those of the wage-workers

"We find in the Socialist movement of the world a political party which has been built up through the sacrifices of our fellow wage-workers, until it is to-day founded in every country of the world and musters in its voting power eight million workingmen. Wherever the trade union movement is organized there we find the Socialist movement, for the causes which bring forth the one are also the parent of

'in our own city we find this move ment strongly entrenched, organized in nearly every ward and in many of the precincts, with two weekly newspapers. English and German, which voice the demands of the party.

Auxiliary Campaign Committee.

"As this body already knows, the So-cialist Party has nominated its ticket for the coming election and has set in motion a vigorous campaign. We find that on Sunday, June 20, there will be a general committee meeting held for the purpose of outlining the further work of the campaign, and in further-ance of our opinions expressed above we recommend that a committee of five, to be known as a 'campaign com mittee,' be elected from among our membership, whose duty it shall be to attend this meeting and do every-thing in their power to aid in carry-

ing on the work there outlined. "We find this action necessary for the following additional reasons: Our capitalist governments, whether Republican or Democratic, have existed publican or Democratic, have existed solely for the purpose of furthering the interests of our masters. For the past quarter century especially has this been apparent; organized labor has on every hand borne the brunt of their power; they have been arrested, starved and shot down; they have steed as targets for the injunction. the state militia, the posse comitatus, and the standing army. Their martyrs lie on the fields of Hazleton, Cœur d'Alenes, Buffalo, St. Louis, Virden, Pana and a hundred other spots which nark the massacre of helpless work-

Ten Thousand Votes Predicted.

"Thus, brothers, it behooves us we wish to prevent these awful co tions, if we wish to prevent such out-rages as were recently visited upon our striking fellow unionists by the which we hereby recommend, and we safely predict that ten thousand votes ing election will mean the end of such conditions and the beginning of the time within which wage slavery will be destroyed forever, and the liberty of the working class will be an acco-plished fact."

A comrade who has on hand numerous sample copies of The Worker and other propaganda literature would like to co-operate with another Manhattan comrade who is similarly situated, in making a house to-house distribution of the literature. Address, "Co-operation," care of The Worker, 184 William street, New York City.

If you get this paper without ing subscribed for it, you may w some friend has had it sent to You owe him the courtesy of

X

ANTI-BOYCOTT BOYCOTTERS.

"Citizens' Alliance" Formed to Fight Strikers.

Middle-Class People in Coal Field Help Trust against Workingmon-The Work of the "Press Ring."

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.) WILKES BARRE, July 7.-Two excrescences have developed upon the strike situation, and each of them dis-figures the city of Wilkes Barre. One of these is the Citizens' Alliance, organized to fight the boycott declare ganized to fight the boycott declared by the union men upon all business men who work against the interests of the strikers. The other js a "press ring," composed of several reporters and special correspondents, who con-cott ghost stories and scare yarus to send to their respective newspapers and keep "public interest alive." The "Citizens' Alliance" is patterned

The "Citizens' Alliance" is patterned after a movement with a similar name started by Scranton business men last winter, when the unions were making it hot for those who gave aid, shelter, or encouragement to the street-car company or its agents during the long street-car strike. The Scranton Alliance proved abortive, but it has been revived through the prestrike, and it is largely responsible for the many unjustifiable arrests of strikers in that city recently... The Wilkes Barre movement is engineered by the coal operators and has among its members lawyers mine superinten-

Middle Class Again on Record. This counter-movement arises from the effectiveness of the boycott levied

the effectiveness of the tortoothe by the union men, who have followed out a course of placing upon a blacklist everyone who manifested any sympa-thy for or gave succor to the Coal thy for or gave succor to the Coal Trust, its Coal and Iron Police, deputies and scabs since the strike began. The boycott has been pushed vigorously and no one was spared. And the middle class has again demonstrated its selfishness and historical antipathy to the workers by arraying itself with the big capitalist class. The operator in the movement are there to repre sent the Coal Trust's interests.

e" holds its meetings to secret, has a pass-word, and, more in-teresting still, its members have to piedge themselves to fight the union teresting still, its medight the union piedge themselves to fight the union labels. This is deemed the surest way of fighting the union, besides shielding of fighting from open identification the members from open identification with the Alliance.

Politicians Participate.

What emphasizes the class charac-ter of the movement is the participation in it by several local politician whose principal occupation heretofore has been "protecting the downtrodden workingman from the greed of capi-J. Ridgway Wright, who resigned his positions as chairman of the Demo-cratic County Committee, to lead the Citizens' movement. Along with him are many other political busco-steerers se careers of perfidious trafficking extends over many years in both par

There are no political lines drawn in the organization. By common consent these parasites upon Labor band to-gether to fight the workers at a time when the workers need friends the most. It shows again that the work ing class need never expect assistance from any other class in the struggle for freedom. That the lesson will not be lost we may feel sure. The Mayor's action in forbidding the use of the river front for Comrade Collin's meeting has aroused so much unfavorable comment that, together with the Citi-zens' Alliance, a better understanding and appreciation of the events arisin onflict like the present on

may be set down as certain. Bureau of Misinformation.

ring" extends much further than that of the Citizens' Alliance, because its opportunities are greater. As in every strike of similar character, when sensational happenings are expected, special correspondents from the metropolitan reserve arrive mean the scene. itan papers arrive upon the scene. At the beginning Wilkes Barre, as strike headquarters, was inundated by spe-cial writers and "war-correspondents," but as the strikers inconsiderately con-tinued to observe the peace, "copy" got scarce, and many "specials" were recalled. Those who remained have had a hard time getting "stories" every evening, and failure so to do lays them liable to consume from the "jold man." itan papers arrive upon the scene. liable to censure from the "old man," or perchance, even to recall. As a consequence, the "press ring" was formed. Now the members thereof make up in imagination what they lack in ver-

in imagination what they fack in ver-acity. They are out for news, and falling its discovery, they do not hesi-tate to manufacture some. In thus de-grading themselves they are actuated by a double motive—anxiety to please their masters and to weaken the

It was from this press ring, which attempts to monopolize the strike news, that two bogus statements pur-porting to be given out by the opera-tors, emanated. One statement was tors, emanated. One statement was to the effect that only two-thirds of the strikers would be re-employed when the strike was settled, and was widely quoted, though it was repudiated next day by the operators themselves. Most of the reports about breaks in the strikers' ranks and about rioting are concocted by this ring.

It was from this group that the mallicious stery about President Mitchell's family relations first came, when he went to Chicago over a week ago. Of course, there was absolutely no truth in the report, but it was in line with the other endeavors of the "gang" to

the other endeavors of the "gang" to keep up the excitement. However, it is just probable that they went too far this time, and their imagination ran away with their caution, for s heavy libel suits are likely to resu

It can be judged from this how the facts are distorted and the workers' cause misrepresented in a time like this. In justice it must be said that not all the correspondents are to be classed with the above, the particular exceptions being the Associated Press, Publishers' Press, and Philadelphia.

"Inquirer" representatives. Nearly all the others belong to the ring.

The Duryes Murder. Excitement over the murder of the Italian laborer at Duryea last week has subsided in that locality, but the strikers are none the less indignant over the affair. It is probable that the murderer will never be caught, be-cause the bullet which lodged in the poor fellow's brain has not been found, though the attendant physicians say

they have searched diligently for it.

It was first reported that the hole was made by a 44-calibre bullet, and as the Coal and Iron Police within the stockade, are said to use 28-calibre weapons, it was argued by the com pany officials that the shot must have been fired from another direction. But the bullet cannot be found, and as the body lay for several hours in the roadway before the strikers reached it, the charge is that some of the university students employed as deputies by the company extracted the bullet to avoid comparing it with those used by the deputies. So it is probable that the murderer of the laborer will never be discovered and the deed will be unavenged. WILLIAM MAILLY.

A GRAND STAND PLAY.

The Trust Magnates Show by Their Actions How Little They Fear the Republican Administration.

The Republican national administra the election of 1900, when the Ray Anti-Trust Bill was rushed through the House and then allowed to die in the Senate after Election Day. How much confidence is to be put

in the sincerity of the government in its prosecution of the Meat Trust may be judged from the calmness with which the trust kings go on with their work—not only strengthening the Meat Trust, but laying the foundation of the future Food Trust, as shown by the following dispatches:

"PACKING HOUSE COMBINE. "CHICAGO, June 26. Work on the proposed consolidation of the great pucking house concerns is progressing slowly because it is an enormous un dertaking, and there are so many difnterests. It is claimed that the stock yards at Chicago and Kansas City will have to be taken over with the pack-ing houses, for the reason that the lat-ter practically control the greater part of the business at the yards, and can and will carry the trade with them if

they move away from the yards.
"Should the packing house combine
be carried to conclusion the succeeding corporation could abandon the Un lou Stock Yards, destroy the plants, and leave the yards for good and all. Here are the big packing house con-cerns, their capital, and their business as estimated for 1901:

Swift & Co., capital stock, \$25,000,000; bonds, \$5,000,000; annual business, 1991 (estimated), \$190,000,000.

Armour & Co., capital stock, \$20,000,000; annual business, 1901 (estimated),

iness, 1901 (estimated), \$100.000,000 Ham ond, capital stock, \$3,600,000 onds, \$1,550,000; annual business, 1901

(estimated), \$50,000,000.

S. & S. Co., capital stock, \$4,500,000; annual business, 1901 (estimated), \$50,-Libby, capital stock, \$1,000,000; an

Cudahy & Co., partnership, annual business, 1901 (estimated), \$40,000,000. bilts and it is not improbable that they may undertake the formation of the combine and carry it to a successfu conclusion with the packers and the

"A FOOD PRODUCTS TRUST. "CAMDEN, N. J., June 27.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day by the Association of Manufacturers and Distributers of Food Products, no capi

"The incorporation to-day is said to be preliminary to the organization of bination e a number o the largest pickling and preserve com-panies in the United States. A meeting of representatives of these com-panies will be held in New York on

the association are: Max Ams of New York; A. A. Knight & Sons of Boston Perfection Jar Closure Company of Philadelphia; Curtis Bros. of Roches-ter, N. Y.; Cruickshank Bros. of Al-legheny City, Pa.; George K. McMechan of Wheeling, West Va.; Anderson Food Company and the Campbell Pre-serve Company of Camden, N. J.; Lo-gan & Johnson of Boston; J.Weller Co. cinnati, Ohio; Exley, Watkins & Co. of Wheeling, West Va.; Williams & Co. of Wheeling, West Va.; Williams & Brow of Derteit, Mich.; Ritter Conserve Company of Philadelphia, "The officers of the new corporation are: President—William B. McMe-

dents-L. M. Friley of Camden, Frank Cruickshank of Allegheny City, Pa., and W. H. Ritter of Philadelphia; Secretary-W .A. Williams of Detroit,

of Camden; John T. Coxe of Mo town, N. J.; Josiah Buck of Cross wicks, N.J.; L. J. Link and John Wise man of Philadelphia."

—While society generally admires the ideal, it always conforms to the ne-cessity.—The Wage Worker,

SCHEME FAILED.

Futile Attempt to Disfranchise Haverhill Socialists.

Republican Board of Assessors Forces to Recede from Their Position-Can vass of Ward Five by Legal Officer Shows Crooked Work of the Board.

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 30.-In the Issue of June 22 we mentioned that a scheme was being carried out by the politicians of Haverhill whereby they hoped to prevent the re-election of Representative James F. Carey. We are now able to give fuller particulars in relation thereto, and incidentally compare the work of a militant Socialist with that of an old party politicing who werks "for the money that is

Ward Five, Carey's district, is divided into three precincts. Precinct One is about evenly divided in strength be tween the Socialists and Republicans. Precinct Two, composed mostly of farmers, is strongly Republican. Pre-cinct Three is overwhelmingly Socialistic. The Democratic party has prac-tically disappeared from the Ward.

. The voters of the ward elected Comade C. H. Morrill as Assistant As sessor. He was doing the most thorough work ever done in the Ward. This was well known by the three Assessors, all Republicans, elected by the city government.

They also knew that he had covered ireds of extra names in Precinct One, which, of course, required a few days longer to secure. While he was working in Precinct Two, the Asses-sors detailed the Assistant Assessor of Ward Four, a Republican, who had worked overtime to complete his ward, to do the work in Precinct Three. claiming as an excuse that Comrad Morrill was slow. Their action was il-legal, being in defiance of the city charter, which provides that. "the Assistant Assessors shall furnish the Assessors with all necessary information relative to persons and property relative to persons and property taxable 1N THEIR RESPECTIVE

Action Hogal.

When a protest was made by Com-rade Morrill and the Assessors found that they had violated the provisions of the city charter, they claimed that the Tax Commissioner of the state had given them permission to do so. The Tax Cemi Pax Commissioner, at Boston, when juestioned by Comrade Carey, defiled that he had given permission and ac-knowledged that he had no right to grant such permission if he had desir-

After a protest signed by about one hundred indignant voters of the Ward, regardless of party, had been pre-sented to the Assessors, Comrade Mor-rill secured the Precinct Three book soon after he was rendy for it; the As-sessors withdrawing their man and surrendering the book. They tried to make him promise not to cover the ter-ritory which had already been illegally covered. This, of course, he refused. He completed the entire Ward on June 21, being about five days later than usual, having covered 354 extra names. besides doing therough and impartial work in other directions. He also pre pared the books carefully, so that as few voters as possible would be dropped.

The Object Exposed.

In the territory which had been fl-legally covered he found about fifty names which had been missed. Twenty-six of these were voters. Twenty were Socialists; three others vote part Democratic and part Socialist, and three were Republicans. Other names lalists were fixed in such a maner that they would probably have been dropped from the voting list by the Board of Registrars. The numthe Board of Registrars. The num-ber of names "missed" and "fixed," added together, exceeded the plurality given some of the Socialist candidates the city election last Dec hough it did not equal the plurality

given Carey in November. Comrade Morrill also discovered taxable property to the amount of \$674 which had been skipped by the Repub-lican substitute in the portion of a precinct covered by him.

All the names and items of taxable property have been entered in the books and will have to be accepted by the Assessors.

The Republican chairman of the Board of Assessors is "hopping mad" over the failure of their scheme, and the only way he can think to get re-venge is to declare that Comrade Mor-rill shall not be paid for the work done in the territory covered by the man whom the Board illegally assigned. He whom the Posts in the legally elected Assistant Assessor to cover this field again and proposes to "hold up" \$32 of his pay. The reason it was "not necessary" is, he says, that "the Board had secured all the infor-matica they required."

A protest signed by fifteen of the most active Socialists of the city has most active Socialists of the city has been presented to the Committee on Accounts and another to the Auditor, insisting that no money be paid from the city treasury for the work illegally done. Comrade Morrill has been advised by attorneys that he can compet the payment of his just claim.

The fair-minded vaters of the Western Street in the Street Street in the Street S

The fair-minded voters of the Ward, of all parties, condemn what has been done, and many promise to resent it at

GAINS IN INDIANA CITIES

Elections were held in eleven cities in Indiana in the month of May. These cities gave the candidates of the Socialist party 2,365 votes. In 1900 the whole state gave but 2,233 votes for our national ticket. The party has locals in over thirty cities. This gives an idea of what we may expect from Indiana in November. Indiana in November.

BUY BLUE-LABEL CIGARS.

FORWARD TO VICTORY IN NEW YORK STATE!

Social Democratic Party Chooses Its Candidates and Is Ready for the Fray.

Brown at His Side Delegates Spend the Glorious Fourth in Planning for Working-Class Independence.

York, the ticket for which we have to ork with all our power from now till November 4:

Governor-Benjamin Hanford. Lieutenant-Governor-Wm. Thurston

Secretary of State - Leonard D. Attorney - General - Lawrence Mayes.

Comptroller-Warren Atkinson, Treasurer—Joel Moses.
Engineer and Surveyor—Everitt L.

penis-John Franklin Clark.

The Socialists of New York have join ed with those of several other states in celebrating the Fourth of July by holding their state convention, putting in the field candidates to represent the interests of the working class, and pre paring for an active campaign to bring to the workers of the state a knowl-

At 10:45 a. m. last Friday, State Se retary Leonard D. Abbott called the delegates to order in the large hall of the Labor Lyceum. Job Harriman was chosen as Chairman and Henry L. Slo-bodin as Secretary pro tem. Committees were then elected as follows: On Credentials-Hopkins, Lane, Holmes Newman, Reichentini, and Dooley; on Rules and Order of Business—Hillquit, Furman, Atkinson, Edlin, Slobodin.

After a short recess the Credentials Committee reported forty delegates presenting credentials in proper order and recommended that all be seated, which was done. The delegates as follows:

Personnel of Convention.

Newburg-Wenzel Meyrowsky. Johnstown and Gloversville-Lec

Troy-Wm. Nugeut, Chas. Gasse and M. M. A. Fleld.

Hutchinson.

New Rochelle—Jas. Gagan and Al-fred E. Dixon. Richmend—Christian LeGrand and Herman Fischer.

Queens-Chr. Bub, Frank Bessen.

Queens-Chr. Bub, Frank Bessen, and C. Barge. Kings-William Butscher, C. L. Furman, Jos. Wm. Dooley, Thos. A. Hop

Hillouit, Henry L. Slabodin, Edward P. Clarke, Jämes N. Wood, Algernon Lee, Julius Gerber, Alexander Jonas, I. Phillips, H. C. Bowerman, Edward M. Martin, Emil Neppel, L. D. Mayes, Julius Halpern, N. S. Reichenthal, and William Edlin

tion was granted the floor and extend ed an invitation to the delegates to visit as guests the club rooms of the Association in Eighty-sixth street. The invitation was accepted for Saturday July 6.

After the report of the Committee of man, Brown, Mayes, and Slobodin; or Constitution-Hillauit, Gerber, Dooley Nugent, Bach, and Newman; on Agita-tion and Finance—Barge, Wood, Hop-kins, Edlin, and Lehner; on Press— Phillips, Bowerman, and Clarke; Auditing Committee-Lane, Lindboe, and

ocratic Party: Absence makes the heart grow fonder. Revolutionary spirit, all hail!"-Local Watertown. Another telegram, from the "Voice of Labor," which was received with loud applause, was in the following

Those answering the roll were: Com-rades Herman Reich, Henry L. Slobo-din, Jas. N. Wood, H. C. Bowerman, report covering the work of the State Committee during the two years of its existence, which was recived and referred to the various committee Treasurer Neppel presented his report which was referred to the Auditing Committee. State Organizer Spring also made a report of his activity since his engagement by the State Co A recess was then taken until 2:30

p. m. On reassembling, the Conven-tion received the report of the Com-mittees on Constitution and on Plat-form, both of which were exhaustively discussed, taking up the whole afterdiscussed, taking up the whole aftermoon session. The party constitution
as finally adopted will be printed in
The Worker next week.

The draft of a platform as presented
was, after discussion, referred back to
the committee with certain instructions, and a recess was taken till 7 p.
m., it having been decided to take up

The chosen standard-bearer of the

party was then called upon, amid en thusiastic applause, to address the con

vention. He responded in his charac

teristic soul-stirring manner, picturing

the opportunities presented and inspir-ing every hearer with ardent determin

ation to work for the cause as he had

Delegate Hillquit next offered the name of William Thurston Brown of Rochester as candidate for Lieutenant-

Governor, which was carried by ac

clamation. Comrade Brown accepted in a brief and earnest speech, pledging his devoted service to the movement

which was received with hearty cheers by the delegates and visitors, who knew how faithfully he has serv-ed it in the past.

The ticket was then completed as given above, and the State Commit-tee was authorized to fill any vacan-

It is the general consensus of opin

ion that the ticket is an unusually

good one. Every man in the list is thoroughly competent to fulfill the du-ties of the office for which he is put

forward, every one of them has work-ed faithfully for the cause and won

whom he has come in contact. It is a

working class.

Election of a State Committee for the ensuing term of two years was next in order and resulted in the

choice of I. Phillips, Henry L. Slobo

din, Herman Reich, Chris Bub, Leon-ard D. Abbott, Charles L. Furman, James N. Wood, Warren Atkinson, H.

C. Bowerman, and Emil Neppel. Six

of these have served on the outgoing committee; Furman, Wood, Atkinson, and Bowerman are the new members.

For the Press.

for the same end.

Energy.

ing Association on the condi-

It was nearly midnight when the

Convention arose. After a day of hard work in the sweltering heat, the delegates parted, tired but satisfied

with the results accomplished and

hopeful of the successes yet to be

ew York State Committee Meets and

Takes up its Work, Full of Hope and

The newly elected State Committee

held its first meeting Tuesday even-ing, July 8, in the Labor Lyceum, with Comrade Bowerman in the chair and Comrade Abbott serving as Secretary.

ARE UNDER WAY.

CAMPAIGN PLANS

the esteem and the respect of his co rades and of all workingmen w

ticket that the Social Den

never worked before.

cles that might occur.

Benjamin Hanford Again Heads the Ticket, with William T.

Here is the ticket of the working the platform immediately on reasser class, the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, for the state of New The new draft of platform present The new draft of platform present ed at the opening of the night session was adopted in substance and referred to a committee on style for revision. In its finished form it will be found

Brown,

Associate Justice of the Court of Ap-

Rochester-Wm, T. Brown and Chas. R. Bach.

Grinnell.
Schenectady—Charles Newman.

and M. M. A. Field.

Peekskill—Everitt L. Holmes.

Yonkers—Paul J. Bauerberg and
Godfrey Lehner.

Mt.Vernon—Comrades Beardsley and

Party can present with pride and confidence as embodying the aspirations and representing the demands of the

kins. Warren Atkinson, Joseph A. We il, and Peter Larsen. New York—Job Harriman, Morris

The temporary organization was then made permanent, with the addition of Holmes as Sergeant-at-Arms.

A committee from the Workingmen's Educational and Home Associa-

The report of the Press Committee was the last order of business. The committee submitted a statement and by the Socialist Co-operative tion and progress of The Worker, and on the recommendation of the Committee, locals throughout the state with reports of their activity and to work for the increase of its circula-tion, and instructions were given to the State Committee to take measures

Fraternal Greetings.

At this point the following telegram was read and received with cheers: "State Convention of the Social Dem-

"Hearty greeting. Three cheers for the S. D. P. Onward, comrades, to State Secretary Abbott then read

> Abbott, and State Organizer F. J. The following were elected as offi cers of the Committee for the ensuing term: Henry L. Slobedin, Corresponding and Financial Secretary; James N. Wood, Assistant Financial Secretary; H. C. Bowerman, Recording Secretary;

Emil Neppel, Treasurer; Herman Beich, Literature Agent. Comrades Wood and Slobedin were elected a committee to prepare rules for the government of the Committee. for the government of the Committee. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to notify the nominees of the State Convention of their nomination and prepare for publication in leaflet form any letters of acceptance suitable for agitation purposes; and to make inquiries as to the best method to be pursued in the publication of campaign leaflets and pamphiets.

The proceedings of State Convention

sembled, declares its allegiance to the

principles of International Socialism, having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the mass of the workers by the few idlers who own the means of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention declares the allegiance of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform adopted at the Indianapolis conven-Labor of brain or brawn produces all

elsewhere in this paper. This commit-tee was also instructed to add the usu-al immediate demands.

A number of resolutions were reportwealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be walle one ed and adopted, which, together class in society owns the means of prothe immediate demands, will be pub-lished in the following issue, as will duction and another class performs the also the recommendations of the Committee on Agitation and Finance. work of production. The production of wenith having changed from an individual to a social character, we The Ticket Named. therefore hold that land, mines, mills, Nomination of the state ticket being next in order, Delegate Dooley of and other means of production should Breoklyn presented the name of Ben-jamin Hanford. Delegate Reichenthal of New York followed with the nomibe owned socially and not individually. Only when those who work become the owners of the land on which and nation of Frank R. Sleverman the raw material and means with Rochester. Delegate Bach of Roches ter stated that Comrade Sieverman which their labor is performed will could not accept the nomination. Del-gates rose in all parts of the hall t they receive the wealth which is their product, and only through the control second the nomination of Comrade Hanford, which was carried by acof the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party therefore holds that the capture of the powers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour.

Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who place the good of the working class above all else, working to the end that laws should be passed, judged and enforced in their interest. And that social or government ownership may conserve their welfare, the working class must control the government, must BE the government. This we ask them to accomplish by voting for Socialism and the candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist Judges would favorably construe such measures; and a Socialist Governor and Socialists in all other executive positions would enforce such laws.

Many if not all of our great corpora tions and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charter and property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be confiscated and the property they hold should revert to the government.

Coporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in furtherance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legislatures, prosecuting and executive officials; they have compelled police and detective forces

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The Social Democratic Party of the to act as their thugs and rufflans, and state of New York. In convention as have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submision upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves

PRICE 2 CENTS.

state of New York in convention asof their economic power to stop pro-duction as a means of further exploiting the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from the abuses, extertions, and crimes inseparable from private ownership of the trusts except by placing them under government ownership, operation and control.

The condition of the thousands of men, women, and children employed as wage-earners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republican, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Democrats in political power by voting for them on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legislative favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain beggars they will receive the beggar's share of crumbs and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats In office will they pass laws ostensibly, in the interest of the Working Class, and laws so passed will be found inefficient, declared unconstitutional or remain unenforced.

Workingmen of New York, you have majority of the votes in this state. Only you and those who cast their lot with you and wish to be of you do or can know what laws are needed by your class, can or will judge those laws honestly or are capable of enforcing them in your interest.

Workingmen of New York, we call upon you, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to unite in the political field as you do in the trade union. As you would not allow capitalists to nelect your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political officers. As you strike against capitalists, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workingmen of every nationality and all religions must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars disappear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workingmen labor and prosper, hunger and suffer together, so shall you achieve your freedom together-by uniting on the political field as you do on the economic field, and working and voting for the suc-

cess of the Social Democratic Party. We urge the workingmen of New York to join the unions of their respective callings, build up their labor organizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and demand. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public office is manned by a Socialist, that we may have a government of, by, and for the Working Class,

It was decided to print and send out It was decided to print and send out postal cards to those who have received campaign subscription blanks, urging upon them the necessity of securing all financial assistance possible, as the expenses of this campaign will probably be much higher than ever before, inasmuch as we have decided to make a more thorough canvass of the state of New York than has hertofor

been attempted.

The Committee decided to have printed and circulated one thousand subscription blanks for the different local bodies in the state, trade unions, sick and death benefit societies, and

all other progressive bodies.

State Organizer Spring reported the organization of a local in Middeltown, with an active membership. The Committee instructed the Or-

ganizer to make a six weeks' tour of the state, stopping at the principal cit-les between New York and Buffalo, and working from them into the small er industrial towns in the surroundin country districts, and to make all po sible arrangements for the campaign tours of the different state candidates Comrades Abbott and Spring two complete tours of the state, in August and in October, by Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor; for a tour by William T. Brown, can-didate for Lieutenant-Governor; and for a tour by Alexander Jonas, speaking in German. This committee was also instructed to secure the services of at least one Socialist speaker of prominence from without the state for

a complete canvass of New York State It was further decided to make ar-rangements to hold two grand ratification meetings in Manhattan, one in Cooper Union and one in the open air, during the campaign; also a ratifica-tion meeting on a large scale in Brook-

permanent headquarters for the State Committee during the campaign. The Committee then adjourned to meet Tuesday evening, July 22, in Labor Lyceum, at 8:30 o'clock sharp.

A committee was appointed to secur

BUY UNION-LABEL BREAD.

were referred to this special committee CRGANIZER SPRING'S WORK

During the ten days preceding the State Organizer Spring visited the newly organized local at Newburg and gave welcome assistance to the cou-rades there, who bid fair to take an ionorable rank among the Social Dem-ocratic organizations of the state when the votes are counted next fall. Three very successful meetings were held in Newburg and the comrades were much

He next visited Poughkeepsie, inter-viewing a number of unaffiliated So-cialists and workingmen who are favorably disposed toward the party, tak-ing several subscriptions for The Worker, and making arrangements for meeting in the near future, at which a local will probably be organized. At Middletown he held a meeting and ecceded in organizing a local with

six charter members, which will soon add more to its ranks At Tarrytown Spring addressed a meeting and consulted with the com-rades on plans for future work.
White Plains was the last stop on this trip. A street meeting was held there with about two hundred listenting and consulted with the com-

ers. Thence he returned to the city in time for the convention.

Last Saturday he spoke at an openair meeting on Fifty seventh street; on Monday he addressed the Newark Trades Council, by invitation; and on Wednesday he visited Astoria, where it is hoped to form an English-speak-

Comrade Spring is now making arrangements for a tour either by himself or by some other good speaker. All locals not already, in communication with him on the subject should at once address F. J 64 E. Fourth street, New York

NEW YORK STATE, ATTENTION.

All official communications to the New York State Committee must be addressed to the Corersponding Secre-tary, Henry L. Slobodin, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

"Socialism is in the air" is getting to be quite a common expression. That's all right, but let's get it into the ballet box.-Coming Nation

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. invariably in advance.

Bundle rates: Weekly Bundles:

Address all business communications, and the money corers, checks and drafts pay-lecetipts are never sent to individual amb-thers. Acknowledgment is made by auging the number on the wrapper, the set following seechs to make the ownminications converse house the address and the second control of the bartiness to be addressed to the second con-trol of the second control of the second control of the second con-trol of the second control of the second control of the second con-trol of the second control of the second control of the second con-trol of the second control of the second control of the second con-trol of the second control of the second control of the second con-trol of the second control of the second control of the second con-trol of the second control of the second co ment of the paper

All communications should be written with like and more side of the paper; we have a solid be written with like and more be abbreviated; every letter should been the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few worsts an possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to disregarded,

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



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED In 1888 (Presidential)..... In 1890 2.069 S. L. P. 82,204

8, D. P. 9,545 In 1900 (Presidential): S. D. P. 96,918 S. L. P. 33,450



FORWARD, MARCHI

Our ticket is in the field in the state of New York. A better ticket never was nominated. There is not a man on it for whom we have need to apolo size, not one of whom we are not proud, not one in whom we have not the fullest confidence.

Our platform is formulated. It states our position so succinetly that "he who runs may read," so clearly and strongly that "the wayfaring man, though a cool, cannot err therein." For that platform, for every word and phrase in it, we stand.

Our State Committee is elected and has begun its work. It is a most judi ciously chosen committee. Every member is a worker and an intelligent worker for the cause.

The campaign is opened. From no till Election Day, the capitalists and their Republican and Democratic tools will busily, though unknowingly, put

Comrades of the state of New York, it is for you to say how those opportunities shall be used, how thoroughly that platform shall be brought to the attention of the working class, how loyally that State Committee shall be ported, what vote shall be rolled up for that ticket.

Fix your ideals high, comrades, Expect an unexampled gata ta our vote. on have every reason to do so. More than that, resolve that there shall be an unexampled gain. Fall to work now, this week, to get it, and keep et work till the votes are counted. We are face to face with the enemy from this day el. Neglect of duty on the field of battle is treason to the flagand our red flag is the noblest to which men ever owned devotion.

THE HAVERHILL EXPOSURE.

Our Haverhill correspondence this week is most significant. That such a bare-faced attempt at partizan disfranchisement should be perpetrated in staid old Puritan Massachusetts, in a city like Haverbill, which is still far ve the average in its respect for old traditions of common honesty and political decency, is most conclusive dence of the depths of dishonor to hich the capitalist class must inevitably sink when it finds itself confront with the young but growing glant Socialism.

The respectable gentlemen of Haver been wont to talk of the So cialists as enemies of law and order. That phrase, which they never had a to use, is now forever taken m their mouths, for in their desper-

working class they have brazenly practised the methods of Quay with out any of his skill.

It is only the Socialists that can afford to be honest in politics. False in one, false in all. The essential dishonesty of the capitalist system of econ omics infects every phase of capitalis life and makes political honesty in a capitalist party a mere "iridescent dream."

THE "UNITY CONSPIRACY" BUGABOO

We are not going to be dragged into quarrel, nor even into a controversy with the "Social Democratic Herald at the present time. Quarrels we de dre to avoid at all times; and, although controversy within the party, at the right times and conducted in the right spirit, is often not only unavoidable, but positively beneficial, we do not feel that this is the time for if: the state and congressional campaigns are opening and our columns will be crowded and our energies overtaxed with the work of fighting external end mles of the party, so that we must pass over internal questions as lightly as possible

Inasmuch, however, as some comrades have repeatedly taken The Worker to task for having criticized other Socialist papers (particularly the "Appenl to Reason" and the "Social Democratic Herald") or even for hav ng ventured to express dissent from some of their opinions we take this opportunity to advise all such computer to procure and examine the iskile of the "Sceial Democratic Herald" for June 28.

The issue referred to contains a lefter attacking the party by a former comrade in New Hampshire who has deserted the party and total a hostile political organization: it contains an attack on the National Committee, couched in vague and general terms and carefully timed, it would seem, to ir jure the National Committee just when its services are being most called for in the great labor crisis now prevailing; and it contains an editorial attacking "the faction that was thrown off by the S. L. P." character lzing them as "the little minds of the movement," who perpetrated the "unity conspiracy" to "put the (orig-

inal S. D. P. out of business." We advise all comrades, of whateve "faction" (for us, we do not care to cultivate factions within the partys, especially all comrades who either were concerned in or were "put out of business" by the "unity conspiracy" (for us, we are not afraid of conspiracies, because we co not think that a real Socialist party car be "put out of bustenss" by conspirators)-we advise them all to read this issue of the "Social Democratic Herald" and form their own opinions. We are not afraid to leave the matter to their judgment, without furthe

TRUSTS, "INDEPENDENTS," AND WORKING-CLASS POLICY.

There is one passage in Comm Mailly's very interesting correspondence from the strike field this week to which we would call especial attention. Writing from the lower anthra cite district, he says:

"While the Bhiladelphia and Rending is so omnipotent here, bad as conditions are at its mines, they are much worse at those managed by individual operators. This comes about through the dependency of these inde-pendent' small capitalists. They are under obligations to the Coal Trust, have to pay heavy royalties, and compete both in transportation and in the market with the monopoly. This com-pels the use of methods the Trust can afford to ignore, through its impreg nable position. So it is that co stores, outrageous docking, higherents, inferior ventilation are more vogue at these 'independent' collierles and in a worse form than under the Reading company."

This statement, attested as it is by all who are familiar with the region, and supported by similar observations in other places and in other industries is worthy of the careful consideration of all those who are inclined to prefer the Democratic or Populist program of "smashing the trusts" to the Socialist program of socializing them.

No one can deny that the trustifica tion of industry-that is, the concen tration of ownership and controlgreatly reduces the cost and increases the efficiency of production. That is, indeed, the chief motive for the forms tion of trusts at the present day. "Cor ners" and "pools," whose object is simply to raise selling prices or to maintain them in the face of condi tions that would otherwise cause then to fall, are seldom altogether success ful, never permanently successful. The corner and the pool were the primitive stages of combination. They were de signed only to control the market to regulate the selling of the produc after it was created, not to control the process of production itself. These crude forms of combination have, with some exceptions, fallen into disrepute within recent years and are conden as "illegitimate" and "immoral" even by the great trust inagnates. The capi macy of any business method or pe litical institution is its profitable to the capitalist class. When a Car negie condemns pools and corners as immoral and illegitimate, he simply means that they are, on the wh

clumsy and relatively unprofitable methods of capitalist combination.

solidation—such as the Standard Off Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the American Sugar Itefining Company, or the Consolidated Tobacco Company- is a very different sort of thing. The old-fashioned pool in the steel industry was simply an agreement among several independent steel capitalists not to sell below a certain price or to divide the territory and not compete with each other. It did not make any change in the methods of production. The various forms of waste incident to competition contin ued, even though competition was sus pended. The result was that conditions inevitably arose, sooner or later, which either forced or tempted some of the members of the pool to break their agreement-for, while there any be honor among lawless thieves, there is very little among capitalists-and then "the market was demoralized," as the phrase goes, and the demoralization of the market reacted disastrously on the various capitalists, forcing the weakest into bankruptcy and compelling the others to suspend or curtail production, thus throwing thousands of employees out of work.

The present Steel Trust does not work in this way. It is one great proprietary company, holding a controlling share in the stock of all the subsidiary companies, and thus actually owning fron mines, coal mines, lime stone quarries, coking and smelting furnaces, foundgles, iron and steel mills, warehouses, and railway and steamship lines. The whole process, from the extraction of the raw mate rial from the earth to the marketing of the finished product, is unified and organized. To a greater or less extent the same may be said of all the great trusts of the present day.

The object of such a trust is not primarily to raise prices. It may raise prices or maintain them against adverse conditions, but very often it cuts prices heavily in order to conquer new markets' domestic or foreign-as the Tobacco Trust is now doing (in regard to eigars) at home and the Steel Trust abroad. If the modern trusts can thus re

duce prices and yet increase profits, as compared with prices and profits before consolidation, it is because the unified control and organization of the processes of industry greatly reduces the cost of production. The trust does not have to spend nearly so much money in advertising and soliciting as the individual capitalists did; the work of management, superintendence, accounting, and the like can be done by a force much less numerous than the sum of the forces necessary to the separate enterprises before consolidation; it knows the market and never allows its employees to produce more than can be sold, as the blindly competing independent capitalists often did; and it can afford to introduce so-called labor-saving (more properly labor-dis placing machinery), at an initial cost too great for any of the constituent concerns to instal independently. By all these means it is enabled to lay-off or discharge a large proportion of the

men formerly employed in the industry and yet get the same total product, or, if the market is expanding, to in crease its product greatly without inreasing the number of employees. The reduction of the cost of produ tion-creation of a given product with the expenditure of less human labor-

is the explanation of the trust's suc cess and the sole and sufficient justification of its existence. Combination means organization and economy, while competition means anarchy and waste; and therefore competition

This being the nature of the modern trust, it is evident that the trust I able to pay higher wages, or grant better conditions of labor than the competing eapitalists could before consolidation—just as it is able to sell th same goods for lower prices or better goods for the same prices. It does not always thus raise wages or reduce prices. Occasionally it does one or the other or both-still making increased profits. Generally it does neither, but keeps the whole advantage to itself. The point is simply that it can do this

And from this comes the further point that when a large consolidation has taken place in any industry, the conditions of the trust employees are likely to be better than those of the employees of the remaining "independent" capitalists. These outside capttalists are not really independent. They have to sell at prices fixed in compet tion with the trust. They often have to pay higher prices for materials and higher rates for transportation, and to work with poorer machinery. They can make up for these disadvantages only by exploiting their employee more thoroughly-by paying them lov er wages or compelling them to work longer and harder; and this they do (appealing, at the same time, for the sympathy of the workers in their fight against the "octopus"), until the de creased efficiency of their work result ing from the worse condition of the workers, finally drags them down fato

The Coal Trust has not vol given the mine workers any share in the benefits that have come from con solidation in that industry. That the imployees of the Coal Trust are some better off now than they wer three years ago is due to the fact tha the mine workers have formed a very

own and either by fighting or by threatening to fight have compelled the Trus ons. But the to make some conce niners have not been able to wring even such small concessions from the 'independent operators"-who neither independent nor operators, by the way-because these small capitalists could not grant anything to their employees without being weakened in heir struggle with the Trust.

All of this does not at all go to she that the trusts have improved the con the reverse is true. It does go to show, however, two things:

First, that the workers can easily wrest some advantages from the trust than from the independent capitalists, once the trust is formed; and that, therefore, they have nothing to hope from a strengthening of the independents, but should rather desire the fullest and speediest development of the trust;

Second-what is reafly first, logically and in importance—that the trust is preparing an economical and efficient organization of industry, which, when the means of production pass into the ossession of the people who made and use and need them, will be of the greatest advantage to the workers, just as it is now of the greatest advan tage to the idlers

Whether in politics or in any other field of activity, then, from the point of view of working-class interests, the policy of "trust-smashing" is a foolish as well as a futile one, and the wise and practical demand of the working class is that the workers as a body shall own the means of production.

Truly, Senator Platt must be falling into a state of senile dementia, in that specific form characterized by the loss of self-confidence and the entertaining of groundless fears. Nay, he must have fallen into that state full two years ago, when he triumphed over Hanna and nominated Theodore Roosevelt for Vice-President. He thought he couldn't manage this strennous fellow, so he planned to put him on the shelf. Events have shown that unless the Easy Boss has lost much of his old-time cunning, he had no rea son to fear the job. But "Me Too" made his mistake, and his opportunity is gone, and his Pennsylvania colleague may laugh and make mock of him, saying, "Behold, the thing that you dared not attempt, how soft s sump it is!"

Rooseveit used to be a strenuous ivil service reformer. Since then is has become President-through the unwitting co-operation of Themas C. Platt and Leon Czolgosz, Naturally, he wants a re-election, and neither Platt nor the Anarchists can help him to that. So he has become, willy nilly, a strenuous pelitician. J. S. Clarkson is chiefly famous as a spoilsman, a chopper-off of official heads and distributor of patronage pie. The strenuous Roosevelt used to express his opinion of the wily Clarkson in very un complimentary terms. But now he has given the veteran corruptionist a fat office in the customs service an office with plenty of pay, very little work, and ample leisure, therefore, for displaying his gratitude. And his gratinde is to be displayed by co-operating with the unspeakable Quay in capture ing the Southern delegates to the next Republican national convention for his trenuous benefactor, onetime enemy. "How are the mighty fallen!" How quickly does success in capitalist polities soften even the must strenuous backbone!

Platt's only consolation may be that though he never intended it-he put a stumbling block and stone of offense in the way of Senator Hanna. But even this poor bit of comfort may be aken from hint for Mark says he doesn't want to be nominated in 1904. anyhow-which everyone who knows Mark's peculiar brand of veracity understands to mean that he does want it, that he wants it bad, and that he proposes to get it, too. And the big man with the dollar-marks on his clothes has a reputation for other things besides inverted veracity. He has a reputation for getting whatever he wants and wanting whatever he sees. So there are those who think that the victor of San Juan will come out of this fight a sadder and a wiser man. One trouble is, the Ohio Senator won't give Teddy a chance at his back, as that historic Spaniard did. Perhaps we shouldn't blame Hanna too much for that. On whatever meat he has fed, he has grown so great, and gross, that it's no easy thing for him to turn around.

As between the spectacular Rough Rider and the vulgar plutocratic Sens tor, we say with Hennessy, "May the best man win!" and with Dooley, "The best man will win!"-it being distinctly understood that this is a case where 'best" and "worst" are synonymo terms, according to the point of view. The Republican convention of 1904 will weigh them both in the balance to ne which is the worst for the working class and that one they will

while, it is not to be forgotter did we forget it we should be te ed to commit suicide or turn Pro tionist or do some other desperate thing indicative of confirmed pessimism) that a large and incre

number of men of action-the really ns, the plain workingmen-all over this country are cultivating a very wholesome contempt and hatred of Hanna, Roosevelt, Quay, Platt, Clarkson, and the whole gang of bullles, poseurs, and thimble-riggers who inherit and disgrace the traditions of Lincoln and Seward and Greeley un

WOMAN'S NATIONAL

der the name of the Republican party.

SOCIALIST UNION. Mrs. Wenonah Stevens Abbott, Oak, Shasta County, Cal., president.; Mrs. Marioù H. Dunham, Burlington, Iowa,

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. We stand for a new order of society based upon the principles of justice and equality as applied to economics. We declare that the rapid concen-tration of capital and its centrol over

the government has forced the issue; and that, while the trust represents the most advanced stage of present economic progress, yet or an object to based upon the private ownership of the means of production, it is opposed based upon the private ownership vi-the means of production, it is opposed to freedom and fatal to the future welfare of the republic; therefore the next step in social advancement must be taken, which is a change from capitalism to Socialism, from competition to co-operation, from the private ownership of the means of production to the ownership and administration by the people.

Therefore, we stand pledged to teach the principles of this higher indistrial system called the co-operat commonwealth; to enlist women he advancement of these principles in every practical way that may present itself; to educate the young in these truths; to form a better public entiment; and, finally, we pledge our selves to do all in our power, individ-ually and collectively, to bring about that universal co-operation founded upon the Golden Rule of Love- and Justice, which shall take the place of ompetitive strife and discord

As we have heretofore fully explained our reasons for forming a woman's Socialist organization separate and distinct from the Socialist Party, and as the objects for which we are organized, and the principles upon which we are working are set forth in the above Declaration of Principles, we feel that nothing further need be said on that line; but that the outline of our work from week to week will give a better understanding of our purposes and character as workers, than any elaborate analysis to-day could do. shall, therefore, immediately take up the editorial work of our department, glad to step in among you in this way as one of you, and hopeful that our association with you in these columns

inay be a source of advantage both to you and to us.

If our department may sometimes seem to lack in general exposition of Socialist theory, let it be understood that it is because that side of our work is so thoroughly canvassed by Socialist writers elsewhere, that it seems to us more profitable to devote the space allotted to us, to the special work we are organized, and to the Socialist thought which appeals most immediately and strongly to women

We invite correspondence from any ne interested in our movement, wheth er Socialist or non-Socialist, and shall be glad of information concerning any new or promising plan of work. We are anxious to give and to gain help in every direction J. R. COLE, Editor.

The Children. Here in our little city we have estab-ished a children's Socialist Sunday-

school. It is so newly established that we almost besitate to mention it lest the mere mention may prove an omen of failure. How these old superstitions haunt us! We are like the Chi nese women who call their bables harsh and unkind names aloud, in or der that the evil spirits may not know that they love and are proud of them for if they knew, they fear they would come and steal them away. I wender how many generations of enlightenment it will take to cure us of the old habits of speech, the old habits of thought, the old fear and expectation of cyll and disappointment.

evil and disappointment. Well, whatever may happen in the future, we have at least had a few pleasant Sunday mornings with the children. I would not advise anyone to start a children's Sunday-school who does not like to do so. I should be sorry for the children and sorry the teacher. There are women bave too much children's society as it is, and need a relief from their companionship; but there are also some of us who have altogether too little, and to these a few hours with children is a refreshment, a recreation.

Some of us enjoy being with the children, and find it less wearisome than the usual argumentative Sunday evening propaganda. There is no rea-son why Socialist women, believers in the philosophy of happiness chould deny themselves this little stream of are so near their doors.

Many of our comrades, I know, believe that this work is a waste time, and to show them that it is not entirely so, I will describe our own short experience and its results.

First, in order to bring the children together, we invited them to come and earn some songs and recitations for a learn some songs and recitations for a children's entertainment. This interested them. We happened to have among us a woman who could and did write for us children's Socialist songs simple enough for them to compreheud and learn. It surprises me to see how very bright the children of to-day are. Sometimes they seem to me quite preferratural. I am year sure they pre. Sometimes they seem to me quite preternatural. I am very sure they were not so intelligent a few years

On the night of the enterfainment On the night of the entertainment, we found that the people who filled our hall were very many of them strangers to us. We had never seen them inside our doors before. They came with their own children and filled the seats. The regular, old standard was the seats of them absent her bys were many of them absent, but they had heard all our arguments many times before, so it was surely an advantage to have a new andleace. Between the recitations and songs

we gave the children some simple, easily understood talk along Socialist lines, a few words at a time, and these

words were certainly heard and un-derstood by the elder members of the audience. And last, if not least of all, it was a pleasure to see the little ones in their dainty dresses and curis and oright faces repeating bits of So

verse, or singing:
"Though we're little children, marching hand in hand,

Socialism's gospel we can spread; Driving childhood labor from the pe

ple's land, Leaving joy where once was only dread."

We need all kinds of propaganda reach all kinds of people, and this is one way to reach the fathers and mothers, while it also makes on own life rounder and fuller and more satural than it can be if only the adul males are represented in our gathe

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentlo in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Com-pany, 184 William street, New York. may be obtained

Peter E. Burrowes contributes th fourth paper to the "How I Became : Socialist" series in the "Comrade," whose July issue has just appeared. I our mind it is one of the best things that has yet appeared in that magazine. We can only wish that it were zine. We can only wish that it was twice as long. We pick out one pass age: "The one right and truly efficient personal reason for being a revolution ary Socialist I cannot give, for I was physically never fit for the labor mar-ket, and therefore, though a partner in the poverty, I was not a partner in the crushing toll of the proletarian. As a surplus body capitalism has heretofore managed to dispose of me out of its way; but as a surplus mind I am not so easi-ly disposed of; I am part of that pro-duct which despotism cannot dispose of—I am part of the revolution." It is not the pathos of the words-Henver knows there is no call for us to cul out instances of tragedy in the world of the workers-it is the splendid hopful truth of it that impresses us. Let it grind down men in unremitting toll. let it doom women to lives of degrada tion, let it shut out the light of day and of knowledge from little children and coin their tears into profit, in spite of itself capitalism trains its slaves into rebels and ever into stronger and nto rebels and ever undeling.

Another excellent feature of the magazine is John Spargo's "Child La bor in 'Free' America," illustrated by Ryan Walker. This is about to be is-sued in pamphlet form at a very low price. It should be circulated in millions of copies, for it is an effective treatment, from the Socialist standpoint, of a question which is now at-tracting the attention of workingmen

throughout the country.

A copiously illustrated article on the
International School of Social Economy; a poem by George D. Herron on a Luini fresco of the Nativity: sketch of J. William Lloyd, "brothe of Carpenter and Thoreau," by Leon-ard D. Abbott, accompanied by a poem of Lloyd's; a story, "A Vote That Was Lost," by May Walden Kerr; and an illustrated article on the Maison the value of the July issue. Ryan Walker contributes some good car-toons, and the portraits of "Socialist Worthless" this time Comrades Jean Outram, Roth, and Gilbertwill be of especial interest to party

The special articles of the July-Se tember "Forum" are on "Chinese Ex-ciusion" by Charles Denby; "Germany as a World Power," by Wolf von Schlerbrand; and "Sir Walter Bes by Pref. W. P. Trent. Beviews staff of selected writers cover current history under the divisions of American Politics, Fereign Affairs, Finance, Applied Science, American Drams, Lit-erature, Architecture, and Education.

Charles H. Kerr & Co. of Chicag are soon to issue translations by Err est Untermann of Frederick Engels "Origin of the Family, the State, and Private Property" and Paul Kampf-meyer's "History of the German Social Democracy." These will be amo most important additions to the liter ature of Socialism in the English lan genge since the translation of "Capital."

LONDON "TIMES" TURNS MARXIST

Of course we all know now that Marx's theories are all wrong. Have not Bernstein and the clever young men of the Fabian Society clearly emonstrated that? Nevertheless he is the "Times" practically endorsis theory of the materialist basis of history and the concentration of capital. In an article on the Shipping Trust, on May 22, it says: "The shipping combination illustrates a truth taught by all history, when properly read, though concealed by all history as usually taught. The truth is that the larger destinies of nations are mainly worked out by economic forces, which more rarely have any capacity to con-trol. The shipping combination in the trol. The shipping combination indi-cates a shift in the economic centre of gravity. It is not a freak of Mr. Mor It is not a whim of American men of business. It is not an ex pression of any sort or kind of h ity to this country. It is the ex-pression and the consequence of pre-existing conditions and of economic ovements that have been going on under our noses. As a nation we do not lock at such things. Our politiclans are too busy with the affairs of party squabbles and the in-finite verbosity of the House of Com-mons. The public at large are, in plain English, not educated enough consider such things. Anyone who dwells upon them is pooh-poohed as a crank or an alarmist. But movements do not stop because people refuse to see them; all that happens is that the people are tremendously startled when the door which has been steadily and gradually closing finally shuts with a bang."—London Justice. No matter bow hard a Socia

has to dig for a living; you generally find him with a smile on his face. Why? He knows it's coming.—Coming

Our Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Springfield Republican.

Probably it is not to be questioned that if the leading railroads, or any derable number of them, would lend a hand in the enforcement of an anti-rebate and cut-rate law, such a law could be made largely effective But they refuse assistance, and the fllegal practices go on. They seem to be determined to make legalized pool-ing a condition of any effort on their part either to observe the law them-selves or to bring other roads to observe it. They could not adopt a bet-ter course to promote public sentiment in favor of a government operation of

The Undercurrent.

The Undercurrent.

Excepting, perhaps, the action of the American Labor Union in endorsing the platform of the Socialist Party, the most encouraging feature of the present industrial wars is the unexampled. demonstration of class solidarity. It is no new thing for capitalists to stand together—they learned their lesson long together—they learnedtheir lesson long ago; but the spirit shown by the biturilnous miners in their determina tion to support their brothers in the anthracite field is admirable. It gives promise of a new ern in labor struggles. From a recognition of the one ness of Labor's interest in the indus trial struggle to independent political action is only a step. The long years of Socialist agitation is now to bear fruit. Our day at last!

Colorado Chronicle.

The Pennsylvania coal strike is forelbly iljustrating the helplessness of working people under the present sys-tem of private ownership of natural resources and the opportunities of la bor, to better their condition with on! the strike weapon at their commandiate old methods of trade unions strikes and boycotts-have about reached the limit of their power in coping with the immense combinations of capital an. capitalists. Only against idividuals or small concerns are these tactics longer effective, and it is high time the labor leaders of th rere formulating a new program for labor unions to follow.

In our judgment organized labor tuset use its political power and east a united ballot for the change of pri-vate industrial monopoly to collective ownership of natural resources and the means of production and distribution if it would protect itself against star vation and profit-making by the capi talists out of its daily toll. Capitalist secure their special privileges and power to grind down labor through govern mental action, and until labor takes posesssion of the government through a united ballot, and operates it for the equal benefit of all, it will continue to suffer from bad conditions and low wages. The necessity for political ac-tion is daily becoming more and more apparent and the labor leaders who continue to oppose it will soon have to take their places on the scrap pile of past usefulness.

In the present crisis of organized la-bor a question of much importance faces the worker. Both political par-ties of Pennsylvania are making a bid for the labor vote, and while the Demo crats have embodied a labor plank in their platform it does not appeal to the reason or intelligence of the voters that the citizens should become susceptible to the connivery of any political clique The Republicans have entirely ignored the working class. While we recognize that labor organizations have been disrupted by political chicanery, we venure to say that if the unio body give discussion to the economic questions of the day and act as a unit when the time arrives they will benefit

The Socialist Party has speakers nov circulating through the coal regions en-lightening the members of organized abor on the importance of the and how they can best protect them selves from the fetters of corporation influence. While we do not altogether agree with the principles of Socialism, the democracy embodied and advocated by these modern thinkers calls for a study of the social questions nov agitating the toilers of the authracits

government being founded on politics, and supposed to be conducted for the best interests of the people as by which men will receive high wages whole we to-day find than in office are represented the willing tools of the corporations and hirelings of the capi-talistic class. This should not be, but the people of the state of Pennsylvania are to blame for the condition of af-In this state there are all 400,000 organized workers, a sufficient number to control, if they would but drop their affiliation with the two old political parties. For years the citi-zens have been humbugged and fooled by the gang of political tricksters, and at the last session of the legislature the miners received a sample of the gold brick that is doled on

The time is at hand when the organized workers of the state of Pennsyl vania and particularly of Luzerne County and the Fourth Legislative District should act in bringing about a change of political conditions and abolish many of the evils now in vogue. We will support any move-ment which will tend to the best inter-ests of the masses and which will bring about a political reform.

The "Federationist" for June pub lishes the names of all senators and representatives who voted for the new Chinese exclusion bill, and wants them put on the unfair list. In the same sone an editorial warns the wage issue an editorial warts the wag-workers against going into politics, where the politicians could most of-fectively be punished. Such inconsist-encies will in a short time end, as the members of organized labor, like ey's pups, are getting their eye

Advance.

News con es over the wires that the American Labor Union has received eight applications for charters from Massachusetts. That the teamsters and shoemakers of Chicago want or ganizers, and that Dayton Central La bot Council has signified its willing-ness to affiliate in a body. While we regret that trouble should break out between the A. I. U. and A. F. of I. yet we are glad that there are so many progressive unions in the country. One thing is certain, Gomperism is a self-confessed failure and Socialists should exert themselves to the utmost to seconvention. By their endorsement political action for trade unions, San Francisco, St. Leuis, Chicago, and many other cities have practically repudiated Gomperism. And if the A. F. of L. will repudiate it this fall an intenecine strife of union against union may be avoided. "Down with Gomperism." The inbor lobby must give way to the labor legislature. Poli-tics in the union must give way to the union in politics. Socialism is our only

Scattle Socialist.

*Mayor Schuitz of San Francisco, elected by an Independent Labor Party, is now scheming and begging for the Republican nomination for Governor of California

Just what you might expect! No one but a Socialist will remain true to Labor's interests. No mere labor party can ever succeed. It must also be a Socialist party. That is, it must have Socialist principles, the only true labor

The Socialist will never compromise or fuse with any capitalist party. His fundamental principle is that the in-terests of Labor and Capital are diametrically opposite and there can be no settlement but unconditional surrender by the enpitalist class to the

working class.

Mayor Schmitz simply illustrates what will always impen to any labor party or candidate or movement which does not adopt the real, genuine, true labor platform known as Socialism.

The Public.

The National Conference of Chari-ties and Corrections want an investigation into the tramp problem. The tramp problem is too easy to need an investigation. It is explained by the allifonaire microbe. Idle luxury and dle misery always come and go together. They belong together, The millionaire hobo and the ragged hobo are manifestations of the same social disease. They made their appearance at about the same time. Each is a parasite upon productive industry. Each is supported by the labor of the industrious. And the ragged hobo is the less virulent manifestation of the disease; he doesn't cost so much to keep.

Kansas City Star.

Of the great mass of magazine ar-ticles and editorials which have been written recently proposing remedies for anarchy, the most authoritative agree that the only way to prevent anarchy is to quit producing it. The laws which Congress will enact will not suppress anarchy. If they have any effect at all they will more likely stimulate than check it. From it is precisely in those countries where the most rigid repressive measures prevail that anarchy is most violent. The fu-tility of law was one of the strongest beliefs of Thomas Carlyle. "You cannot abolish slavery by net of parlia-ment," he said, "but can only abolish the name of it, which is very little." And this assertion was made subse quent to the formal abolition of sla-

very by the British parliament.

The people are awaking to the fact that something must be wrong with a system of government which produces such results. In a country where a submerged tenth is an admitted ele-ment, is it any wonder that among the men, women, and children forced downward into that dark region an occasional one strikes back, even though be strikes bilnelly, ignorantly,

wickedly?
"If you examine into the history of rognes," said John Ruskin, "you will find they are as truly manufactured articles as anything else; and it is just wickedly? because our present our present sys-tem of political economy gives so large a stimulus to that manufacture that a stimulus to that manufacture the

Typographical Journal.

That would-be philanthropist, Andy Carnegie, has written a book. It is alled "The Empire of Rusiness" and it has been a long time since any pub-lication was so much advertised by the press. The advance sheets of the book quote Andy as saying that "the trouble is that men are not paid at any time the proper compensation for that time. when their employers are receiving high prices for the product and hence are making large profits, and per con tra, when the employers are receiving low prices for the product, and there-fore small, if any, profits, then men will receive low wages." Head between the lines. When profits are large, the em-ployer still needs them all, "as he lives." When employees dare ask an increase of wages, the employer "stands them off" on one pretext or another as long as he can. If they strike, he gets a federal court to issue an injunction and call out the troops to protect his business. If he be like Andy Carnegie, he shoots them down, as at Homestead. Andy, your nam will never be associated in the minds of the masses with any other scene in history, and your efforts to become fa-mous only recall that bloody period and the martyrs who fell that right might prevail. "The Empire of Bosi-ness" will be found on the tables of the magnates who compose the beef trust, the sugar trust, the flour trust, the people, but it has no place in the homes of the workers.

THE PARTY NAME.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally and in m states as the SOCIALIST PARTY. In New York, on account of certain pro-visions of the Election Law, this name cannot be used on the ballot, and the official designation of the party in this state is SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The official emblem of the Social Democratic Party in New York is the Arm and Torch, which appears the head of the editorial column this paper. On the official ballot this emblem, reduced in size will be placed at the head of the Social Democratic column, and a cross m the circle under it will indicate a straight vote for the ticket of the Social Lemocratic Party, headed by Benjamin Hanford.

******** PARTY NOTES.

Local Los Angeles is forming a band. Walter Thomas Mills will spend August speaking in Washington.

Comrade Debs spoke in Scattle One of the largest halls in the city was packed with workings the city was packed with workingmen eager to hear him. He spoke also in Spokane, Elberton, and Olympia, Wash, and in Vancouver, Slocan, and Nelson, B. C. Good audiences greeted him at each point.

The Idaho State Convention of the Socialist Party will be held at Weise on July 18. Comrade Chase is expect ed to be in attendance.

Party of Utah will be held in Salt Lake City on July 24. The purpose of the convention is stated, in the official call, to be "to form a state organization and to elect such officers as may be deemed necessary to carry out and make effective the plan of organiza-tion adopted by this convention; to number a full state ticket; and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before the conven

Our Colorado comrades seem to have started out to annex the whole move ment. "The Toiler" of Terre Haute announces that Comrades Oneal and Reynolds have been requested to tak part in the Colorado campaign: On the hand, Comrade Wise, who was one of the prominent visiting Socialist at the Denver conventions, spoke in Terre Haute the other night to an in-

Tex., ceases publication, the subscrip-tion list being taken by the "Coming Nation" of Rich Hill, Mo.

The "New Era" of Sargent, Custer County, Neb., editorially denounces the fusionists who have got control of the Populist Party there, and says: "Gentlemen of the Fusion Party, your work is too coarse to be endorsed by the rank and file of your party, who in this county are now, as they always have been, opposed to fusion with the old parties. The time is ripe for the formation of the Socialist Party in this county—a party which stands unequi-vocally for the welfare of the wealth producing classes, a party which will not fuse for spoils with any capitalist on earth. Calls for the county other conventions will soon ap-They will be mass conventions, in which all who are opposed to the old parties and to fusion with them, and who endorse the principles of So-cialism, will be entitled to participate. Down with capitalism: Down with fusion! Down with scheming politi clans who will barter their principles for a chance at the ple-cou

Every number of the "Missourt So cialist" shows an active campaign going on in St. Louis, Here, for instance is a resume of the official notices from the issue of June 28: General Com-mittee meeting; Labor Press Conference: Tenth Congressional District general meeting; strike play for bene-fit of labor press; Eleventh Ward open-air meeting; Excursion for benefit of labor press; First Representative pic-nic; meetings of First Ward Club and of Woman's Socialist Club; Sixteenth Ward picnic; lecture by Comrade Roche, beginning a Sunday evening series; and so forth.

Des Moines telephone girls are on strike against low wages and miserable conditions of employment. Comrade Chase took advantage of the opportunity to show how capitalism op presses the weakest memoria do for ciety and what Socialism would do for esses the weakest members of se

Chicago comrades held twenty-one open-air meetings last week, with about twenty-five speakers.

The "Chicago Socialist" reports great activity in the party throughout Illi-

The Socialists of the Twenty-second Legislative and county tickets are also being put up. Solid party organization has been effected in this region, largely through the efforts of Comrade Saunders of Chicago, and the St. Louis

dianapolis were arrested for speaking on the streets. "Obstructing the side walk" was the charge. The Salvation 'Army and street fakirs are never in-terfered with. The police know their

Akron. Ohle, was the scene of the Socialist convention for the Nineteenth Congressional District, held on the Fourth. Delegates were present from Locals Akron. Ashtabula, Conneaut, and Warren. J. J. Forrester of Akron, President of the Laborers' International Protective Union, was nominated for Congress, and the following candi-dates for county offices were chosen: Wm H. Langhead, Probate Judge; J. M. Bauer, Clerk of Courts; Eugene Conroy, Sheriff; T. B. Hinman, Treas nrer; F. N. Prevey, Commissioner; J. Tousey, Recorder; Geo. A. King, Coro-ner; C. F. Bevington, Infirmary Director. In the evening a very successful mass meeting was held, with J. J. Forrester, Max S. Hayes, Robert Band-low, Dr. W. H. Miller, and W. H. Langhead as speakers, F. N. Prevey presiding.

he Socialist Party county and con gressional convention for Cuyahoga County and the Twenty-first Con-gressional District of Ohlo was held at Cleveland on June 29. There wan a good attendance from all the branches good attendance from all the branches and an admirable spirit of harmony and resolution to work hard was displayed. Harry D. Thomas, a welknown Socialist and trade unionist, was nominated for Congress and a full county ticket was put in the field, headed by W. L. Webster as candidate for Circuit Judge.—In the Twentieth

Congressional District W. E. Krumrey was nominated.—A new branch has been formed in the Southeast part of the city, and is taking in many new members.—State Organizer Strickland will work in the vicinity of Cleveland from July 15 till the end of August.

H. Gaylord Wilshire and Henry C. Barter of the Longshoremen's Union will be the speakers at the Labor Day celebration in Conneaut, Ohio.

The Toledo "Times" of June 30 has The Toledo "Times" of June 30 has an excellent three-column article on Socialism by Dr. J. S. Pyle. The "News" of the same city editorially takes Hishop Quigley to task for his misrepresentations of the Socialist movement. It is evident that the Toledo comrades are making an impression on public opinion there.

Charles D. Raymer has been nominated for Mayor by the Socialists of Minnespolis. Comrade Raymer is a member of the Retail Clerks' Association and a devoted worker for the cause. The movement in that city has gained great strength in Minnespolis, and especially in Minnespolis.

W. E. Walter, Socialist candidate for Governor of Michigan, is making a tour of the state, speaking at Corunna, Owosso, St. Johns, Ionia, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Albion, and other towns. Saginaw city, county, and congressions. sional conventions were held on

The "Statesman," a labor paper Williamsport, Pa., comes out editorially, in-its issue of July 4, in favor of the Socialist Party. W. I. Driesbach is the editor. Williamsport is a city of about thirty thousand people, situ-ated in Lycoming County, and a large part of the population are employees of the Steel Trust.

Comrade Roth, Chairman of the So

cialist County Committee of Luzerne County, Pa., writes under date of July 7: "The anthracite strike, the work of Courades Spargo, Mailly, and Collins, and the literature sent in by comrades from the outside have all combined to set Socialism a booming in Luzerne County. On June 1 we had only one local in the County-Wilkes Barre; now we have six-Wilkes Barre, Pitts-ton, Duryen, Malthy, Edwardsville, and Hazleton; and more are coming. The County Committee met in Wilkes Barre last Tuesday evening. The attend-ance was large and much business transacted. The reports of the delewates from the different localities were very encouraging. Plains and Nanti-coke reported that they were ready to organize, while Luzerne is waiting for the younger element to take hold. The next meeting will be held at 40 West Market street (third floor), Wilkes Barre, on the first Tuesday evening in August at 7:30 o'clock. Those localities which have not yet elected delegates are requested to do so as soon as possible. Each city, borough, and township is entitled to two delegates. District conventions will be held in the different legislative districts on the earliest possible dates for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature. It has been suggested that we hold these conventions on different days during the same week and secure an able speaker to address them all. The crying need of the hour is for So cialist literature in the Polish lan-guage. Half the miners are Poles, Slavs, and Hungarians, and most of

or money may address J. G. Roth, 40 W. Market street, Wilkes Barre, Pa. H. Bent Bryan has been elected as Liferature Agent by Local Newport News, Va., and residents of that city wishing for Socialist literature may see him at 231 Twenty-eighth street.

these understand Polish. Donations of

Polish literature would be very wel

rades who wish to help with literature

Owing to the rainy weather, the trin of the Connecticut State Organiz was limited to three days. Two go open-air meetings were held-at Nor-wich on July 4 and at New London on July 5, each with an attendance of about a hundred persons. The meet-ing at Norwich was enlivened by fusillades of blank cartridges and fire-crackers, but the audience stayed to the end to listen to a discussion be-tween the speaker and a trade unionist who thought he was a DeLeonite. Nor-Congressional District of Illinois (the coal-mining region in the southern part of the state) have chosen James Conmen are greatly interested in the Economic Clarken as their candidate. cause three union men nominated by the Democratic party were recently elected to the city council. Some are ready to go farther, though, and there is a prospect of organizing in Norwich

- 7.2000

The Westchester County Committee held its regular meeting Sunday, July 6, and decided to hold a picnic on Sun-day afternoon August 10, at Yonkers, for the purpose of raising money for the campaign fund. The county conthe campaign fund. The county convention will be held at Tarrytown on July 19, at 4 p. m. Each local is to send three delegates. After the convention there will be a public meeting on Fountain Square at 8 p. m. All locals are requested to send full delegation, for there is work for all of

The General Committee of Local New York meets at the Labor Lyceum, Sat-urday, July 12, at 8 p. m. Nomination of officers and other important business will come up.

The meeting of the Speakers' Club held last Tuesday night at 64 East Fourth street was well attended. A number of addresses were made on the lines of general campaign propaganda work and a marked improvement was shown in the delivery of several of the new speakers. Some new material for the party is practically assured, though the Club has been in existence only two months. All comrades interested should rally to the support of the new organization. The next meeting will be on Tuesday evening, July 15.

at 8:30 p. m. and comrades should b

The 21st A. D. is doing good, steady work. Ten of the comrades are "chip-ping" in 25 cents a week to be used in ping in 20 cents a week to be used in sending out Socialist Illerature to a selected list of two hundred addresses, mostly of trade unionists, in the dis-trict. So far, each of these two hun-dred persons has received one copy of The Worker, one of Wilshire's "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," vorkingmen Should be ne of the Ment Trust lead typewritten letter explaining the pur-poses and methods of the party. About poses and methods of the party. At the first of September a course of tures will be opened and each of th men will be invited to attend bring his friends. So far, \$8 has be spent in this work and the direct re-sults include one new party member a contribution of \$5 to the Socialis Daily Fund, and two subscriptions for

The Kings County Committee meet at the Socialist Club, near Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Saturday even

The Kings County Speakers' Clu meets at the rooms of the Socialist Club every Monday evening. The Club has opened very auspiciously, about fifteen new volunteer speakers attending. Comrades Furman and Goldsteb d very auspiciously, about have given practical advice, suggest-ed by their own experience, difficult problems that present themselves to problems that present themselves to the young speakers have been fully discussed, and some lively debates have resulted. It is designed to make this Club a bureau for the giving out of accurate and complete information to our speakers, and for the discussion of matters of policy, that there may be harmony and consistency in the work. The Division Organizers are now ar-ranging for out-door meetings, in which the experienced speakers will

We observe that "Advance" of San Francisco reprints from the "Painters' Journal" a good little article on Social-ism contributed by Comrade Kilgus of New York City.

The last number of the "Internation al Woodcarver" prints an article on So cialism by a Brooklyn member, signing "J. S."

"Progress," a Minneapolis weekly, gives nearly the whole front page of its last number to an article by Com-rade Wenonah S. Abbott, showing capitalism as the cause of drunkenne and kindred evils,

Henry C. Ferris, the Denver correspondent of the "Typographical Journal," writes in the last number of that excellent craft paper, warmly com-mending the action of the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners in endorsing the Social ist Party and preparing for vigorous political action on Socialist lines. He says: "In declaring for independent po-litical action, the Western Inborers have taken a step forward. By elect ing Socialist members to their retive legislatures, they place in these bodies men who will look after their interests, and introduce and keep to the front measures which have for their object the benefit of the laboring man."

REPORT AND APPEAL FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7,-The Pennsylvania State Committee of the Socialist Party met this evening with Comrade A. L. Shaw in the chair and

all members present. Upon application, charters granted to Sumneytown, Montgemery Count: Butler, Butler County: Hazle ton and Jeddo, Luzerne County; Lans ford and Audenried, Carbon County Silver Brook, Schuylkill County; and Simpson, Lackawanna County; with a total membership of two hundred and

orty-three. Speakers are being asked for in all quarters of the state. Comrade Collins organized five of the locals char tered this evening and spoke to six-teen meetings during the week.

een meetings during the week.

A letter received from Mauch Chunk disclosed a misunderstanding on the part of some of the members of the purposes of the Socialist Party. In this connection Comrade Collins has beeen requested to visit the Local and ort to the State Con

make report to the State Comrade Mailly organic with fifty-one members, and spoke at ten meetings during the week. Mailly will shortly leave the coal district to return to Massachusetts, leaving only one speaker on the ground, where a dozen could be placed to advantage.

Contributions for the agitation fund have been recived as follows: J. Simport, R. I., \$5; Socialist League, Phila port. R. 1., 50; Socialist League, Tailar-delphia, \$4; Local Dover, N. H., \$1; previously acknowledged, \$111.05; to-tal, \$122.05. With this small sum we have had four speakers in the field-Comrades Vall and Spargo part of the time, and Comrades Collins and Mailly almost from the inception of the strik The National Committee and Ti The National Committee and The Worker have contributed to the main tenance of the latter.

tenance of the latter.

The Democratic and Republican conventions have been held and their candidates have been nominated. Both conventions and candidates have, in capitalist fashion, ignored the miners' strike, and turned their backs to this great question which has brought gloom into two hundred thousand households and misery to nearly a million of the inhabitants of this Keystone State of capitalist slavery. In the light of these facts the State Com-mittee is persuaded that this strike is

mittee is persuaded that this strike is of national importance, and should be so considered by the locals and the comrades throughout the country. The burden of bearing the light of Socialism into this dark region should not be imposed upon Pennsylvania comrades alone.

Against these capitalist political parties, whose candidates fiee the strike question and district, we desire at once to sond our candidate for Governor, J. W. Slayton, larely elected to the Select Council in New Castia, into the strike field to stay there till the strike ends or till Election Day dawns. If the comrades respond according to the needs, Comrade Slayton will be known by sight and name and known as the Socialist candidate by every striking miner and thousands of other wage-workers in Pennsylvania.

Comrades of the nation, the Penn-

sylvania State Committee, fully alive this great opportunity, is power to act without your co-operation. To vanced in the state and nation, urge upon each to see to it that the local meeting does not adjourn u

the needs and opportunity of Pennsylvania and this appeal is considered.

Send all funds to J. Edelman, Treasurer, 897 W. Cambria street, Philadel-J. MAHLON BARNES.

Sweetland.

CAROLINE PEMBERTON. Assistant Secretary.

MAILLY'S WORK IN

THE STRIKE FIELD. William Mailly spent a couple of days in and around Pottsville last week and then proceeded to the Pan-ther Creek Valley, speaking in the opera house at Lansford on Wednesday to a large meeting of strikers. An-thony Schlosser, district board mem-

ber, spoke in Slavish. Next day Mailly addressed a r of the unners' union at Coal Dale, afterwards going back to Lansford, where he again spoke and afterwards organized a local of the Socialist Party

On Friday afternoon he was the miners of the Panther Coal Valley. A parade of three thousand strikers from Nusquehoning, Summit Hill, Coal Dale; Lansford, and Tamespuz, headed by a and and drum corps, preceded the meeting, which was largely attended, notwithstanding the heat. C. J. Gilden of Coal Dale, P. Cavanaugh of Tamaqua, and F. Polzick also spoke, The celebration was one of the most successful held in years.

On Saturday evening, Mailly addressed a large open-air meeting at Nusquehoning and was warmly received. The miners of the Panthey Creek Valley are among the most re-ceptive and enthusiastic listeners to Socialism in the whole region. Collins was at Ausquehoning on Wednesday and will speak throughout

the valley.
On Sunday Mailly reached Wilker evening, when he proceeded to Seran ton in the meanwhile visiting Nanticoke, where he distributed literature at the convention of District No. 1, which

met on Monday morning.

While in Tamaqua, upon request of the editor of the "Semi-Weekly Recorder," published in that city, Mailly wrote an article defining the position of the Socialist Party, which appeared last Tuesday. The "Recorder" is the only paper in Tamaqua openly advocating the miners' cause, and is edited by R. H. Hirsh, a young man who is favorably inclined to Socialism. The "Recorder" is pretty thoroughly read in the Panther Vreek Valley and the article should reach a large number of miners and other workingmen.

CHASE IN IOWA.

Organizer John C. Chase sends the ollowing report to National Secretary Greenbaum for the last week, which

was spent in Iowa;
"Meetings this week have all been very good. I spoke twice in Boone to very good andlences. I had an open date while in Boone, so I made at rangements and addressed an open-a; ting of several hundred people giving them good straight So Boone is a very promising field for our

"At Des Moines the meeting was held in the park pavilion, and a fine audience was in attendance. Des Moines has some very promising So-cialists and prospects of a hustling or-

ganization.
"At Winterset I had one of the most successful meetings of my trip in the West. The audience was not so large as some others have been, but it was an enthusiastic one. Many farmers and others came in from the country from points twelve and fifteen mile distant. Next morning the commo reported many converts to Socialism

"The Albia meeting turned out well. The audience was swelled by miners from several adjoining camps, and I have made arrangements to fill in the vacant date of July 7 at one of these mining towns called Avery, providing you have made no other arrange for me on that day."

TEXAS NOMINATES.

DALLAS, Tex., July 4.—The Social-ist Party held its state convention here o-day and n minated th ticket: For Governor, W. W. Froo-man of Del Rio; Lieutenant-Governor, A. S. Martin of Bonham; Comptroller R. D. Langworthy of San Antonio Treasurer, M. T. Bruce of Dallas; Land Commissioner, Dr. J. W. Kynkondall of Grand Saline; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. E. Gibson of Al-va; Raliway Commissioner, R. C. Col-car of Bone; Attorney General, W. H. McBride of Quinlan. The new State Committee consists of W. S. Farmer and S. J. Hampton of Bonham, M. T. Bruce and John Kerrigan of Dallas, E. B. Lapham of Gainesville, and R. S.

TICKET IN WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 30.—The So-cialist Party of Washington yesterday placed in nomination for congress Geo. W. Scott of Seattle; D. Burgess of Tacoma, and J. C. Harkness of North coma, and J. C. Harkness of North-port. Thomas Neill was nominated for state supreme judge. The conven-tion, in which two hundred and thirty-nine delegates were present in person or by proxy, was held in Germania Hall yesterday merning and afternoon. The business in hand was dispatched as quickly as possible and the labors The business in hand was dispatched as quickly as possible and the labors of the delegates were completed by the close of the afternoon. In the evening a ratification meeting was held in the Carpenters' hell.

A strong and uncompromising platform was adopted and a lively paign is to be made. Seattle was unanimously select

Seattle was unanimously selected as party headquarters for the state and a State Executive Committee, composed of the following comrades, was appointed: G. E. Latimer, William McDevitt, and George W. Scott of Seattle; John Mckenzie of Spokane, and H. D. Jory of Sunnyade. A revision of the constitution, embodying some slight changes, was adopted and ordered to a referendum vote of all the members of the party.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA. BY JOHN SPARCO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE" With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.

With Hustrations by Ryan Waiter and V. H. sector.

A pumphlet dealing with the Child-Labor cvil in all its phasea. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive properlinds literature. "Child Slaves in "Free" America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agriation literature for Socialist agriators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c., 25 for 25c., 30 for 40c., 130 for 75c.; 300 for 83.00; 1,000 for 83.00. "WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered, under the tille. "Our Frantion, Leonomic, Ethical and Publical, Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies fee Sac., 25 for 80c., 20 for 81.00 for 82.50.

ILLUSTILATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETE, More than 200,000 sold within the last flat in the country. Price: few months. These age the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price 50 copies, 10c. 150 for 25c., one kind or assorted.

SPECIAL OFFILE—Upon recept of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE CHAPE." In Illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months: one copy each of "Child Blaves in "Prec" America." and "Where We Stand: 100 assorted propagands leaflets. Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and limstrated campaign button

THE COMPADE PUBLISHING CO., II Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES. PIANO & ORGAN WORKERS INT. UNION

w is given a list of the candi dates of the Socialist Party for state offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. These are the candidates of the working class. Connecticut.

Governor-John W. Brown. Governor-John W. Brown. Lieutenaut-Governor-Anton Frank. Secretary-W. E. White. Treasurer-Irving G. Chattield. Comptroller-Charles T. Peach. Attorney-General-George A. Gowdy Congress man-at-Large - George A.

Governor-William E. Walters. Lleutenant-Governor-John J. Spouse Secretary of State-Daniel J. Jean State Treasurer-William Klaser.

Auditor General—Fred G. Barnes. Land Commissioner—John D. Hunt. Attorney General—John D. McFar-

Superintendent of Public Instruction

- William H. Smith.

Member of State Board of Education -Samuel It. Hoobler. Missouri.

Judges of the Supreme Court-J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P. O'Hare. Railroad and Warehouse Commis sloners-W. I. Phifer and Pearl Thomp

Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. A. H. Hull. Judge of the Court of Appeals Eastern District—George Bullock.

New Hampshire. Governor-Michael H. O'Neil. Congress, First District-Sumper F

Claffin. Congress, Second District-James Murray.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in the state of New York is "So cial Democratic Party," and under this name its candidates will appear on the official ballot. The party emblem is the Arm and Torch. In order to cast a straight vote for Socialism in this state the voter must put a cross in the circle under this name and em-blem on the official ballot.

Governor-Benjamin Hanford. Lieutenant-Governor-Wm. Thurston Secretary of State - Leonard D. Abbott.

Attorney - General - Lawrence D Mayes. Comptroller-Warren Atkinson.

Treasurer-Joel Moses. Engineer and Surveyor-Everitt L Holmes. Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals-John Franklin Clark.

Chio. Secretary of State-Max S. Hayes, Judge of the Supreme Court-Dr. G. P. Maxwell.

Food and Dairy Commissioner-Geo Flummerfelt.

Member of the Board of Public Works-W. C. Edwards.

Oklahoma. Delegate to Congress-T.S. Smith. Pennsylvania.

Governor—John W. Slayton. Lieutenant - Governor — J. Mahlor Barnes. Secretary of Internal Affairs-Harr

C. Gould. Toxas. Governor-W. W. Frooman.

Lieutenant-Governor—A. S. Martin, Comptroller—R. D. Langworthy, Trensurer—M. T. Bruce, Land Commissioner—J. W. Kynkon-

erintendent of Public Instruction Superintendent of Public Inc.

J. E. Gibson,
Railway Commissioner—R.C. Colear,
Railway Commissioner—W. H. McBride.

Judge of the Supreme Court-Thou nen-at-Large - George W. Scott, D. Burgess, and J. C. Harkness

MASSACHUSETTS CAUCUSES AND STATE CONVENTION.

Secretary Squire E. Putney of Massachusetts reports to the Socialist Party of that state as follows on the

referendum vote taken by the State Committee in regard to changing the date fixed for caucuses and for state convention:
Proposition 1, To reconsider the vote calling caucuses for Sept. 12 and con-vention for Sept. 22, received 14 affirm-

ative votes and 7 negative.

Proposition 2, To hold caucuses on Aug. 29 and convention on Sept. 8, had 13 affirmative and 2 negative.

Proposition 3, To hold caucuses Aug.
15 and convention Aug. 25, had 8 affirmative and 4 negative.

Accordingly, Aug. 29 is fixed as the accordingly, Aug. 20 is fixed as the date for caucuses, and Sept. S for the state convention.

The votes were counted in the pres-ence of Vice-Chairman F. S. Schmidt and Treasurer M. J. Konikow.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE

The New Jersey State Committee meets Sunday, July 13, at 3 p. m., in the headquarters of Local Essex County, 124 Market street, Newark. This being the semi-annual meeting, officers and committees are requested to submit reports in writing to the end that they may be incorporated in the report of the State Secretary, to be given to the party press, as provided by the constitution.

H. R. KEARNS, Secretary.

—Readers, this is YOUR paper.
YOU should support it. One way to
do that is to patronize the arms whose
advertisements appear in this paper.
In ordering, mention The Worker.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL PICNIC AND GAMES

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY Sulzer's Westchester Park NEAR WEST PARMS,

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902. TICKETS, 25 CENTS. PRIZE BOWLING.

proved that I can hardly realize myself to be the same person. For a year I had been complaining with my head and the loss of appetite. I had no desire to eat and suffered so severely with the s headache and felt so tired that I for it hard to go to my work. The doctor told me I had what they called nervouse headache, and I would have to look for neadache, and I would have to look for a quicter place to work. One day an old lady was telling about her grandson who was using Ripans. She gave me a box of them to try. I did so, with good results, and I never felt better in my life than I do now.

The Fire-Cent l'ackage is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN. HAVANA CIGARS

189 WILLIAM STREET. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Attention, Workingmen!

H you are in want of Trasses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Kine Caps and Ankles, GO TO THE MANUFACTURES.

GUSTAVE BARTH, 22 1: 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,

DENTIST, 121 Schermerborn street, Brooklyn

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . . FRED. SONNENSCHEIN. UNION BARBER SHOP 84 E. 4th Street, New York.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM. a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COL ONY, a corporation village.

Address. INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD

Decatur, Ill. AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER. Subscription \$1 per year, in advance HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION

OF 3.500 COPIES. Advertising rates quoted on application. Address. THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,

231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill. Where to Lunch and Dine Comrades, patronize those who advertise



NEW YORK.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT. Attorney-at-Law, \$20 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Frankfle

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER. 245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Man hattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY.

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW 300 Broadway, Boom 913. 50 Union Square Simon Sultan,

Counsellor at Law. 03 Breadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711. Residence 110 West 120th st., New York WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave. SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interes to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) with the Party with the Each INSERTION. State of the Party with the Party of the Party

WANTED.—An active comrade who will ake the agency for The Worker for De-roit and vicinity.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS

NO TRUSTS I, NO PRISONS ! NO SWEAT SHOPS! Shirts, Walsts, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING 1 THIS LABEL ARE O. K.



No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your bundry packages. Ask for it.

•

Southern Illinois, A real Garden of Eden. No place in variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE PARMERS: IN-STITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

\$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

The Proletariat by Karl Katteky 5 Acets 5 Acets The Class War in Idaho by Job Harriman, Third Edition. 5 Cents The Censumine Manifesto by Karl Marx and Prier's Hydris. 10 Cents The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By P. Rodels 5 Cents A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5 Cents The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. Stone 5 Cents The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. Stone 5 Cents The Capitalist Class by Karl Katteky. 5 Cents Now and Then. A Socialist Play by Fren's Kwappt. 10 Cents Now and Then. A Socialist Play by Fren's Kwappt. 10 Cents The Religion of Capital by Paul Larangus Bellings of Capital by Paul Larangus Bellings of Capital by Paul Larangus Cents The Religion of Capital by Paul Larangus Cents Cents The Religion of Capital by Paul Larangus Cents Cent

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.

Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.

Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.

CATALOGUE PREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND 25 Cents for Eight Monihs. 35 Cents per Year.
Address SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow
Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

dwentures of John McCue". 10c, imerican Farmer." By Simons, Cloth. 50c, imerican Communities." By W. A. Hinds, Cloth \$1.00 American Farmer. By Sumons. A. Hinda-American Communities. By W. A. Hinda-Cloth
The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Martham, Cloth, 31; paper, 50;. History of Trade Unionism. By S. & B. History of Trade Unionism. By S. & B. Scholal Effect of Machinery. By Cotton 10c. "Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton 10c. "Tales from Gorky". 12.20. "The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Went-worth; and "What is a Scaly" By A. M. Stagons. Inions Section 15. ford

voice from England," By Father Mc
Grady.

The History of Trade Unionism." By
Sidney and Bentrice Webb. New edition.

New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1992,
558 pages. Cloth.

12.60 pages. Cloth.

12.60 pages. Cloth.

12.60 pages. Cloth.

12.60 pages.

12.60 pages.

12.60 pages.

14.01.

Where We Stand." By J. Spargo.

16.70 Woman." By Martha Moore Avery... 19c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in

Pacillah. and Gorman always on hand. from England," By Father English and German always on hand

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York,

Just Received from England

A large importation of "CAPITAL," by Karl Marx, only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling,

and edited by Frederick Engels. CONTENTS: Prefaces by the author and editor.

rt I.—Commodities and Money. II.—The Transformation of

Money into Capital.

III.—The Production of Absolute
Surplus Value.

IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value. V.-Production of Absolute and

of Relative Surplus Value. VI.—Wages. VII.—The Accumulation of Capi-VIII.—The So-called Primitive

Accumulation Library Edition, cloth, \$2.50, post-SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE SOCIALIST BOOKS business with the right to buy hoots at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay the second column, postage included. The second column, postage included. The second column is a second column in the second column in

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS. 730 Washington Ave., Charlerol, Pa.

A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker. Send for sample copies. Subscription, \$1.00 per year. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE REFERENDUM,

the enly English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Farlbault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD. HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT! ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS.

"The Civilized Monkeys," by Warren.
Per 100

Convenient in Size. Convincing in Argument
Send a dime for 10 weeks' subscription to
The Coming Nation. Illustrated Socialist
The Coming Nation, Rich Hill, Mo.

THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per abbum.

NATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street, -District L (Bohemiau), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 5 p. m .- Dis-trict II. (German), at 50 K. First street. meets every Saturday at S p. m.—District 111. meets at the Ciubbouse, 206 fast S67th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.— District IV. meets at 342 West 424 Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V.
meets at 547 hast 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets every
Saturday evening at 1422 Second Avenue,—
The Board of Supervisors meets every
Tucaday at Fauthaber's Hall, 1831 Second
Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Flescler, 522 East Eightyfifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUFT. Bible House, Boom 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter - Kranten - und Sterbe - Kasse tuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingten induced with the year 1884 by workingten induced with the spirit of solidarity and Sociatist thought-the property of the forest of the modern labor moves the principles of the modern labor moves the working among workingmen were also and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the foranches upon payment of an initial time fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$5.00 for the second class. Members belonging to payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$4.72 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at \$4.73 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members have to all the control of the co

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.

Principal Organization, New York

and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 6 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundars and horizing, from 1 to 9 o'clock p. m.
BEANCHES: Youkers, Trop. Binghamton, Giorersville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y. erson, Newark, Elizabe..., wouth lilves, and Treaton, N. J. dams, Boston, Hotyoke, Springsets, Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterburr, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Legern, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveiand, O.
Ban Francisco, Cal.
For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers,
see "Vorwaerts."

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANT UNION, Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 s. m., at Club House, 200 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE-Local Wilkes-Bar re, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Cen-tral Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

THE LOWER COAL FIELD.

Miners' Grievances Vary Only in Detail.

Overwork, Unhealthful and Dangerou Conditions, Low Wages, Fraud and Tyranny Prevail Throughout-"Indopendent" Companies the Worst Exploiters-Fate of the Children.

e to The Worker.) TAMAQUA, Pa., July 4.—The story of conditions existing in one part is about the same as that heard all ever the anthracite region. It differs only in details that do not affect the general situation, but instead serve to accentu-ate its tragic bitterness. Low wages, open and secret robbery, innumerable petty exactions, crystallized, form one gigantic grievance against the coal operators, a grievance that can only be extinguished with the system that

Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mr. Car-mel, Shamokin, and Pottsville are the principal towns in the lower district. Each forms a center for mining opera-tions that extend for miles around and embrace from half a dozen to twen-The towns draw their of support from the miners' wages though the business men seem to be lieve that the coal companies alone provide them with sustenance.

Solidarity and Peace.

Touching each of the above named places and visiting in turn the mines surrounding them, I found the strik-ers quiet and peaceable, displaying no of weakening and evincing a termination to see the fight through to a finish. It is strange that, though I have kept on the move with my open, I have falled to find the br open, I have falled to find the breaks and disturbances reported in the press The breaks are always ahead of me, and the disturbances always some

Whatever may occur after this ! published, wherever I have been noth-ing but solidarity and peace prevails. It is true that at some places engineers and pumpmen returned to work, but they have invariably quit again when the strikers reached them. It is also true that strikers have been arrested at different points, but this was sir ply because the company sleuths were perniciously active in apprehending without good cause. The wonder is that there have not been more disturbances, when the aggravating methods of the coab and iron police are consid-ered. As usual these gentry have attempted to incite trouble among trikers to a degree almost beyond by man endurance. They have walked the highways brandishing weapons, insulting women, molesting children, and loaded up with whiskey that has

The Imported Thugs.

These thugs, imported from the cit-s' slums, have done things that would entitle them to confinement from human society for life, and if committed by strikers would have been heralded to the world as uneakable atrocities. They are the real menace to decency and order; through the activity of union officials, many have been arrested and simply fined the offenses justified severe punishment. These arrests have prob-ably exceeded those of strikers at a ratio of ten to one, and even then a ratio of ten to one, and even then a full quota of offenders has not beer

For, as in every other struggle of the kind, leniency is shown to the capital ist emissaries in cases where it would not be exercised towards strikers. In nearly all places the civil officers have displayed their customary willingness to side with the capitalist as against the worker. There are exceptions to this, but so few of them that they could be counted on the fingers of one hand. These exceptions occur generally where the officeholder is looking for lection shortly. Long term officials or those whose terms permanently ex-pire soon, are not so considerate.

The political status in the town ut the region is about evenly divided between the two old parties but the difference in administration is not perceptible. The officeholders, perceptible. The officeholder peratic and Republican, all exhi It the same eager alacrity to obey the their predecessors, here and eisewhere, in every similar struggle in the his-tory of the labor movement. Noth-withstanding this, the miners have preserved an unbroken front, which promises well for their conduct in the

The Philadelphia and Reading Com pany owns nearly the whole lower an-thracite district. Its mines and rail-roads are everywhere and its power and influence are great in proportion.
It dominates in every phase of activity, political, journalistic, religious, and educational. Its political domination is undisputed and whoever gets into e through the ruling parties comes office through the ruling parties comes under its control. The newspapers are the sorriest specimens of the kind to be seen anywhere in America. Those who support the strikers do it in that delicate way that presages an easy change of heart, and cheap advice is the chief editorial staple. Were it not that the union has shown such remarkable strength and the men such solitarity and expressions. darity and earnestness, every paper, with few exceptions, if any, would have taken open sides with the operstors long ago.

"Independent" Mines Are Worst.

And yet, while the Philadelphia and And yet, while the randocpina and Reading is so employeen here, bad as conditions are at its mines, they are much worse at those managed by in-dividual operators. This comes about through the dependency of these "indethrough the dependency of these "independent" small capitalists. They are under obligations to the Coal Trust, have to pay heavy royalties, and compete both in transportation and in the market with the monopoly. This compels the use of methods the trust can afford to ignore, through its impregnable position. So it is that company stores, outrageous docking, higher rents, inferior ventilation are more in vogue at these "independent" collieries and in a worse form than under the Reading company.

Reading company.

Except as in cases like this, the dockage system that afflicts the

miners in the middle and upper districts does not obtain to any great ex tent in the lower one. It was almo two cars out of every fifty loaded by the miner is retained for "dirty coal." A more rigid system exists, however, under which the miners' cars are examined spasmodically, and the mine laid off if a certain amount of slate is found. A second or third offence means discharge. As it is impossible to keep the coal entirely clean, it can be understood what effect this system leas upon men to whom a job mean

The Contract System.

The laborer system exists in a worse form here than elsewhere. It is known as the contract system. Under it one miner can employ as many as four laborers. He contracts with the operator either to drive a gangway or to rob pillars and stumps. The laborers re-ceived \$10.20 a week, six days of ten hours before the 1900 strike, but since then 16 per cent, advance has been added, and only nine hours are

Under this system the contractor es makes four or five dollar a day, sometimes not one-fourth of that, because the peculiar formation of coal precludes arriving at a definite sum by which the contract can be made surely profitable. Sometimes the coal is easy to mine, at other fines very difficult, but the contractor takes his chances. It happens therefore that the contract miner can make good wages at times, and at others ney, for the laborers' pay and the benses run on just the same. The on is working toward the abolition of the system, though the companies favor it, for the following reason: If they had to pay for mining according to the kind of coal worked, good and bad, it would cost them much more than paying a uniform rate for good and bad coal alike. Through this system, the companies have been known to get coal out of bad places at as low a cost as five cents a ton, when other-wise it would have cost them much

In the breasts, or chambers, th miners work in pairs, or "buttles," and their wages are estimated to fall below \$300 a year in most cases. The price paid for nining is shamefully low. Cars supposed to hold three and low. Cars supposed to hold three and three and a half tons, are only paid from 55 cents to 80 cents a car, ac-cording to the veln. Breaker boys re-ceive from \$2.50 a \$3 for six days of ten hours. Company miners work ten hours and receive \$8 a week, and gangway laborers share the same fate. Gangway bosses receive usually \$2 a day. For three days time erecting batteries in breasts the miner receives only \$3.70. They are trying to get \$6.

Company Houses.

Owing to the formation of coal, a before stated, the miners in the lower region do not ask for coal to be weighed. They demand increase of wages, eight hours and better cor tions. They might well ask also for the destruction of some of the com-pany houses in the district. It is hard to say where the worst hovels are, but I think those I saw around Mahanoy City, and between Shamokin and Pottsville deserve that appellation. They are to be seen to be appreciated in all their dismal ugliness. Erected years ago, they are held together by strips of wood until hardly an original plank remains. How they withstand the vicissitudes of time is a problem. For these the company charges three For these the company charges three to six dollars a month, three and four rooms, and the rent has paid for their cost years and years ago. In every place the houses owned by the miners themselves, built frequently with their own labor in their spare time, are much superior in every way to the company owned buildings.

Men Worked Out.

Travelling through the region, meet one is struck with the similarity of an pearance among them. They all look worked out, their faces are sunken, the cheek bones protruding and their hod-ies lack fiesh. Many are tall and muscular, but few, very few, look stout and robust. In fact, by actual count, 1 have only seen four really stout miners on the whole trip, and then they were unnaturally and abnormally The engineers se em the bealthfor

But it is not to be wondered at that he miners and laborers look thin and aggard. Their work is not only dangerous but hard, and it is performed in bad air (through poor ventilation) among poisonous gases, tamp and dy-mamite smoke. Stand at the mouth of a mine and smell the air emerging to realize somewhat the conditions under which the miner earns his scanty live

It follows naturally that miners asthma is a common complaint. Few men over 35 but are afflicted with it, more or less. Coal dust chokes the lungs and makes young men wheezy and scant of breath. I have met severnot stand the air and dust in the mine any longer. As one victim said: "The life makes old men out of young ones." Many are disfigured for life through gas explosions, premature shots, falls of coal and other accidents. Some are actually repulsive to look at, many of them young boys who should still be in school.

Fate of the Children.

Let it be remembered that children are forced into the mines to suffer from the same conditions. Door boys, switch tenders and others have to work in bad air with dangers on every hand. Keeping this in mind, one understands why the boys are emaciated and bloodless. Nothing more pitiable can be seen in the region than this. Indeed, it is doubtful if anything more herriit is doubtful if anything more horri-ble than this merciless sacrifice of youth to capitalist greed is to be seen anywhere within the confines of civili-azion. If their fathers could but view it with eyes free from fear of want, of fealty to false political ideals, of stupid prejudice, and keen with love and desire for better lives for their children, they would join with us to rescue the helpless ones, boys and girls alike and assist in establishing a system that would sweep child slaa system that would sweep child slavery and murder into the yawning limbo of deservedly dead and damned things.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

HELP THE CLERKS.

Grocery Employees in Battle with Butler.

They Are Fighting for Shorter Work day-Grecer King Proposes to Crush the Union-Workers of Other Trades Should Aid the Clerks.

The organized grocery clerks of New York City are engaged in a fight with James Butler, the Grocery King, in which they deserve the support of all workingmen-and of workingmen's wives, too, be it observed, since the wives generally do the marketing and can do much to aid the clerks by avoid-

ing Butler's numerous stores until the trouble is satisfactorily settled. 'The demands of the cierks are very moderate-far too moderate, any So-cialist will say. What they call for is that the grocery stores be closed at 7 p. m. five nights in the week and that their union be recognized.

A Broken Agreement

A year ago the Grocery Clerks' Un-tion had made considerable progress in their effort to establish a shorter work-A large number of grocers had day. agreed to close at 7 o'clock, Butler among them. Butler, however, did not hold to the agreement. He resumed the system of excessively long hours which had formerly prevailed and declared war upon the Union. As Butler has over a hundred stores in different parts of the city, with which the other merchants are compelled to compete the clerks thought it best to concen trate their fight upon Butler and to lease the other merchants from the agreement until they could put all on an equal footing.

The recognition of the union is, of necessary to the enforcement of any such agreement, especially in the case of a large employer such as

Butler. Peter E. Monahan, President of Gro ery Clerks' Union No. 496, writes as ollows of what followed Butler's abandonment of the early-closing sys tem and of the fight which ensued:

Butler's Attack on the Union,

"A persistent and underhand effort was then made to disrupt the Grocery Clerks' Union. Men were threatened with discharge if they did not immediately send in their resignation to the local, other employers were ap-proached and importuned to discharge their union help, a blacklist was put in circulation, low hirelings were placed at the doors of the union meeting room to spy and to report the names of those present, and nothing was left undone to make it impossible for a union clerk to earn a living in

"The grocery clerks alone, of all the wage-earners in the community, were forbidden to exercise their lawful right to organize to better their condi-

"The financial and moral support of every labor organization is freely giv-en to the clerks whom all trade unionists admire because they possess the intelligence to know their rights the manhood to demand them, and the backbone to fight for them to the bit-ter end. The Clerks' Union has taken deep root in the soil of Manhattan and will flourish and bring forth good fruit. • • •

Hardships of the Glerks.

"The man who through greed or obclosing has much to answer for. He subjects not only his own employees every other grocery clerk in the to a life of unnecessary hardship, keeping him away from his family and friends when they need and have every right to expect his company, making his lot one of con-tinuous toll and shutting out of his existence every ray of social sunshine

"Just think of a cierk never seeing his children by daylight from week's end to week's end, having no chance to enjoy their society, study their character, or mould their minds. Surely any man responsible for the continuance of such hardships to the clerks, as unjust as it is unnecessary, nust be devoid either of conscience of the power to reflect on the evil he helps to perpetuate. May he soon see the errors, and the fatal folly of his ways.

of every trade union in the metropoli-tan district, will fight on till their fair Certainly every Socialist in the city should use his influence to help the clerks in this fight and to enlist others for the same object. The boycott against Butler should be vigorously oushed until he is made to co east the very small demands of his

The Servile Press.

President Monahan reports that, through the fear of losing Butler's advertising or the hope of getting it, al-most the whole public press of the city is closed against the statement of the is closed against the statement of the clerks' case. The Social Democratic papers, he says, form a rare and hon-orable exception, in that they stand for the interests of the workers at what-

The Worker would suggest, not only that every Socialist help the clerks to the full extent of their power, but also that every clerk make himself familiar with the principles and objects of the Socialist movement. They will find that the Social Democratic Party offers a remedy for the syll of which they come remedy for the evil of which they com-plain, that it is the political party of the working class and that the in-crease of its vote is the surest and quickest way to get shoter hours and better conditions of labor.

WARNING FROM LOS ANGELES.

The Los Angeles "Socialist" and the "Union Labor News" of the same city announce that an attempt is being made to flood the place with imported workingmen in order to break the power of the local labor movement, which has shown an aggressive spirit. Workingmen should not be deluded by advertisements or civalers inviting them. vertisements or circulars inviting them to come to Los Angeles for employ-ment, as, if they do so, they will sim-ply become helpless tools of certain particularly vicious employers against

FOR THE DAILY.

General Meeting in Labor Lyceum Last Monday.

Plans Discussed at Length, but Action Deferred till August Moeting-Mass Meeting to Be Held in Brooklyn.

A meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Tublishing Association was held last Monday evening at the Labor-Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, with Comrade Loewenthal in the chair.

Four commides were proposed for embership and two applicants were

admitted to the Association.
The report of the Board of Managenent was then received and its rece mendations as to the rights, powers, and duties of the conference of trade unions and kindred organizations were thoroughly discussed. No action had been taken on these matters when, at a late hour, the meeting adjourned. The aftendaries was not so large as usual, and members should not full to

usual, and members should not fall to be present at the next monthly meet-ing, which will be held on August 4. The Board of Management will meet at the Labor Lyceum on Monday even-ing, July 14, and all members of the Board are expected to attend... On Sunday, July 20, a general meet-ing of Booklyn conrades will be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby archue, to arrange plans for carrying on the work in that bor-ough. Good speakers will address the ough. Good speakers will address the meeting and all who are itnerested in the establishment of the Socialist Daily should be prese

Daily should be present.
Comrades are again requested not to
forget their piedges made to the Socialist Daily Fund, and to forward
their instalments regularly and promptly every month to Secretary Butscher at 64 E. Fourth street.

The Week's Report.

Pressure of other matter prevents publication of the list of and cash payments for the week. These will appear, along with next week's list, in the following issue. The summary for the week ending July 7 s as follows:

REIGN OF TERROR

Persecution of Puerto Rico's Organized Workers.

Public Authorities Sanction Attacks on Trade Unionists and Socialists by Capitalists' Hired Thugs-A Sad Specimen of American Institutions.

Three weeks ago The Worker pubished a communication from Puert Rico, telling of the systematic persect of Socialists and trade unionisti being carried on there by gangs of "toughs" or "bravos," organized by capitalist agents and protected by the

government.
National Secretary Greenbaum has
forwarded to us the following later re-

"Further advices from San Juan, Puerto Rico, state that warrants have been issued for the arrest of fifteen members of the Socialist Party by the authorities. Our secretary, Saturnino Dones, and many other comrades have fied to escape persecution. The party Our secretary, Saturnino is temporarily disorganized as a re

"A band of outlaws, organized un der the name of 'Las Turbas,' is used by the authorities to terrorize the trade unionists and Socialists and to compel them to disband their organizations. An 'official Juvestigation' of these out

rages is now in process."

We can easily guess that the official investigation will end in an official "whitewash" of the guilty persons.

From the time when the island was ized by the United States during the Spanish war down to the present day, the Puerto Rican workingmen have they were under Spanish rule. The Spanish landlords and other capitalists were greedy and cruel, of course, but they were also lazy and careless. The American capitalists, who now have the upper hand, equal them in rapathe upper hand, equal them in rapa city and far surpass them in energy. The re-adjustment of the monetar

system and the administration of the tariff (in spite of McKinley's talk about "plain duty" and Roosevelt's ef-fusions on "the dictates of honor") were carried on in such a way as reduce wages and increase the cost of living for the working class.

In the midst of the misery thus pro

duced, agents of the Sugar Trust were allowed to make false representations to the unemployed and starving work-ers in order to Induce them to go into what they found to be a still worse slavery in Hawali; and when mere ly ing did not suffice, they resorted to fraud and kidnapping for the same raud and kidnapping for the same purpose, and did it with impunity.

Under both the military and the civil administration, unions have been suppressed, workingmen's meetings broken up, strikers clubbed, bayonetted, or shot, and organizers thrown into prison, with or without trial, either under old Spanish laws, or on charges old Spanish laws, or on charges of conspiracy, sedition, inciting to violence, contempt of court, and the like, so familiar to the workingmen of

Through all this persecution, however, the Puerto Rican workingmen have shown a brave and liberty-loving spirit; and if they have to bow for a time to the present size. time to the present storm, they will soon rise with a stronger and better organization than before, to struggle

THE TRUSTER AND THE BUSTER,

The man we send to figut the trusts We know can only bluster; And tho' we bid him "Bust the trust," We do not trust the buster.

-Kansas City

* Mosquito Bites * By PETER E. BURROWES

My newspaper informs me that the overnment of the United States had government of the United States have consigned a quantity of coffins to the Philippine Islands last year, which, rampine islands inst year, which taken commercially, exceed the money value of all our imports from those unprofitable dependents. This news should slience such critics as are disposed to call the disinterestedness of posed to call the disinterestedness of expension into question; it proves how happily coined was the phrase "mani-fest destiny" as applied to our rela-tions with the Filipinos. This singu-lar example of foresight for the de-stined and our awareness in dealing with the needs of all interior race. when it becomes politically linked to a superior race, would, be maryellous had it not been for our Indian history. N. B.—Looking at the bottom of the abovesald newspaper item I find that the coffins were intended for our own soldiers and sailors, I therefore with-

The coal owners of Pennsylvania who determined, from the first, that this and all future strikes shall be set-tled, not by arbitration, but by vio-lence and by the violence of the state fled, not by arbitration, out by vio-lence and by the violence of the state and national troops upon the persons of the miners, are likely to have their way. Our President has been waiting, all have been waiting for some acci-dent to settle the strike; snything but the strikers themselves and righteous-

draw the above remarks and ask The

Worker to wink for me.

Very few men of late years have a tained to any great public office with out a university degree. Whether it great college President, Teddy, got his degree, or whether the college degree gets the average man, who can say. One thing is plain. At Princeton, where the honor principle in examina-tions has hitherto prevailed, they will be obliged to drop it. Cribbing has be come so common and notorious there that even the authorities of Princeton blush for the intellectual aristocracy they are palming off on the world. Out of the loins of commercialism comes no generation that will "pass" on the honor system.

What is the constitution between friends. What is a city ordinance? or the health of the people who must stay in Manhattan among friends at the ccaside? Who supposes for a m that in the present stage of civiliza-tion any law will be enforced, how-ever good and necessary in itself, the enforcement of which would have the effect of helping a number of strik ers who are out in the interests of la bor organization or increase of wages? If we had no other light on the subject, the pall of bituminous darkness now settling on smokehattan island, in spite of the law, should convince us that capitalism knows no law that will reform or diminish capitalism. Work nen must protect themselves,

Between what is called the "spirit of the law" and the "letter of the law lies all the range for that fertility of resource and rascality through which the lawyer and judge graduate to success or fallure. Judge Tierney drops the letter of the smoke law in New York for what he deems the spirit of it, and is honored as a good judge. Judge Lindsay of Kentucky declares that corporation lawyers are demoral-izing the public conscience by advising and all the anarchists of the world take the same view of it. Only on word explains all; that word is war.

The strike of the freight handlers in Chicago will prove to have been the most important in the country if they succeed, as they threaten to demand, in making the Issue between themselves and the bosses to be simply the selves and the bosses to be simply the right of an organization of labor to be recognized. It is only in America that the dastardly concerted "attempt among capitalists to deny that right has become the basis of civil war. When once definitely put this will be recognized by all men as the "crux" of it, and the end of the war will be thus become thus beauth neares.

It was always a subject of curiosity to me know what is the prin-ciple upon which we assume that it takes a rich man always to give a cer called upon to give "references" as to moral character to his late employee Here is a rich tenement-house of New York charged with ster of New York charged with stealing a lot of jewelry. "Impossible," cry his friends; "a man of faultiess character. Ask any banker." The banker cries, "Impossible. I could be no more as-tonished than by stealing myself." Of course, nobody asks for more impossibility: no one refers to the tenants.

It was long realized by professional politicians of this city that the brief season of election time did not afford leisure for disfranchising their opponents with security. In the hurry the were prone to do the thing roughly an so leave them open to appeal. But it the Board of Elections we have squad of nippers who can take their time all the year round and do it well. Commissioner Voorhees boasts that the recent and supplementary registra-tions for primaries will witness a great eutting down. To be sure, it will; that's what you're there f-r, Commissioner.

Although the law of the eco Although the law of the economic determination of our morals operates generally on circles too wide for satisfactory specific application in our private experiences, yet one may find occasional cases of it. Take Vice-President Baldwin of the Long Island; he is moral in the anti-Coney Island sense of the word. It is not at all probable that the Long Island vice-president (or anti-vice-president) is sident (or anti-vice-president) is scious of the efficient cause; while others will readily remember that the Long Island system has no terminus at Coney Island. A careful perusal of other rich members of reform move ments would throw much similar ad ditional light on economic determin

ism. Who opposes sayage nakednes and favors missionary enterprise more than the Manchester school?

The great statesmen among there are many of us besides Hanna who are willing to let another great nation help us in solving our problems will hear with joy that Japan wants to buy from us the Philippine Islands The school of BENEVOLENT AS The school of BENEVOLENT AS-SIMILATION now therefore confronts the offer of its life. Shall it be benev-olence without assimilation or assim-ilation without benevolence? Hanna and I may be divided on this question. so may other great statesmen. Bu what think you, fair reader? We have been admiring Japan with our whole stock of adjectives in the newspaper for some years. Here you are. On the spot, progressive, commercial. On the gold basis—a hospitable friend to missions and a great admirer of the United States. Oh, that we only knew how to get rid of a bad bargain!

The philanthropic capitalists amon the Jews are very eager to confus and retard the natural progress of and retard the natural progress of mankind through economic classes by reforming the old muddle of the twelve tribes, and fancying that in spite of international and all other diversity they are one solidarity. I would be among the last to utter a syllable against any real large unification of men with a bottom to it. But fake unification like this is only race divison with another name. Let every Jev join his class as economics ordain

What a melting moment; what a ten der scene that must have been which took place between dear old Senator Lodge of Washington and dear old Buencamino of Manila? The one pleading with tearful and patriotic ferver for the possession of an old steel pen; and the other with pious reluctance yielding the precious relicancy to the sobs of Manila's Portia. Oh dear, dear, what it would have been worth as a piece of patriotic edu-cation to be there: The pen was that very one with which Our President signed the Philippine government bill After this exhibition of blarney who shall say that the Filipinos do not un-derstand the principles of government by duplicity and devotion

It is said that where there is muc moke there must be some fire. other thing, however, may be said o much smoke, as a fire indicator, and that is, that "Where there is much ske there is usually very little fire and patriotism is no exception to this rule when it smokes." The des mitation of patriotism which the Re publican and Democratic gentlemen gave the other day as the ber." or lower house of Congres broke up was most fiercely bitumin ous. Amidst a scene almost like i Wall Street frenzy of hat blacking, ac companied with "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and "He's a jolly good fellow" mixed together like a fugue, the "good fellow" being the chamber president pro tem, who there upon tried to sing, "My Country 'T of Thee," but broke down, having for gotten the words—amidst such a seen the little fire of patriotism of the pres ent Congress went out, to sn amidst trust accounts and other form of national prosperity until next elec-

The Emperor of Russia, who probably the worst informed "respect able" man in his empire as to what is going on in his empire, is inviting some couple hundred of better inform ed persons to come to court and tel him what's the matter with people and to offer him some suggestions a to what act of grace, performable by himself ,will satisfy the malcontents and settle the trouble. That is just where the majesty of Russia is off its buse; the Emperor can no longer "gra-ciously" settle the malady of Russia. He can do nothing but try to be just, and that would be very ungracious to his friends, the nobles,

Slightly varying the geography and he titles, we have the same trouble here in our own country. The most serious question on earth, called "the labor question." is afflicting us here as it is afflicting "Holy Russia." Our emperor, like his brother of St. Peters-burg, sends for somebody who is an expert to tell him what's the matte with the miners. He does not know apparently. He is uffering from an mperial lack of information. That is a couple of weeks ago. He has received the information and there's an end on't. He has learned what the Russian will have learned when he get his information, that as head of a po-litical ring he can do nothing but smash the ring. So they will both wait. "Maybe the miners, maybe the peasants will submit. Pray God they

VAIL IN ROCHESTER.

peaks to a Crowded House, Discuss ing Meat Trust and Coal Trust from Socialist Standpoint. (Note.-This communication was

(Note.—This communication was in type for our last issue, but pressure of other matter compelled us to leave it out on the make-up. We ask the indulgence of the Rochester comrades for the delay. The matter is still timely. Neither the Meat Trust nor the Coal Trust has deserted us.—Ed.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 24.—Last picht at Shoemakers' Hall. Comrade

night, at Shoemakers' Hall, Comrade Charles H. Vall spoke to a very large and crowded audience on the subject: "What Shall We Do with the Beef and Coal Trusts?" Comrade William Thurston Brown, pastor of Plymouth Church, introduced the speaker, who

always a pleasure to return to Roches always a pleasure to return to hoches-ter, and I can assure you that I am pleased for the opportunity to be here to-night and see this large audience. I noticed, this afternoon in the head-quarters, for the first time, that my subject would be: "What Shall We GRAND FAMILY OUTING

OF ALL READERS AND FRIENDS OF THE "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG" and "WORKER",

SUNDAY, JULY 13,

FUEHRER'S WOODS HOTEL AND PARK JACKSON AVE. AND TRAINS MEADOW ROAD, NEWTON, L. I.

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

BEGINNING AT 10 A. M.

Flushing Avenue Cars, via Jackson Avenue, from Thirty-fourth and Ninetysecond Street Ferries Direct to the Park.

Do with the Meat and Coal Trusts? The subject, although not one of my own selection, is one that I do not object to discussing-especially the Meat Trust, by experience, Anyone who has to live these days and is not a com-plete vegetarian realizes that it costs to live; that it costs to puy meat; and among the solutions, the Socialists have a solution all by itself which is, we believe, the only method by which

relief can come to the people.

"There are trusts. That does not need to be emphasized. Notwithstanding the President's and Attorney-General's bluffs, they are here just the same. The powers that be think they are under obligation to do something: they are making gailery plays to make the people believe that they are going to put the Meat Trust out of business But the trusts are here at the same old stand, charging the same prices and in some instances higher ones. The trusts own everything in sight, they are not afraid of any of the bluffs. They all come after you in turn; the Meat Trust comes along and gives you a swipe; then the Coal Trust comes next winter; then another one comes along and takes its turn; they all own the whole business. The great capitalists are intermingled and interlinked in the ownership of the tools of production and means of distribution.

"Now, if you are going to kiek, whom are you going to kiek? Kiek hard, but kiek yourselves for voting the capitalists in power. While you are kicking, they are raising the prices, charging more and more abominable prices. If you vote for it, you have no right to kick unless you kick yourselves. (Ap-

plause.) "Every man who votes for what he is getting should hire a boy to kick him around the bleck. Just so long 22 you must expect exactly what you are getting. Just so long as you vote the old party tickets, which are capitalist relief.

"The Socialists says we have got to live here in this world; we must eat; we must supply our needs here, food,

shelter, and clothing.
"Inasmuch as we have got to live here and stay here, and we have our great social needs, it would seem to me that the people themselves should get together and produce and receive the commodities at the exact cost of production. What is the use of turning over our own livelihood to irre-sponsible persons and allowing them to run the tools of production for private profit, allowing them to produce things solely for their own emol-

"You put the ownership of the tools of production into the hands of irresponsible persons; and they are becoming fewer and fewer; you allow the to own the machiners which is neces sary to your very livelihood, by you votes; thus you allow them to m

ize your very existence. "The Socialist says we have got to should organize and own the things collectively which are collecti necessary for their existence. stand for the collective ownership of the means of production and the private ownership of the means of con

"When the capitalist class allows you

to work at the machine, they take all you produce and then give you back sufficient in wages to allow you to live. The supply of labor is so treby improved machinery, that the individual does not count now. Because the laboring class is serviceable to the owning class they will see to it that your wages as a class will fall so low that you can barely live. Very often, lately, you read in the papers how some servant girl has demonstrated that she can live for ten cents a day. They would like to have you live on ten cents a day if you could, and then they would lower your wages to that standard. Every dollar's worth of product is absorbed by the capitalist class and they give you just enough back so that you can exist. "The secret of their power is because

they have the ownership of the public powers. Down in Pennsylvania to-day, where the 147,000 men are on strike, the capitalists are the owners of the mines. They can say to those men: You shall not operate these mines unless you operate them as I prescribe. They say that they have nothing to arbitrate. That is so; they own the mines, and in order to live, ...e miners must ask the owners for the opportunity to work and it is all the opportunity to work, and it is all one-sided-nothing to arbitrate. the conditions have become so bad that the miners have had to combine so as to live, and in order to live they have had to strike.

"Every dollar's worth of coal which is mined is produced by labor. The value of the coal is what the labor allow them to monopolize that which God put in the ground? (Applause.) God put in the ground? (Applause.) What we demand is the entire value of our toil; the mines to be operated by the people collectively for the benefit of the people. Under public ownership, the laborers would get the very best wage, the very best hours of service, and then the community would be able to get that coal at the exact cost of producing it. Under So. exact cost of producing it. Under So cialism, these workers would receive

would get the very shortest hours of service, for the fery reason that their toll in the mines is the most disagreeable. You have noticed that the fellow who works the hardest gets the least; and the fellow who works the least gets more; and the fellow who does nothing at all gets most.

"In the coal fields, every two or three years we come face to face with the great class struggle, and each class is trying to overreach and get the better of the other class. Just so long as a system exists where there is class antagonism, just so long there will be the strike, the lockout, and you cannot live. You have had more strikes since the Peace Conference than before. The only way to do away with lockouts is to abolish the cause-private ownership of the means of production and di stribution. When you would vote to have public ownership then you would abolish all classes and the interests of all the people would be identical. Public ownership of the mines, together with all the machin ery of production, would at once, my friends, obliterate the evils from which the people complain. Get a systemwhere a man will not have to skin someone in order to succeed. Economic conditions control all their actions: Make the conditions right, and then you can mould character and have right living; you must have conditions that keep men right seven days in the week, not only on Sunday. (Ap-

"Under Socialism, if a man followed his self-interest, he would be serving the public and himself in return. Just so long as you have a class interest you cannot obliterate the results. Re-move the power from the capitalists' hands by making these great social tools the common property of all the people. Make the railroads, the factories, the slaughter houses, the packing houses, the mines, which are necessary for the production and distribution of commodities used by the people, the common property of all the people, and you have solved the question. They have become social tools and must be socially owned. All you can do otherwise is to kick. What good does that

do you? "Suppose we go without meat, as one man suggested to me. Then someone else will have you. We could eat pota-toes, flour, etc., but the price would go up on account of the increased demand for those foodstuffs, then you would be no better off than before. You might just as well be contented to let

the Meat Trust have you as any other.
"The only solution of the trust problem is to have the people own them. The Socialists have been telling you that for years that the trust would get you. They have all had you now. you. They have all had you now. Either you must own these trusts, or they will own you. We cannot go backward. We cannot destroy the trusts unless you destroy every bit of machinery and put every inventor in prison, or you would have another trust. It is more advantageous to produce on a large scale than on a small

one; then in the name of common sense you ought to own the trusts. "There are two sets of fleecers. The uestion between the Republican and Democratic parties is simply whether you are going to be needed by the lit-tle capitalist or the large capitalist. The laboring class would be no better off, no matter which did the di A dog would be no better off if he had more fleas. (Applause.) We S say that there shall be no patch work in a system which is no good. You must change the whole system, and the liberation of the laboring class

means the liberation of humanity "If you do not want to be skinned by the Ment Trust or the Coal Trust, join a political party which stands for public ownership of those trusts—the Social Democratic Party. The only, way you can emancipate yourselves is to organize and get possession of the public powers and legislate for your own interests. The capitalists have shown you how they can legislate fo their own interests; follow their example and legislate for yours."

The speaker here to'd how the peo-The speaker here to d how the peo-ple in Milwaukee brought their mayor to time by doubling the Socialist vote. He said: "You needn't even elect a man to make them fear you. If you vote the old-party tickets, they know they have you in line and they do not fear you; but you join a political labor fear you; but you join a positical labor party and show your strength, and you can get anything you want. Just so soon as you vote for what you want, you will get it; but just so long as you vote for what you do not want, you wid never get anything."

The speaker next told how the voters were only allowed to show "how" they might be skinned after Election Day, by citing interesting cases from the Republican and Democratic paigns. The capitalists pay the the campaign and then own the one selected; and the worker shouts and throws up his bat, and doesn't know he was bamboozled. (Applau

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

FACTORY TO PUCKET Great Mistakes. You Williams one if you purchase a Watch of ing our Blustrated oil we're befve read new way of deine businesses. Geerching ou new way of deine businesses. Only MFG. CO.

175 Broadway, near Cortinadt St. N. Y. Established 1876.