The Worker.

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.

AGENTS. ATTENTION!

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

NEW YORK, JULY 20, 1902.

VOL. XII.-NO. 16.

TWO YEARS' HISTORY OF THE S. D. P. OF NEW YORK.

Report of the Outgoing State Committee to the Convention of July 4.

& Review of the Work Done for Socialism in the State from 1900 to 1902 with Account of Party Organization and Recommendations for Future Work-

Devoid of the intelligence of an ordi-nary professional politician, Seth Low did not know how to disguise his want of sympathy with the people who elected him. Besides his inept stupid-

ity in political matters is a standing wonder to this community. However, when the interests of his millionaire

friends were at stake, he showed signs

of intelligence. So after the collision in the tunnel, he at first nodded ap-proval to the public clamor for the in-troduction of electricity as a motive-

power in the tunnel, but a mad note from his friend Vanderbilt sufficed to

change his mind. Even his friends now demand that he parade less in

public his capitalist proclivities. The

tunnel collision was the cause of an-other accident, the explosion of the

People's Lawyer serome. After the smoke of his loud boasts and dire

threats against all creation had cleared away, the amazed public saw that the

result of Jerome's proceedings agains

the New York Central was an indict-

ment of the engineer Wisker, which

was an exoneration of the New York

Trade Unions and Labor Laws.

The trade unions of this state con

tinue their pitiful policy of hanging on to the coat tails of all sorts of "friends of labor," with the same piti-ful result. After many years of lobby-

ing in Albany the trade unions su

ceeded in forcing through the legisla-

ture a law compelling the state and municipal contractors to pay to their

employees the prevailing rate of wages. The Court of Appeals prompt-ly declared the law unconstitutional. The same fate awaited the Dressed Stone law. Such labor laws as are not

set aside by the courts are simply not enforced. Why should they be? The

mions are dominated by professional leaders" who year after year betray

tae working class to their capitalist

pay-masters. But we must not pass without noticing the fact that the Cen-tral Federated Union of New York City Instructed its delegate to the Con-

vention of the American Federation of

Labor to vote for a Socialist resolution, thus bearing witness to the ever-grow-

Our militia has again been in requi-

sition against workingmen. During the Albany trolley strike, the Twenty

third Regiment, the same which brave

ly shot a woman in the back during

tne Brooklyn trolley strike and a ravely stayed at home during the

the field against the strikers. The tin-

soldiers in drunken debauchery suc ceeded in shooting two bystanders The "boys in blue" earned the praises

of the "coming our way" and "friendly to labor" New York "Journal."

Propaganda and Agitation,

The State Committee carried on agi

tation in proportion to its means. Se-

eral agitation tours have been organ

ized by the State Secretary, Comrade

Job Harriman and Charles H. Vall have each made two complete tours in the State. Tours, including the most

mportant centers, have also been un

dertaken by Geo. E. Bigelow, N. P. Geiger, John Spargo and Silvio Origo; and among those who have spoken at various points of the State, under the

juspices of the State Committee, were

Wm. Thurston Brown, Frederick Krafft, Wm. Edlin and E. T. Neben

During the present year Wm. Butsche

was sent out through-the state in co-operation with the Socialistic Co-opera-

ganizing tour was made by F. J. Spring, of Los Angeles, Cal., who was engaged in March as State Organizer until the coming election.

In addition to the campaign liters

ture used in the election of 1900, the State Committee has printed and cir-culated a little booklet entitled, "Why

the Workingmen of New York State Should Join the Social Democratic Party," and also a leaflet addressed to

Catholic workingmen, called forth by Bishop Quigley's and Archbishop Cor-

National Committee and National

Convention.

A national convention of the two

A national convention of the two contending factions of the Social Dem-ocratic Party was held during July last in Indianapolis, Ind., where the

two factions were consolidated into one Socialist Party, now the national name of the party. For political rea-

sons the party retained the name So

cial Democratic in this state, and the State Committee recommends to retain it further until the next State conven-

tion. The State Committee was represented at the Indianapolis convention

by Frank A. Sieverman and Leonard D. Abbott; and it sent Job Harriman

as its representative to the meeting of the National Committee of the Social-

ist party in St. Louis in Japuary last

Organization.

rigan's recent attack on Socialism

ive Publishing Association and a

Max S. Hayes, Frank A. Sieverm

-American war, was put into

ing latent force of Socialism.

The last state convention of our party was held in the Labor Lyceum, New York, on Saturday, June 16, 1900, hary professional politician, Seth Low and was composed of delegates of the Socialist Labor Party (Henry L. Slo-bodin, New York, National Secretary), and of the old Social Democratic Party re Debs, Chicago, National ry). A State Committee of embers was elected at that convention, namely, Wm. Butscher, H. Schlueter, F. Schlueter, L. Jablinow-Schlueter, F. Schlueter, L. Jablinow-s.i, I. Phillips, C. W. McCullough, Jos. Barondess, Emil Neppel and Leonard D. Abbott. Butscher, Barondess, H. eter and McCullough subsequent by resigned. William Edlin also served for a short time on the committee and resigned. The vacancies were filled by Chris Bub, Herman Reich, John and Henry L. Slobodin. The officers of the committee have been Neppel, financial secretary; F. Schlue treasurer; Reich, literature agent; nding secretary.

THE STATE TICKET. The State ticket nominated by the convention was: Ben Hanford, for Governor; Wm. Butscher, for Lieutenretary of State; Eugene V. Brewster, for Attorney-General, Frank for Attorney-General; Frank Slever-man, for State Comptroller; Leonard D. Abbott, for State Treasurer, and Henry Stahi, for State Engineer. In nominating Eugene V. Brev

In nominating Eugene V. Brewster, the convention devasted, for the mo-ment, from the established policy that only Socialists actively affiliated with party shall be nor ninated as its candidates. The penalty for such lax-ity was prompt. While a candidate of party, Eugene V. Brewster wrot letters to the newspapers indersing the Republican party and McKinley. The State Committee promptly compelled him to sign his resignation as a can-didate of the Social Democratic Party and nominated Henry L. Slabotte. nominated Henry L. Slobodin to

COLLECTION OF SIGNATURES.

At the time the State Committee as-sumed office the Social Democratic party had no legal standing whatever in the State of New York, and the first task with which the Committee was confronted was that of taking th steps necessary to give the Party legal recognition by securing a place on the official ballot. The requirements of law were that not less than 6,000 sig-natures of qualified voters be attached nomination petitions, each ocknowledged by a notary, and not less The latter condition rendered the task a gigantic one. Comrade Henry L. Slobodin was elected Special Organ-izer, without salary, to take charge of this work and Comrades H. W. Wessling and I. Phillips were engaged to go through the state to collect signa-tures to the petitions. In this they have acquited themselves well. Valuable assistance was also received from Wm. Lippelt of Rochester: Wm. Wollnik, of Troy, and several other com-rades of various party locals in the state, with the final result that 11,856 signatures were filed by Comrades Hillquit and Slobodin at Albany on er 29, 1900.

The State Committee adopted the Arm and Torch as the official embi

The Campaign of 1900.

ogorous campaign was carried Three campaign leaflets were issued and 100,000 copies of each were published and circulated. Several hundred thousand cards and smaller were also distributed. Com rade Hanford made a complete tour of the state, and Comrade Phillips spoke as far as Syracuse. A great campaign meeting was held in the Cooper Union, New York, at which V. Debs was the principal As a result, 13,493 votes speaker. As a result, 13,493 votes-were polled on Election Day, giving to the Social Democratic Party official standing in New York Stae. The vote did not come up to the sangulae ex-pectations of some of our more enthu-siastic comrades, but the discord in the Socialist movement hampered greatly the work of agitation. The existe of two Socialist parties was a nstant bewilderment for those while not Socialists, were inclined to listen to our arguments. The Socialist Labor Party confined its ef-forts to dragging of the name of So-cialism through the mire.

Local Elections.

spring and autumn of 1901, and in the spring of this year, local tests were nominated throughout the state and an encouraging vote was registered. In some places, as Peekskill, Frankfort and Watertown, the vote has shown evidence of considerable

The municipal elections of 1901 in York City attracted the intere of the entire country. The capitalists made an effort to wrest the govern-Organization.

At the time the present State Committee assumed office, there were 19 active locals of the Socialist Labor party, namely, New York, Richmond County, Astoria, L. I. City, Woodhaven, Flushing, Corona, Wyckoff Heights, Glendale, Port Chester, New Rochelle, Yonkers, Troy, Johnstown, Utica. Syracuse, Onelda, Rochester and Buffalo. There were 7 active locals of the Social Democratic party, namely, New York, Brooklyn, Patchogue, Ticonderoga, Watertown, Buffalo and Corfu. The total number of locals was thus 26. The Queen's County locals ment of the city from a peculiar gang of political bandits known as Tam-many Hall. Again was sounded the time-worn political shibboleth of Reform. The real issues of the struggle between the capitalist class and the working population of this city. Re-form trotted out its fattened pet, Seth Low, and Jerome was rung in as the people's lawyer. And again did many Socialist voters divide their sympa-Socialist voters divide their sympa-thies and split their ticket between Socialism and Reform. Their disen-

have since federated in one Queen's County local. King's County has recently organized under a charter sep-arate from that of New York. Two

arate from that of New York. Two locals, Patchogue and Corfu, have dissolved for good.

The State Committee has granted charters to the following 22 places: Peekskill, Ogdensburg, Corning, Hornellsville, Union Springs, Pearl River, Green Island, Elmira, Catskill, Frankfort, Gloversville, Schenectady, Fort Green Island, Elmira, Catskill, Frank-fort, Gloversville, Schenectady, Fort Edward, Mount Vernou, Cold Spring, Rome, Newburgh, Dobb's Ferry, Niag-ara Falls, Governeur, Dexter and Highland Falls, Of these, Ogdens-burg, Union Springs, Green Island and Elmira have lapsed.

There are at present locals in 39 different places (equifing the separate

different places (counting the separate subdivisions of Queen's County local) as compared with 23 locals to different laces when the committee assu

The party has a'so active sympa thizers in the following places: Ba-tavia, Schylersville, Auburn, Newark, Jamestown, Firtheliffe, Norwich, etc.

State Committee.

The State Committee suffered from the standing complaint of the party-non-attendance of meetings by the non-attendance of meetings by the members. The State constitution of the party provides that every local may send a delegate to the State Committee. The State Committee urged the adjacent locals to do so. West-chester County was the only local which responded, but for a very short time. Local Kings County was usually represented by one or more delegates, but none ever attended the meeting of the State Committee. Local Queen' County was represented by Comrade Chris. Bub. Those who most regularly attended the meetings of the State Com-mittee were Comrades Leonard D. Abbott, E. Neppel, I. Phillips, H. Reich, Henry L. Slobedin, F. Sch'ueter. Comrade E. Neppel has devoted consider-able time in keeping the mancial books of the State Committee. Comrade H. Reich's work as literature agent of the State Committee deserves agent of the State Committee deserver special mention, as the task is as use ful and hard as it is thankless.

Recommendations.

The State Committee recommends to the convention the following measurements

1. To retain the name Social Demo ratic Party till the next state con 2. To retain the Arm and Torch as the emblem of the party of the State

of New York. 3. To select the place for the next State convention—the State Committee recommending Syracuse—and to au-thorize the State Committee to fix the

tion among the Germans. Agitation in German has of late been neglected, though the Germans constitute an im-portant part of the population of this State and agitation in German is likely to bear good results.

5. To order the organization of le ture circuits through the State. may at first be a strain on the re-sources of the locals, but there is no better way of keeping up the interest of the comrades as well as drawing new converts. Besides if the com-rades do their duty from the start, the tours may be made self-sustaining in

Prospects.

Only a few years ago Socialism was a derogatory term. Now Socialist sen timent runs high and wide throughou the country. The capitalist class de vise various schemes to harness its thunders for their own purpose. But though the peace conferences and other impurities multiply, the working class is slowly but surely rising in it might and dignity. Even now a fresh breeze from the West brings to us the clang of the chains at which the proletarian class is tugging impatiently It must surely reach the workingment of this State and rouse them from their spathy. Day in and day out, the arouse the working class. Ours is to hold aloft the white light of Socialism so that it first greet their sight. We Socialists, stand on the fire line. So cure in our cause and its victory, w face the foe squarely and proudly, and shall not turn back or to the right or to the left where the mocking foe of the erring friend may urge us. An even if Egyptian darkness surround us, what else could we, Socialists, do but to forge ahead, carrying the light where the darkness is the blackest. State Committee S. D. P.,

JOHN ASSEL CHRIS BUB. L. JABLINOWSKI. HERMAN REICH. F. SCHLUETER. HENRY L. SLOBODIN, LEONARD D. ABBOTT,

STATE CONSTITUTION.

Below is given the draft of a consti-tution for the Social Democratic Party of the State of New York, as ed by the State Convent prepared by the State Convention of July 4 and ordered submitted to gen

All locals are called upon to consider the proposed constitution and vote upon it, section by section, the number of votes for and against each section to be reported to the State Committee The same applies to the appende

ARTICLE L-ORGANIZATION. 1 The Social Democratic Party of the State of New York is a part of the national organization of the Socialist Party of the United States, and shall be governed by the platform and constitution of said party.

2. The state organization shall con-

2. The state organization shall con-sist of all present local organizations of the Socialist Party, within the state

(Continued on page 4)

FALSE WEIGHING.

Conference of Unions to Be Held Next Thursday.

Socialist Daily Fund and Local Campaign Fund-Report of Pledges and Payments for Two Weeks.

FOR THE DAILY.

On Thursday evening, July 24, a conference of trade unions and other organizations in sympathy with the labor movement will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, for the purpose of forming a permanent tools to work in all directions for this body to work in all directions for the success of the coming Socialist Daily.

From reports thus far received it is expected that a large number of unions will be represented at the first meeting. Organizations which have not yet elected delegates are invited to at once, that no time may be tost in taking up the work.

"The Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish-ing Association met Monday evening, with Comrade Rubinow in the chair and made arrangements for the con-ference, drawing up an order of bust-ness for the meeting of July 24, subject to the approval of such meeting. Comrades. Hanford and Harriman were chosen to present the subject to the delegates.

Richmond Pionio Local Richmond County holds a picde on Sunday, July 20, at Schen Harmony Park, Grasmere, Staten Island, the proceeds of which will be divided equally between the Socialist Daily Fund and the local campaign fund. As many strangers are expected to be present, Comrade Fieldman has been requested to deliver an address on Socialism at three o'clock P. M. All to attend, have a good time and at the same time swell the funds to be used for the cause. Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund ip to July 14: Charles Ibling, Newark....

A. Kutsche, Newark..... Geo. Buchner, Newark...... A. Melzer, Newark.....

Ferd. Williams, Astoria, L. I. A. Kilgus, City..... hristopher Jackman, City

5.00

Dr. I. Barsky, City..... Previously acknowledged ... 6,290.80

.....\$6,484.80

Cash Receipts. The following amounts have been eccived on pledges and donations; PAID ON PLEDGES.

	John Spargo, Corona, L. I \$1.5
t	Mrs. John Spargo
炔	Miss Rossengarten, City, 1,
•	M. M. Barthalomew. 13. R. Bock. 14.
t	R. Bock 1.0
1	H. C. Bowerman
	J. H. Dyck 13
	Geo. Brown 1.
1	Geo. Brown
e	Otto Schnefel 5.6
8	R. Helbig
22	Geo. Buchner 1.
1	Al. Kern 1.0
1	A. Kutsche
0	Wm. Luctshau d
t	Louis Egner
9	Ed. Schanderna
1	Louis Egner, Ed. Schanderna. Ches. Deus.
	Cramer
•	O. Sarchy, Brooklyn 1.6
e	Alex. Fraser
1	Gottlieb Scholpp 1.6
•	N. S. Reichenthal, City 1.6
	C. M. Armas 1.
1	Gust. Sjoholm 1.0
1	C. Hitzl 1.
0	G. Golderman 13
t	G. Tanfer
	Victor Schneider, Yonkers, N. Y, 24
	Northwestern Branch, Phila 1.0
	S. Solomon, City 24
	E. M. Brunne 1.0
8	John Neuman 1.
	Christopher Jackman
	Chas. Schaefer 2
	Alb. J. Keppel
	J. A. Goldstein 26
	Carl Classen 20
	Dr. A. Himewich 34
	Dr. I. M. Rubinoff 24
2742	O Weeks switz

I. H. Lefkowitz, City......\$5.00

r. G. Allinger..... 5,00

P. Hemmeter. 1.00
W. Archut. 25
Theo. Koehler, Adams, Mass. 5.00
Foundry Club, Chelsee, Mass. 1.95

(Continued on page 4)

Zechnowitz..... Hugo Peters. 2.00 Otto Christopher, Buffalo..... 1.00

T Kalamaikowski, Rochester 1000

414.491 tons-82.744 tons (16 per cent.)
less than they were entitled to.

At the Raymond mine of the Ontario & Western Company, 289,555 tons were prepared in the year. Of this 270,864 tons were shipped and 19,562 used for steam or sold to local trade. The miners wer paid for 239,260 tons, or 20 per cent. less than they were entitled to.

If this is not wholesale robbery,

what can we call it?
The miners want coal weighed, as the companies have in many instances increased the size of the car without

Ground of One of the Miners' Chief Demands.

By Dockage System and by Simple Fraud, Companies Get 16 to 20 per Cent of Coal Mined Free-Resist interference of "Agitators" with Their System of Plunder.

Scranton, Pa., July 11.-Perhaps In no other part of the anthractic region has the docking system reached a higher degree of perfection (from the capitalist standpoint) than in the Scranton district. The figures produced by the miners on this subjecoffer eloquent reasons why the coal "operators" should fight the union on the plea that they desire "to run their own business to suit themselves." For the miners to obtain some voice in the matter would mean a sad check upor the previously enjoyed right to rol without mo'estation

The "Long Ton" System.

In 1877 what is known as the "long son Coal Company, where coal was weighed. The D. & H. is the dominant company in this district. It would take too long to explain fully what the "long ton" system means. Enough for me to say that for several years, until 1884, the miners were paid on an average of 2,600 pounds to the ton for prepared coal, which means coal fit for the market. In that year a fixed num ber of pounds was established for a ton. This is from twenty-eight to twenty-eight and a half hundred weight, a hundred weight being 112 nds making a total of from 3.13

required to give.

The company thus increased the size of the ton and fixed it arbitrarily higher than the amount needed to fur nish a ton of marketable coal, 2.000 pounds. In addition to this, the per coal, which, previous to the "long ton" system, dropped through a nine-six-teenth inch square hole, now drops through a three-quarter-inch hole. The pea coal of to day is increased in size over the pea-coal of 1873-77, savere to nine per cent, and yet the miner has to furnish the extra size without com-

pensation. Since 1884 the companies have a's found a market for three other size of coal smaller than they were able to sell formely. This should have reduced the size of the miners' ton rather than Increased it. The miners issert that if they were paid the price the companies claim to be paying for a marketable ton of coal there would e no cause for trouble over the weigh ing question.

Size of Cars Increased.

T. G. Nichols, President of District No. 1, says; "Having gone over re-ports from our locals that show where coal is mined by the car, I find that at fifty colleries the size of the car has been increased since the collier began operation, while the miners are not paid any additional price for the nerease. In fact, the cars were almost always increased without any miner being notified of the matter. But not being organized, they had to ndividually submit to the plu

In the Scranton district check-weigh men have been allowed on the tipples since the strike of 1900. check-weighman's duties consist ordinarily of keeping tab upon the check-ing of coal by the company's weigh-men and seeing that the miners get due credit. He is employed and paid by the miners themselves. The be fits derived from the presence of the check-weighman are dependent upon reports. In the Scranton district, the benefit derived so far by the men from of how much coal they were docked

and not paid for.

During 1901, the miners' weighme payment. Now the state law require that the coal companies shall make de-tailed reports of how much coal is mined, shipped, and used during the When the state report for 1901 was issued the miners were able to see, by comparison with their weigh-men's figures, how much they were cheated out of in the year.

Some Startling Figures.

Here are some of the figures: At the White Oak colliery, Delaware & Hudson Company, the total number of tons prepared (ready for market) was 234,328. Of this 229,441 tons w shipped, and 5,150 tons used for ster purposes or sold to local trade. The miners received payment for 188,328 tons. The difference, therefore, be-tween the amount of coal prepared and the amount for which the miner was paid was 46.263 tons. Which means that the miners at one mine in one year were dealed payment for 19 per cent, of the coal used and sold by the tons. The differe ce, therefore, be

At the Olyphant colliery, same com at the orphant consery, same company, 497-235 tons were produced. Of this 446,208 were shipped and 51,027 used for steam purposes or sold to local trade. The miners were paid for 414,491 tons—82,744 tons (16 per cent.)

increasing the price. In some mines there are as many as four sizes of cars, for which the miners are paid the one price, and which are supposed, for pur-poses of account with the miner, to be of the same size.

"Topping the Cars."

"Topping the Cars."
Nichols further says: "The miners are also required to 'top' their cars—that is, to load the car so that when it arrives at the breaker, the coal must have a certain height above the top edge of the car, or they will be docked or discharged for the same. This re-quirement is only the growth of about ten years, as formerly the intners were only required to load the car a cer-tain height in the mine and be no more responsible for it after it was taken away by the driver. When it is known that in many cases the miners work as much as two miles away from the breaker, and that the car is run over all kinds of roads, up and down planes, and bumped and jostled with other cars at every turn, the demand is seen to be most unreasonable and mpossible of compliance.

"The miners want cont weighed in order that they will no longer be abused for light loading and also not cheated out of the coaf they mine. They want pay for each pound of coal they mine and no more. They think this is an honest and a fair demand."

Fair Demand-Therefore Denied. Assuredly it is, but it is for that very reason that the coal operators refuse it and attempt to destroy the union that would enforce it. From the standpoint of ownership for profit, they as sume they have the right to exercise ownership as they see fit. In common with other capitalists, they will oppose interference with that right, until the workers refuse to be rated of less value than machinery and place their lives, their welfare, and their rights as men and women above that of mere producers of profits for a useless and greedy class.
WILLIAM MAILLY.

WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, July 14.-The Pennsylvania State Committee, at its regular meting to-night, granted charters to new locals of the Socialist Party at Lattimer, Harwood Mines. Plains, Freeland, Mayfield, and Hazelton, with total mebership of 173.

National Secretary Greenbaum has supplied each local with a monthly financial report book. It is desired that the first report be for the month of June.

Treasurer Edelman submitted the quarterly financial report, showing re-celpts of \$200.01 and expenditures of \$215.40.

Comrade Mailly, after spending five weeks traveling from end to end of the hard-coal field, presenting the principles of Socialism for the first time in many a hamlet and town, and writing the most authentic accounts of the strike for publication, has left for Massachusetts, carrying with him the good wishes of thousands of miners and in-vitations from many places to return efore election.

Comrade John Collins continues in audiences twice a day, and even thus not filling the demands made He has organized five lo within the week and reports that not a tenth of the literature needed is at

On June 1 Carbon County had two locals; now it has four. Lackawanns County then had one; now it has four Luzerne County had one; now it has twelve. The Luzerne County com-rades report that the election of Sorades report that the election of So-cialists to the Legislature or even to Congress this fall is not impossible. The record made in these three cor

berland Counties this month if financies will permit the territory to be co-

strike agitation fund from F. Woolley, Philadelphia, 50 cents; Alex. Fraser, Brocklyn, \$2; Local Highland Falls, N. Y., \$2; previously acknowledged, \$122.65; total to date, \$127.15.

Pennsylvania, for the present, is the battle ground of the nation. A dozen Coal Barons and Railroad Kings on the one side, a million of the working class are involved on the other-in an economic contest, but presenting the opportunity for laying the foundation of a political class movement that will encourage and bring hope to the com rades everywhere. Within the week, Comrade J. W

Socialist ticket, will start for the strike district. It is our hope that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to keep him there till Election Day. Send all contributions to J. Edel-

surer, 807 W. Cambria St., J. Mahlon Barnes, Secretary, Caroline Pemberton, Assist. Sec'y.

WHAT THE CENSUS FIGURES SHOW

The census figures for manufactur-ing have been completed for thirty-three states and territories. They show that the average wages for all laborers in the manufacturing industries were 8 per cent. lower in 1900 than in 1890. In those thirty-thre states and territories 1,004,590 work-ers received an average of \$418.48 each a year, or \$1.39 a day in 1800. In the same states and territories in 1900 1,463,365 workers received an average of \$387.62 each a year, or \$1.29 a day On the other hand, the compilation of prices in "Dun's Review" for last Jan-uary showed that the cost of living now is nearly 7 per cent. higher than in 1900, and more than 11 per cent. higher than in 1800. The compila-tion includes food of all kinds, clothing, metals, etc. The average factory worker, therefore, is receiving 8 per cent, less wages than in 1890, and is spending from 4 to 11 per cent, morin cost of living.

TO THE MINERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Talk about Striking and Voting, Which, with Only a Few Names Changed, Will Fit Equally Well for Workingmen of Any Trade in Any State.

You hard-coal miners of Pennsyl- | coes now, and for the same reasonsvania to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand, are on strike.

You are not striking for fun, though one of the hireling editors would have us believe sa. A big strike, lasting for months, is not exactly like a pleasure vacation-though it is about the nearest approach to a pleasure vacation you ever get.

You are striking in dead earnest. You are fighting a great battle, one of the battles of the long class war between Labor and Capital. You have been expecting and preparing for it these two years. So have your enemies, the mine "operators"-as they call themselves, though they "operate" nothing but Wall Street stocks.

It is a serious business, this strike. You are determined to win, if your united courage and patience and inteldigence and devotion can secure victory. Your enemies are also determined to win, if their united greed and cruelty and cunning can compass your defeat. You have no reason to love your

You know that they grow rich by your poverty, that they overwork and underpay you and brazenly cheat you and recklessly sacrifice your lives by hundreds to save a little expense.

You owe then no gratitude, no re spect, no consideration, only unwavering hostility. You know this, and they know that

you know it. They hate you as bitterly as as you hate them. Tyrants and robbers always hate their victims. These bosses have great advantages over you in the fight. They have not used all their powers yet.

One advantage is their wealth. Half dozen of the biggest capitalists in the Coal Trust have more money than all the four hundred and fifty thousand coal miners in the United States taken together. You and other workingmen made that money for them. They are osing money by this strike, of course But they are only losing the money that you would have made for them if you had not struck. They are in no langer of going hungry on account of the strike. You can stand the strike for some time yet, by great care and self-denial. They can stand it longer, if it is worth their while-and if they

do not get scared. Another advantage is their political power. You have a thousand times as many votes as they have. But you have been letting them do your political thinking for you. You have neglected politics. They have not. They have dictated tickets and platforms for both the big parties and you have divided your votes between them.

What is the result?

You have a Governor who worked vertime, signing commissions for Coal and Iron Police. Your splendid selfcontrol has not given these thugs much chance for shooting, yet. But they have already murdered at least two of you and are ready to murder

That is only one of Governor Stone's crimes against you. Another is that he has utterly neglected to enforce the laws for your protection in such matfeetive ventilation on ment of inexperienced men, dishonest weighing, company stores, and the

Governor Stone has not ordered out the militia yet. Of course, he does not want to do that if he can help it-if his friends, the "operators," can win without it. But do you doubt what he will do if it comes to a crists?

Governor Stone is not an exception ally bad man. He is simply an ordinary politician of Matt Quay's party In helping the "operators" against you he is only paying his political debts to the men who supplied his compaign funds and put him in office. He is about as good and about as

bad a man as Judge Pennypacker. whom Quay wants you to vote for in November. If you elect Pennynacker and have another strike during his erm, he will have to do just as Stone

to be true to the real masters of are party.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Onay and the Republican party have treated you with absolute contempt in this terrible fight of yours. Naturally, you fooked to the Democratic party to do better.

What did the Democrats do? They nominated Robert E. Pattison,

the man who sent the militia to Homestead. Do you remember flomestead? The steel workers do.

Pattison would send troops to Wilkesparre just as cheerfulls as he sent them to Homestead.

It would be pretty hard to choose between Pennypacker and Pattison, between the Republican and Democratic parties, the twin tools of the mine-owning, mill-owning, land-owning, railroad-owning capitalist class,

But you do not have to choose be-

There is another candidate for Governor, whose name is John W. Slayton. He is a workingman, a member of the Carpenters' Union, and at present a member of the Select Council of New Castle, elected to that office recently by workingmen's votes. He is the candidate of the Socialist Party.

His colleagues on that ticket are J. Mahlon Barnes, a member of the Cigar Makers' Union of Philadelphia, and Harry C. Gould, of the Printers' Union of Brie.

All three of them have been on strike, have been locked out, have been tried and found true by their fellow workingman.

These men have been nominated by workingmen directly. The platform they stand on is a workingman's platform, demanding for the worker the full product of his labor. Their campaign fund-and a very small one it is-is made up-of the hard-earned and freely given dimes and quarters and occasional dollars of wage-workers.

If elected, they will owe their election to the organized working class, just as Pennypacker or Pattison, if elected, will owe it to the organized capitalist class. Therefore they will be true to the workers, just as Pennypacker or Pattison will be true to the capitalists.

The Socialist Party will have candidates, nominated in the same way on the same platform and supported by the same sort of campaign, for Congress in the various districts, for the Legislature, and for the various county

You can elect these men if you will. You have the votes. If you elect them, for the first time in its history, the State of Pennsylvania will be governed by the class that dies the coal and works the iron and goes the other useful labor. Is it not about time?

And suppose, even, that you do not elect them. Suppose you cast your one hundred and fifty thousand votes for

Imagine how that would frighten the Coal Kings.

Cast such a vote as that for the ticket of the Socialist Party, and you would see to Coal Kings begging for a conference with President Mitchell, eight hours, increased par weighmen, strict enforcement of the law, anything short of giving up the mines entirely, in order to placate your opposition.

It is always a good thing to frighten your enemies. Try it.

This talk about strikes and politics is addressed directly to the miners of Pennsylvania. But it is just as applicable to workingmen of any other trade in any other state. For everywhere there is the same war between Labor and Capital and everywhere the political power plays the same part

But the talk is not quite finished. There are some things to say about partizanship, about good men and the like. We shall speak of these things next week in this same column.

To All Socialist Trade Unionists.

It is important that all trade

portunity to learn what the Sc

cialist Party-in New York the Social Democratic Party-stands

for. You can help—each one of you.

For 75 cents you can get 100 copies sent to your address; for \$1.20 you can get 200 copies. Three hundred or more will be

supplied to you at 50 cents a

ionists should be given an op-

He who upholds the throne-the Slave, Kings have subjects, and the Slave is in subjection

Where sits the Monarch sits unequal wrong, Where sits unequal wrong, sits servi-

The absolute Monarch holds the absolute Slave. nongst a myriad hid he recks not of His degradation, but it is ever there so rise and shame him. A turn of fortune's wheel
And brought before the absolute eyes-

he feels The absolute hand, and cringes 'neath the whip Like any rice-swamp fugitive.

E. Wardlaw Best. He Moyenne, Scychelles. BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

undred.
Two or three times between now and election you should get enough copies of The Worker to supply all the members of your local union.

We want Socialism in our time.

\$1400000000000000000000000000000

monarchy by making friends of the Famine of Righteousness? Nay, let us look to the buttered side of the bread

with the Mammon of Unrighteoneness

Yet there are critics in the country

unfeeling enough to blame His Future Majesty for this wise and necessary

Mr. Grout, who was always consid

ered a serious man, even when accused

of Single 'rax, has just given evidence

of much concealed humor in his con-demnation of that Brooklyn Bridge

relief plan proposed by an eminently presponsible board of Rapid Transit

irresponsible board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. "A wooden box full of five-cent citizens, fired through a

metal tube under water by an explo

sive instrument called a motor with a trolley attachment" (the quotation marks are mine)—this prospect of a

daily submarine fire and barbecue of

of human flesh, to be added to the other interesting episodes of New York's rapid transit so strikes Mr.

Grentsinger, president of the Brooklyn

Rapid Transit Company, that be, though at first approving the plan,

together too much for the money.

the deeds of such heroes as Frank Krewson, who for forty miles strag-

gled with two hundred pounds of steam pressure on a wild ride from Trenton to Elizabeth, He kicked his helper off to save his life, and then re-

mained alone with feet half roasted, pressing back the steam behind the

furnace door; being almost suffocated,

moreover, with escaping gas from the flue holes, and thus he reached Etha-beth, almost dead. He did not own a

screw in that railroad system; he had

no hold whatsoever, even on the right

to be roasted; but because mankind is so constituted, he took unto him a

railroad and a public conscience. As a

worker, that spirit of self-sacrifice

which no mere stockholder in the company ever could know became his. And, therefore, saith the stockholder,

Human nature must be changed be-

fore you have Socialism, because no

body ever did anything but what he was paid for; and you cannot under Socialism get men to burn their feet

like this-for nothing." You can only get people to take the profits for noth-

The newspapers state, for their mas

ers, that the freight handlers' strike

at Chiengo is virtually (not virtuously)

ost. It is lost in this funny way. The ender of the organization has settled t with the company; the strike being

contest on the part of the company

to settle nothing with that leader or his organization. When a company's case is desperate it finds great com-fort in little words. Curran won, but

In the suit brought by the school

eachers at Patchogue, L. I., to recover

salaries due to them from the Board

of Education, the Judge, in deciding that the Board, while it may fix sal-

aries, does not owe nor pay them, pre-

sents to the mind a principle of much

practical importance to Socialists. Al-

right to do it. they are not fixing the

value of their labor; they are but re-ducing its confiscation by so much. When it comes to actual valuing and

paying, a board representing the social

intellect of labor and use will do the

and the man who needs the product

must leave paying to the larger indus-

To be too curiously virtuous borders to closely upon being victous that one

need not wonder if occasionally the

to a good-lady party of slummers. A raid being made for the capture of all

of the fair sex in a certain place, and

they being just slumming it there and being raided, they did not think it fair

the good," though apparently going to

the had. Not having heard of Mr.

It is said that the President's instruc-

as a very shrewd piece of politics; be

trial mind of society.

virtually lost. Don't you see?

though trade unions fix the senle of wages to-day, and

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social ratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-

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All communications should be written and control of the cont dressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded,

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The receipt of a sample copy of The Worker is an invitation to subscribe The price is 50 cents a year, or 25 cents for six months.

We sometimes send a number of copies of The Worker, unsolicited, to ne man whom we suppose to be interested in the Socialist movement. If you get such a bundle, please distribthem among your shopmates or ighbors, and see if you can't get a subscriber or two.

The "Amalgamated Journal," organ of the Iron and Steel Workers, has proed to the point where it can edl torially advise its readers to act inde idently in politics as workingmen, in the sense of picking good or bad adidates from the old parties and oting unitedly for or against them, gardless of partisan affiliation. We all this progress—for the "Amalgaway behind the times. Workingmer have tried this scheme again and again, and they are learning that a good" man in office is no better than "bad" man, if he is elected on the ticket of a bad party, and that any party which is good enough for the capitalists is too bad for the workers. m-partisanship is played out, brothers of the Amalgamated. There is only one party for the workers, and its candidates are the only good candidates for workers to support.

THE SILVER LINING TO THE

In the July "Pilgrim," Rev. John Me Dowell, a clergyman of the anthracite field, writes sympathetically of the coal strike. He gives a vivid picture of the miners' sufferings, as in this brief passage, picturing their dismal surroundings and the gloom of their

"Most of the foreign miners live "Most of the foreign inhers we in the Company-Patches.' These patches consist of rows of houses, more fre-quently called 'Shantles,' built by the operators for the use of their en-ployees. As a rule, they are located oyees. As a rule, they are located our the mines. No pretense is made make them attractive. Not the The atmosphere, because of as to the breaker, is laden with dust: the water is tainted with sul-phur; and the sun has to fight its way through dense clouds of black smoke which blackens everything in sight.

"The houses are all alike and are smally of the clapboard variety, fierce-hot in summer and frightfully cold winter. Very few of them are ather-proof and many of them are a tumble-down condition. They are most cases unpainted and unplas-

tered. Inside the rafters and beams are exposed to view. The walls either bare or covered with all kin of old newspapers. The shantles have from two to six rooms. Rents are low and for this reason these houses are always occupied. The squaler and dirtfound in these Patches surpasses any things known in the slums of our cit es. Coal dirt is everywhere and in verything. The food is gritty with it. It rubs itself into the souls of those

who live in it."

These foreign miners were brought into the district by the mine owners in past years to break the strikes of the American workingmen and force them to accept lower wages or worse conditions. Their poverty, their miserable standard of living their submissiveness to tyranny were to be the to like subjection, and making greater profits for the capitalists. The capitalists loved these men-so long as they had use for them as strike-breakers But they did not try to improve their conditions; to do that would have been to defeat their very-purpose in bringing them in. -

But in the course of a few years the foreign miners have formed new ideals of life, have become dissatisfied with their state, and have eagerly joined with the older men in a united effort to improve it. The Poles, Slavs, Huntalists once counted on to break strikes are now as good union men and as good strikers as the American, English, Irish and Welsh miners.

And now the so-called "organs of public opinion"-with a few honorable exceptions, such as the "Pilgrom"-are denouncing these men for the very conditions of poverty, ignorance, dirt and degradation which the capitalists have forced upon them, for the very conditions which the men are trying to abol-

The hopeful thing is that, under such wretched conditions-deliberately calculated, as they are, to crush out all hope, all self-respect, all principles of bonor among the victims-yet the workingmen, native and foreign, show an ardent desire for better things, an increasing degree of self-respect and self-reliance and self-control, while in the matter of manly henor their behavior, at the worst, puts to shame the cowardly and faithless conduct of their

The capitalist, as capitalist, is a selfcentered, individualistic, sneaking, cunning schemer. Culture only intensifies these qualities and makes him a more dangerous schemer. His social and economic position perverts even his personal virtues to the injury of others. The workingman, as workingman, is a social being, with a dim but certain instinct of solidarity with his fellows. His vices are individual vices, his virtues are social virtues, redounding to the good of his class. Ignorance and misery cannot destroy his class instinct, tyranny intensifies it, and every gain he makes in leisure and education by the united effort of his class equips and disciplines him better for the battle for freedom.

"The stars in their courses fought against Sisera," and the laws of eccnomics and of human nature fight against class rule. In the condition of the workers to-day there is no reason for pessimism. There is room only for hope and incentive to renewed activity.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The "Catholic Light" of Scranton. Pa., seemingly alarmed by the rapid growth of Socialism among the striking miners, prints in a prominent position in its issue of July 4, and with editorial approval, a long article on the "dangers" of Socialism, rehashing all the time-worn misrepresentations that the ingenuity or the stupidity of the capitalistic mind has yet been able to work out against a -movement that substitute industrial freedom.

The writer-who seems never have read a Socialist book or paper or heard a Socialist speaker-tells the miners who read the "Catholic Light" that Socialism is an attack on the home, the family, and the church, that the Socialists foment riot and disorder that they propose to overthrow law and order, religion and morality, that they are "laying the foundation for a system of confusion, vice, and infidel-

ics, Protestants, or what not-in the strike field, have listened to Spargo, Vail, Mailly, Collins, Geiger, and other Socialist speakers within the last two months Many thousands of them have read The Worker and other Socialist papers, leaflets, and pamphlets, These men will be able to say for them selves and tell their fellows whether the writer in the "Catholic Light"

We challenge this writer to cite on speech or written article by a repre entative of the Socialist Party in this country, in support of his sweeping charges. He cannot do it.

The Socialist Party does not attack religion nor the church. It officially declares that religious opinion is a pri vate matter, which should be kept separate from politics.

the institution of the family nor seek to undermine the home. On the con trary, it seeks to put an end to the shameful system of class rule and exploitation of labor which makes decent home life almost impossible for so many thousands of workingmen, which

breaks up the family and drags the women from the fireside and the chil

to work for the profit of the capitalist. The Socialist Party does not incite riot and attack law and order. It does attack the mine owners and other cap Italists who violate every law for the sake of profit. It attacks the capital ists who have murdered hundreds of miners at Fraterville, Fernie, and Johnstown within the last two months It attacks the exploiters who hire arm ed thugs to lie behind stockades and shoot peaceful strikers, as at Duryea It attacks the public officials who al low mine owners to violate every law designed for the protection of the workers.

Gentlemen of the "Catholic Light." It is a dangerous game you are playing. Honesty is the best policy. In this age of newspapers and public meetings it does not pay to falsify facts too recklessly. The miners are learn ing what Socialism is by meeting and listening to Socialists and reading Their writings. If you keep on misrepresenting Socialism you will suc ceed only in destroying the miners' confidence in you. We give you this warning in all kindnessand good faith, for we do not wish to quarrel with

Finally, let us answer you with your own words:

The article against Socialism on your front page closes by advising the miners not to admit any Socialist to their unions-by advising the union to boycott Socialists on account of their political opinions.

Of course, this advice does not comofficially from the church nor editorially from the paper. But editorially the paper endorses the article in question. Now let us turn to your editorial

Speaking of the incident in St. Pat rick's church at Olyphant, where seventy-five strikers walked out, rather than sit with a scab to hear mass, you deprecate such action. You advise the Catholic miners "NOT TO PERMIT THEIR RELIGION TO BE MIXED UP WITH THEIR SECULAR IN TERESTS."

That is good advice. The Socialist Party gives the same advice. Stick to it yourselves, gentlemen of the "Catholie Light." Do not try to play upor the miners' religious beliefs to influence them in politics or to organize a boycott against men of a political opin ion differing from your own.

Keep religion and politics separate keep church and union separate, and neither the union nor the Socialist Party will have any quarrel with the church.

CLASS DIVISIONS

NO LONGER JUSTIFIED. Although class divisions have a certain justification in history, yet is this the case only for a given epoch and for given social conditions. They arese from the insufficiency of production and will be swept away by the full de velopment of modern productive forces. Indeed, the abolition of classes in society pre-supposes a historic stage of development at which the existence not of this or that particular ruling only, but of any roling class whatever, and, accordingly, the ence of class distinction itself, has be It pre-supposes a range of developmen production at which the appropria tion of the means of production their products, and, along with thenof the political power, of the monopoly of culture and of intellectual leader ship by a particular class in society also economically, politically and intel hand, the political and intellectual of the enpitalist class is hardly any longer a secret to itself; on the other, its economic bankruptcy recurs regularly every ten load of her own products and produc tive powers, and stands helpless before the absurd contradiction that the producers have nothing to consume be The power of expansion in the meanof production snaps the bonds which expitalistic production lays upon them. Their emancipation from these bonds is the only prerequisite for an uninter rupted, ever more rapidly advancing development of productive forces, and, thereby, for a practically boundless increase of production itself. But this is not all. The appropriation by so-ciety of the means of production does away, not only with the present ardis-cial restriction of production, but also with that positive waste and havoe, both of products and productive forces panions of production, and reach their height at the crises. Furthermore, by doing away with the lusane extravagance of the ruling classes of to-day sets free for the use of the whole peo-ple a mass of products and means of production. The possibility, with the aid of socialized production, to secure

indeed.—Frederick Engels, in "Social ism, Utopian and Scientific." -It is rather remarkable that th man who can see a great object surrendering his independence t union can see nothing out of ph

to every member of society an exist-ence, not only materially sufficient and

richer from day to day, but which also guarantees to him the free develop ment and activity of his physical and

> endering his body and so .—Coast Seamen's Journal. BUY UNION-LABEL BREAD.

* Mosquito Bites * By PETER E. BURROWES

make friends of the Mammon of un-righteeusness; it is a prudent thing to try anyway, since the determination of the saints and the determinism, called economic, both indicate that riches and righteousness are convertible terms. Ferhaps I have been lacking in sympathy for the burdens and pri-vations of the world's jailers; perhaps I have not realized how low down a man has to live, himself, who must all day long hold another fellow's head or

There is that difficulty of governing a nation of fools without yourself playing the fool, which must neces-sarily go against the stomach of a greatly unfoolish man. My friend Edward VII., for instance for somebody in his name), starts the idea of a great Coronation fair for a London hospital. Behold, all things are now ready-the roulettes, lottery bags, etc.—when a wretch named Caine, M. P., from Wales, objects to gambling. With the late Prince of Wales' reputation for roulette, what could be a more vicious, murderous club in the hands of a moral Cain? And the werst of it is, you cannot talk out load about it, you est inside it. Yes, Kings are to be

When Guitegu was on trial for mur-dering the President of the United States, the defense made was that of insanity; what you might call con structive insanity; constructed thus; What is sanity? To share the common sense, will, and wishes of the people. What is the government of the United States? The common sense, will, and wishes of the people—the President being the choice of the com mon sense, will, and wishes of the people aforesaid. Therefore Guitcau, one of the aforesaid, and at the same time desiring to murder the aforesaid, was insane; as a suicide is insane, for wanting to kill the choice of the common sense, will, and wishes of himself. With such a magnificent reason as this for not being killed, the President of the United States who has to surround himself with a bodyguard is to be commiserated by all na-tions for the madmen against whom he is so guarded.

There are people in the United States (outside the court at Oyster Bay), who recognize the hand of a master in the President's uncle of preparing and leading his sheep into some sort of a royal fold which is to come next after, the present impossible top-heavy, gold-crowned republic. He is already the head of an "administration" or "Roose yelt faction" of Republicans, which of course, includes all the respectable Democrats. Already the press has special columns about how he speuds his onys, etc. And it all, looks as natural as evolution. Bryan's issues are slip-ping away from under his feet while he is committing them to memory. He should come up to Oyster Eay to learn what century he lives in.

In that Title passage of diplomatic arms new going on between the wiles of the bargain-counter and of the confeesion-box, our statesmen will have some fine preliminary practice in a lit-tic of that sort of thing, which is to form so much of our future history. The press, so deftly manipulated by that great organization of gentlemen with a church to hald and everything to less, has been preparing the public mind from day to day with stories of the gracious manner in which the Pope was going to meet America's claims, to meet them more than half way, and to carry them and us the other half. Even we hardly realize that His Holis has politely conceded nothing-on ness has politely conceded nothing—on the frior, church, property, and school questions. He has carried us home haif way, sure; but it is his own half of the way back again. Though I am willing to bet on the black frock, for the willy. T prefer to lay my money on the sons of the bargain-counter for finally getting the whole of the loaf late their pockets—that is, if the pres-ent is really α square game between two rivals.

Let us consider the gentlemen on both sides of it. No distinguished car dinal with a pope so very, very old can afford to fly in the face of the Franciscan and Dominican orders, who, though they choose to go bare-fcoted and and bareheaded, can wear golden slippers and crowns of the same material, and who have a greatly quict influence in the election of His Next Holiness. Again, here are our own dine somewhere when stationed in those isles of barbarity; and there will be no popular elections for generations. Abstract justice? Away with it! Let us make friends with the much ma-ligned Mammon of Unrighteeusness.

rause, as everybody observes, no bill of importance ever could be passed in the second session of any Congress. But it is a shrewd piece of politics One of the great advantages of hav ing a very long history behind you, and the cosmopolitan interest and habit (that is, like capitatism, having the interest and habit of getting your nevertheless, and will prove a trump card before the voters. How mayn pathetic we are to our rulers! Is not Roosevelt to be pitied, whose doom it is to rule a population of such easy the interest and habit of getting your own cosmopolitanly) is that you grow a conscience of cosmopolitan variety, if not consistency; that you must, at one time or another, have said about everything that can be said on the right and wrong side of everything. This is the happy privilege of Archbishop Ireland—a charming old gentleman, the Chauncey Depew of his own hierarchy. This level headed prelate, with an eye all round the compass, has given it as a matter of personal knowledge, that American news agencies in the Philippines were instructed to wire nothing home but what made for war; that the Philippine war was ours and very much exercised to find out who it is they have conquered. The Boers are going off to their farms with money in their pockets. There are not to do all the gold mining and other hard labor required. There is as yet a sentiment against importing China-men to a place in the bosom of British Industry. So that want the British Industry, who has been done. soldier, who has been doing all the fighting, to finish it by taking up the miner's pick and turning himself into the stories of the cruelty of our offi-cers are not true. Next, he thinks the Protestant teachers out there are all right, etc., etc. Now, if ever you want quotations on either side of snything, you know where to go. What is the use of heling Catholic if you are not In that magnificent drama of "gen-trosity without a parallel in the his-tory of nations," wherein we gave Juba back to herself together with a

tain whether Cuba can make any other her debts with it. Now in all othe countries, the backbone of public pro-perity is having a national debt. Wher old a nation's incentive be, if it did Cuba wants money. That is what we want her to want. But then, there ma be two sorts of sugar in Cuba. Which sort gets the surplus Is it Have-meyer or Beet? We pause for a reas for the swift de not in stremousness for the swirt de-cision of a question which hunger will decide if you give it time. What has he to gain as candidate for the next ply before we lend.

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

It is to be sincerely hoped that victory will be with the miners in this life and death struggle. But at the same time the lesson of this great strike, no matter which way it terminates, should be educational to the miners. Is it not plain that to obtain edress of a permanent character another remedy outside of strtkes must be applied, and that is public owner-ship of both mines and railroads? When this is accomplished strikes will be no more, the price of coal will be as staple as postage stamps and at a price that will allow its liberal use. The quickest redress and the only insting one is for the miners and all or ganized labor to take independent political action. This action can best Party, who are politically organized though at first approving the plan, now withdraws that, until he can con-sider how to raise the fare. It is alboth nationally and in the state, and it only remains for the producers the selves to become class-conscious.

Toledo Dally News.

sighted philosophers to characterize : conspicuous result of man's greed and carelessness and ignorance as an act of God! What sort of a comfort is a God who would do such things? Out upon such falsely called religious beliefs. If the mine inspectors had done their duty such a catastrophe need not have happened.

Precautions to prevent disasters like these cost money and the mine owners and that it pays better to do only what the law compels them to do in the way of safeguarding. They can easily hire men to take the piaces of those who have fallen, but ventilation, effi-cient inspection and intelligent labor cost money. Human life these hypo crites piously say comes and goes as the act of God.

Rad as it is this Johnstown tragedy isn't the worst feature of the mining business. Each year witnesses more than the number lost at this latest horfall one by one and we take no note of them. In these tragedies of the mines those who die outright are al-ways the most fortunate. Scores are maimed and crippled to every one that is killed in mining. Other scores have their health undermined by the noxi-cus vapors which the mines give off in a seeming effort to guard their treas-

These poor slaves labor as they do Cape May and Palm Beach. In order that New York and London society may glitter with their barbaric show. In order that a little coterie may swagger with its ill-gotten wealth, using its bloody dividends to its own and the social harm. We pay enough for our coal. Our money isn't righteously dis-tributed. The coal barons without warrant or conscience have juggled the business until their rapacity has the apearance of justice and right. But the bloody human debris at the foun-dation of their fortunes gives their smug complacency and smooth phras-ing the lie. How long must we suffer

Omaha Examiner (Rep.). vork between the immediate makers hereafter reckoned with in future elections in this city and county is the So cinlist vete. One who was intereste in the recent recounts of ballots can in the last county election says that in that election the Socialists cast near ly or quite 1,000 votes. If this be true there seems no reason to doubt the as-sertion that there are several times as strictified summer gets swooped off in the same patrol wagon as the sin-ner whose ways she only come down many out-and-out Socialists as there are Populists, taking no account of the to the Bowery to behold and be ashamed of. This has just happened cialists maintain headquarters North Sixteenth street, where the se considerable figure in local and state elections.

> Railway Employees' Journal. In a recent interview Mr. John Gates said: "This prosperity is going to continue. Politics can't touch it tion made, every community of inter-est consummated, is a step upward for the social advancement of the la

ability, but is his judgment not some what contrary to hard, cold facts? "Politics can't touch it," by which he evidently means that the trusts are so powerful that it is impossible for the law to stop their pillaging of the

Just here Mr. Gates is wrong, for the government can, and will put a stop Just because the Senate to-day doe

Just because Capital has at this time practically full control of the government and by using that power throttes every move that Labor makes for its emancipation.

Just because the wage-carners are subservient enough to allow petty judges to issue injunctions that outrage the word liberty.

That is no criterion that each control of the control of t Just because Capital has at this tim

The time is rapidly approaching when the laborer will claim and receive his own. He will claim every position in the government from dog-catcher to president, and then how will it be for Labor?

Labor is heard can, and will, put an

"Every community of interest con-summated is a step upward for the social advancement of the laborer." Yes, the Coal Trust, the Sugar Trust, Flour Trust, Beef Trust are all shin-ing examples of the manner in which the laborer is being uplifted.

If Mr. Gates intends that the trusts educating the laborer to live on air elevating him, then he is certainly being elevated.

the workers in one way; they are teaching them two lessons: One—th curse of the trusts as at present ad-ministered, and the other—the ad-vantage of organization and co-opera-

At the present the labor movement at best, is in a chaotic state; it is a glant striking blindly at an enemy whose tactics are little understood and

whose baseness is not realized.

Too many labor leaders are working more for individual advancement than for the benefit of their fellow-man, but when all these shall have been exposed and when the labor movement reaches a point where concerted action is taken—then, Mr. Gates, look out for your statements; for the laborers will see to it that the government DOES touch it" and touch them ALL so that the trusts will in reality be to the in terest of the laborers, for THE LA BORERS WILL OWN THE TRUSTS

Current # # # Literature

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

"The Trust Overshadows All Issues"

is the title of the leading article

"Wilshire's Magazine" for July. Hold-ing that "the capitalist's political brains are in his pocket-book and the workingman's in his stomach," the writer argues that the working class has no sufficient motive to join in an anti-trest movement on Democratic lines, while the opposition of the small capitalists to the trust will prove fu-tile. "The small capitalist," he says "is at present praying to the working man to come to his aid and destroy the trust, in order that he, the small capltalist, may once more go into business. The promise made to the workingman s that the waste of labor engendere by this going back to the methods of production on a small scale will be sure to make his labor much more in demand than at present. • • • That there is something in this argument canot be denied. There was something in the logic of the hand-weavers who in 1838 tried to destroy the machinery that was taking away their livelihood. But while there is "something" in such But while there is "something" in such Democratic logic, there is not much, not enough to make an effective polit cal movement. "The growth of the use of machinery has never yet been stayed because men were throw of employment by its use, and the or employment by its use, and there is no reason why the future should differ from the past. A boy may wish to re-main a boy, but he grows into a man, all the same." Ultimately, the writer feels sure "the steady process of eco-nomic evolution will force the working class into a very pronounced attitude on the question of the trusts"—but the cry they will then raise will be, not "Smash the trusts!" but "Let the na-tion own the trusts!" This political novement will not assume great pro portions, he thinks, until the develop nent of the trusts brings the problem

of non-employment to the front. The it will rise quickly and sweep all be

ore it. It is the business of Socialist

to prepare the public mind for this critical movement of the future. Mean-while, the partial or compromising

public ownership movements, thous

little or nothing will, he thinks, do

little or nothing win, he change their part in this preparation for the crisis. Among the other articles are, "My Campaign in West Elgin," by H. G. Wilshire: "The American In-vasion," by Richard Le Gallienne,

The Post-office-Its Possibilities," by

es L. Cowles; and "A Talk on Re

will of themselves accomplish

"Studies in the Strike Field," by William Mailly, accompanied with a hith-erto unpublished portrait of President mitchen, a portrait of analy, and a number of his "snap-shots" from the scene of battle, is a leading feature of the July number of that bright little monthly, the "Socialist Spirit." There Mitchell, a portrait of h s also an extended editorial review strike, from which, by a curious connecting link, one passes to a con-sideration of some significant facts about the United States navy, immigration, and artificially stimulated pa "What of Womanhood?" a terribly suggestive article dealing with certain phases of "our" policy in the Far East and showing how my women have to gain from the downfall of capitalism.

The title-page of the "International Socialist Review" for July indicates the spreading of a veritable intellect-ual feast. Marcus Hitch translates the "Retrospect, 1848-1895," which Fred-erick Engels, shortly before his death. wrote as an introduction to Marx's "Class Struggles in France." Jean Longuet writes on "The Socialist Party of France after the Elections," giving an elaborate analysis of the situatio at the late general elections and the results thereof. Seymour Stedman writes in defense of "Immediate De-mands," and H. Gaylord Wilshire, under the title, "Economic Development and Socialist Tactics," discussing the stion from a quite different standpoint, reaches quite a similar co clusion. Agnes Wakefield translat from Enrico Ferri's review, "Il So-cialismo," a brief letter by Karl Kaut-sky on the divergent tendencies in the party, with some comment by Ferri. Finally, there is the closing paper of J. L. Franz's series dealing with the history of the United States in the light of economics. The editor dis-cusses "Socialism and the Trade Union from Enrico Ferri's review, Union and the American Federation of Labor. His positon is identical with that taken by The Worker im-mediately after the Denver conventions, regretting this definite division vision as an accomplished fact and urging upon Eastern Socialists the duty of vigorous work for and with and in the Federation to correct its now reactionary policy, as the only means of avoiding a disastrous inter-necine war. The departments—" So-cialism Abroad," "The World of Laable and interesting as usual.

CONDEMNED BUT NOT SILENCED.

John J. Spouse. Socialist Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan, Expelled by Baptists, Makos a Sting

John J. Spouse, the candidate of the Socialist Party for Lieutenant-Gov-ernor of Michigan, is a Baptist clergynan-or, more correctly, he was a Baptist clergyman until the Baptists expelled him for heresy, or insubordina-tion, or contempt of court, or some such helmous offense.

Comrade Spouse has written an open letter to the reverend prothers who sat in judgment on him. He does not mince words. He defies the Baptist inquisitors to give any ground for his expulsion except the fact that are was true to his conscience and said things uncomplimentary to Saint Beckefeller and other patrons of the church. He says in part:

"Six years ago I entered the minis-try with a character that would bear the search light of investigation. I left it less than a year ago with a char acter still untarnished. During my ministry I fearlessly assalled unrighteousness wherever I found it. I might onsaces wherever't found it. I might the good will of my 'brethren' by preaching about the sins of David and Solomon, and delivering 'gospe,' sermons about the covetous Judas who carried the 'bag,' and who for filthy lucre betrayed his Master. But Judas has a living issue that took my atten-Their name is legion. I went after them. They stand in the way of the kingdom of God, of righteourness, of equity, of love; they have enthroused Mammon where God ought to be. It has more influence in the world than God Almighty. Deny this if ye can, ye that have judged and condemned!

"Is it not true that you never recognize divinity in a 'call unless it is ne-companied by a larger salary? I don't biame you, you poor wage slaves; you are only hirelings and if you don't please your masters you'll either have of to-morrow, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink, or what ye shall put on. But then, self-preservation teaches you that that is folly. I did that, brethren; I was true to my calling and preached the truth, and the guilty were stung to their very soul's

kingdom of universal peace and buman brotherhood is nearer than we think. Jesus' ideal of 'Our Father,' 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth,' will be realized.

"But the church will not share the nonor; the priests and Manmonites out bar the way. As the kingdom and I use this word only as a figure of heaven started, so it will be co pleted by the meek and lowly of the earth—the savagery of a Schwab ("To get on in the world a man must have the tenscity of a bulldog") to the contrary notwithstanding. . the lowly, despised toilers who create al wealth shall—with the Carpenter of .azareth-inherit the earth. and do cry aloud and spare not against system which makes this impo-You, my brethren, in condemning me, uphold it. A hellish, strife-breeding ystem that produces war; a system system that produces war; a system that produces war; a system that un-poverishes millions and enriches a few thousands, and makes them owners of their brothers' souls as well as bodies; a system that forces innocent babes into factories when they ought to be nurs-ing doll babies; a system that causes nearly three hundred thousand miners to strike against starvation; a system that breeds riot and anarchy red; a system of corruption and brib-ery that manufactures Judases by the thousands; a glorious system, this, and t receives the benediction of ministers of the gospel of the meek and lowly Jesus. And over it all waves the starry banner, the emblem of the free ing it a base hypoc

LOBBYING AND VOTING.

We have had our labor legislative mmittees, who are instructed to look after certain bills before congress and to have other bills introduced from time to time that are of vital import to the majority of the citizens of the United States-the working men and women-but the results are sadly disproportioned with the efforts that are out forth each year. In many sessions the product is represented 90000000. Now why not confine our forts to electing our congressmen? That is the only sure enough plan to make our efforts count, present method are usually negative are at once declared unconstitutional. or have no clause that will render the laws effective. Generally the thing that is recognizable is the "en eting clause." It is the height of folly to reiterate "that we must not go into politics." Until this step is taken, and then it must be intelligently, there never will be any solid results. It appears to me that we have all the machinery at our command, and yet we are either too stupid to realize this fact, or too easily led by those who should know better than to adopt this illusionary and suicidal poling the past five years. I fully comprehend that this suggestion will not be received with favor by the majority of the "labor leaders," but the rank they are the people. Let us put ten vigorous trade unionists into the next ongress and then the result will guide us whether we shall "go into politics" not .- W. S. Wandby, in Typographi-

BUY BLUE-LABEL CIGARS.

PARTY NOTES.

2...... The National Committee grante charters last week to new locals a Jacksonville, Fla., and at Madison Aberdeen, and Milford, S. D.

Arrangements are in progress for ef fecting state organizations of the So-cialist party in Wyoming, Florida, and Bouth Dakota.

Owing to sickness of Madame Van-derveide, the contemplated tour of Comrade Emile Vanderveide in America has been abandoned.

Comrade Chase spoke last week for party locals and trade unions at Avery, Burlington, and Dubuque, Ia., and Minneapolls and Annandale, Minn.

C. D. Bailey, of Dexter, Mo., form erly prominent in the Populist move ment has come out for Socialism.

tional minister of New London, Wis., has joined the party and is about to make a tour of the state in company with Conrade Berger of Milwaukee. He had been a supporter of the party ne time before his formal affilia

It is reported that a Socialist club has been formed by students in the University of Wisconsin.

Comrade Wenonah S. Abbott he other article on "Capitalism and So-cialism" in the Minneapolis "Progress," occupying nearly the whole front page.

Father McGrady and Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, will be the speak-ers at the grand-ratification meeting be held by the St. Louis Socialists

eleven-day speaking four for the So-cialist Party of Montana. Father McGrady is making

Caleb Lipscomb, of Liberal, Mo., writes to the Missouri "Socialist" to with the so-called Western Co-opera-tive Association, or "Multitude Incor-porated." Comrade Lipscomb's name has been used without his consent by maneor some of his friends.

Comrade Mills spoke to the Machin ists' Union of San Francisco the other day on the Union Labor Party. He showed that if the U. L. P. was to ac-complish anything for the working class it must act on Socialist lines, and that if it was to act on Socialist lines there was no excuse for its being or-ganized separately from the Socialist Party already in the field. He was nearilly cheered by the machinists. At Vallejo, Cal., the local Machinists' Injon was asked to join in starting the Union Labor Party there, and refu on the ground that the Socialist Party filled the bill. At the last meting of wer granted to nine new party locals.

Colorado has now twenty-seven lecals in good standing, and paid dues on a membership of 804 for the month

Comrade Linke of Grand Rapids, Mich'gan, writes: "W. E. Walters, So-cialist candidate for Governor, spent ten days here. He is a live speaker and did good work. Comrade Bigelow of Lincoln, Neb., will be with us on July 25."

Rather tardily we note a great im-provement in the form and opearance of the Cleveland "Citizen." The paper is now set on a machine, place-matter is almost entirely dispensed with and the amount of original matter thus greatly increased, and attractive department heads introduced. Needless to say, since Max Hayes retains the editorship, there will be no change from the aggressive and enlightened editorial policy the paper has pursued

J. S. Pyle for Congress. Dr. C. H. Reed heads the county ticket as candidate for Probate Judge, with Jos. P. Keating for County Clerk, Harry Kuhn for Auditor, Chas. Parker for County Commissioner, and J. M. Keck for Infirmary Director.—The Toledo "Daily News" is waking up. Its recent editorial on the Johnstown disaster has the true ring. In no uncertain language it lays the responsibility for the "bloody business" at the doors of the mine "operators."

There will be a special meeting of Local New Haven Conn., held at Aurora Hall, Saturday evening, July 19. All members should make a spe-cial duty to attend this meeting, as it is necessary to elect officers for the en-suing term and get in working order for the fall campaign.

All communications relative to due or financial matters in New York should be addressed to James N. Wood, Assistant Financial Secretary of the Pate Committee, 64 E. Fourth street,

The "Official Record," organ of the Central Labor Federation of Albany, N. Y., repriets with approval our effi-torial of June 15, "Still a Record of Fallure," in criticism of the non-parti-san lebbying policy of the American Federation of Labor. The "Official Record" adds: "These men" (the trade unionists who support the conservative policy), "have received only half of what they justly deserve: but the in-nocent must suffer for the acts of the guilty, and so it is in this case."

State Organizer Spring has address-State Organizer Spring has aduress ed or will so a address meetings at Newark, Astoria, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, Dobbs Ferry, Peekskill, Tar-tytown, White Piains and Brooklyn. He is making arrangements for Com-

Union atreet; Financial Secretary, L. Rudin; Treasurer, M. Abelsohn. Next meeting, Sunday, July 20, 3 P. M., at Park V.

Local New Rochelle at its last mee ing collected \$5.25 to be sent to the National Committee for propagands purposes. One new member, was admitted. Comrades Wessling, Dynan, Lesser, Gagen, Henzel, Maguire, Hagerty, Dixon and Montrose were chosen as delegates to the county convention of July 19. Arrangements were made for an open-air meeting to be address-ed by State Organizer Spring, and cop-ies of The Worker got for distribution.

The Speakers' Club met at 64 East Fourth street on Tuesday alght, July 8, the attendance being good. Speeches were made by nearly all the members. after some discussion, a motion to change meeting night was defeated. All comrades who wish to make themelves useful to the party as speaker should attend, every Tuesday.

divisions of Local Kings County ar called upon to file their reports im nediately with the Financial Secretary of the Local, J. C. Holzer, 832 Hals street. Each subdivision is also calle upon to elect delegates to the commitee for arranging the outing. This committee meets every Tuesday even ing at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

The 4th A. D. has elected a cam paign committee and good work is promised from all members. The Fourth announces itself as ready for battle with all its forces in line. New York Socialist Literary Society, which meets at the same place, 241 E. Broadway, is also starting active work. Six new members were ad mitted at the last meeting.

The 6th and 10th A. D. at its las meeting received one new member. The Worker Distributing Committee reported eighteen copies sold on news-stands. Various other reports were received, including that of the Auditing Committee, showing receipts \$6.32; expenditures for June \$6; valance or hand, 32 cents, and books in good or der. The Secretary was instructed t vuy one hundred copies of Spargo's "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" and to order from the Organizer a banner for open-air metings. H. Cohn was elected delegate to the Second Agita tion District Committee, and S. Raines on Platform Committee.

The 24th A. D., Br. 2, accepted two new members last week, bringing the roll up to twenty. The branch started last November with ten members, and three of these have since transferred to other districts.

A special joint meeting of the party organizations of the Bronx—34th A. D., 35th A. D., Br. 1 and 2, and Annexed Districts—is to be held Saturday even-ing, July 19, at the Club House, 3300 Third avenue. The object of the meeting is to perfect the organization of the Boreugh Committee of the Bronx, to adopt rules governing that body, and to work out a plan for systematic agitation through the coming cam-paign. It is to be hoped that every meber of the party residing in the Bronx will attend.

The 34th A. D. took in one new mem ber at its last meeting. Reports of various officers, delegates and committees were heard and acted upon. The report of the Agitation Committee on outdoor meetings was so encouraging that it was decided to hold a meeting on Thursday, July 17, at the corner of Alexander avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third street, and another on and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street. A business meeting is held every Friday evening at 380 Willis avenue. All members should attend regularly and should also be present at joint meeting Saturday evening, July 19, at 3309 Third avenue.

The 35th A. D. Br. 2, sent out circu

lars to the enrolled Social Democratic voters and readers of The Worker, inviting them to a meeting on July 10.
Fifteen responded to the call. The meeting was addressed by Comrades Wood and Phillips, with the result that nine of the visitors applied for mem-bership in the party at once, with more to come. A dollar's worth of Socialist literature was sold. At the regular business meeting following it was re-ported that the open-air meeting at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue on July 5 was a success, as may be judged from the sales of The Worker and other literature amounting to \$1.25. It was resolved to hold another meeting at the same place on July 12, and one at One Hun-dred and Seventy-seventh street and Willis avenue on Friday, July 15; also to send out circulars again for a meeting on August 14. The meeting of ing on August 14. The meeting of July 12 was still more successful than the preceding one. An audience of two hundred persons applauded the speaker, Comrade Fieldman; all the copies of The Worker en hand were sold, besides pauphlets to the value of \$2.08; and five persons declared their intention to join the party. All their intention to join the party. An comrades and sympathizers in the Bronx and the Annexed Districts are requested to join in the work now so well begun, and to be present at the special meeting which, it is hoped, will result in the formation of a strong working Berough Committee.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts State Committee met on June 27, with Goldstein, Sher-man, Page, and Porter present, and Sherman in the chair. Votes on na-tional referendum "B" from Lowell. Springfield. Everett. Lyan, Newbury-port and New Bedford were received and filed. Communications from Evand filed. Communications from Everett, New Bedford, Natick, East Beston, Roslindale, Worcester, Haverhill and Waitham, financial reports from Lowell and Everett, and financial re-Rochelle, Dobbs Ferry, Peekskill, Tarrytswu, White Piains and Brooklyn. He is making arrangements for Comride Hanford's tour, of the state in August.

The Social Democratic Cinb of Buffaio is arranging a yacht outing on August 24. Tickets cost 25 cents. The Ciub voted to piedge \$10 for the Social ist Daily Fund. Officers were elected as follows: Organizer, B. Abelsohn; Recording Secretary, B. Schaffer, 23.

The Executive Committee hereby

otifies the Socialist Clubs of Massa chusetts to elect delegates to meet in convention at Boston, Sauday, Sep-tember 7, at 9.36 A. M., to act upon

Representation in the convention will be based upon membership in good standing. Each club is entitled to one delegate at large; one delegate for each ten members; one delegate for a major fraction of ten. In cities or towns where two or more branches ex-ist, each branch shall be entitled to

representation upon the same basis. Before being admitted to the conve tion, each delegate must present credential signed by the chairman and secretary of the club represented, also due-eard showing the delegate to be a member in good standing of the club

represented.

Clubs are requested promptly to notify the Executive Committee of the names of delegates elected and the vote-for each candidate nominated.

The Committee suggests that amendments, recommendations and resolutions for the convention be sent to the Executive Committee not later than Saturday, August 30, that the prop

Saturday, August 30, that the proposed matter may be properly listed and the work of the assembly thus expedited. The report of the Financial Secretary-Treasurer for June is as follows: Receipts—For due-stamps—Ware, 34; Boston, \$8; Adams, \$10; Springfield, \$5; Lowell, \$1; Maiden, \$5; Holyoke, \$10,20; Lawrence, \$10; Waltham, \$1,20; \$10.30; Lawrence, \$10; Waltham, \$1.20 Milford, \$2; Fall River, \$2.50; for sup plies, Lawrence, 100 cards, 50 cents; total, \$60.

Expenditures — Mineograph a letters, \$2.85; Wm. Mally, organizing materials and expenses, \$3.33; David Gold-stein, trip to Leominster, fare and loss of time, \$5.13; postage, \$1.25; Nations mmittee, dues, \$25; total, \$37.56.

On hand, June 1 \$26.83 Income. 60.00

\$86.83 On hand, July 1.....\$49.27 Stamps on hand, June 1... 653 Sold in June....... 505

On hand, July 1..... 58

This report was audited and four correct. "The Ray," issued by the Springfield Socialist Club, is called to the attention of the comrades and recommended for use in propaganda.

The general vote for a successor to
W. E. Dixon of the Executive Commit-

W. E. Dixon of the Executive Commit-tee, resigned, was as follows: For Beals-Adams, 15; Boston, 4; Clinton, 18; Newburyport, 4; New Bedford, 10; total, 51; forCoyne—Boston, 12; Clin-ton, 6; Everett, 6; Haverbill, 1; Rockland, 9; total, 34; for Packard-Bever ly, 2; Boston, 8; Clinton, 5; Cambridge, 7; Haverhill, 10; Lawrence, 4; Mallen, 7; Reading, 7; total, 50; for Spero-Beverly, 6; Boston, 11; Clinton, 4; Ev erett, 1: Fitchburg, 11; Lawrence, 2 Newburyport, 1; total, 36. Cariton S. Beals of Brockton is therefore elected. On the proposed amendment to Section 2 of the state party constitution adding the Chairman and Secretary of the State Political Committee to the Executive Committee of Massachusetts Clubs, the vote stood: Affima tive—Beverly, 8; Boston, 34; Clinton, 35; Cambridge, 7; Everett, 7; Fitch-burg, 11; Haverhill, 10; Lawrence, 6; Malden, 7; Newburyport, 5; New Bed ford. 10: Rending, 7; Rockland, 9; total 156; negative—Boston, 1. The amendment is therefore carried.

For the State Executive Committee W. P. PORTER, Secretary.

NEWS FROM LYNN.

Lynn, Mass., July 8.-On the evening of the third of July fire broke out in the store underneath the headquarter or the club, consisting of chairs, whis tables, library, pictures, etc., was de-stroyed. The loss will aggregate about \$285, on which the Club carried an insurance of \$200. The building will in mediately be repaired, and new fur hendquarters opened for bustness in a very short time. Meanwhile, the Club will meet on Wednesday evenings at the Highland restaurant, 9 High

It is reported that the Central Labo Union of this city is to nominate ticket for the coming municipal elec-tion, although there is opposition by some of the delegates to this body, who seem to think that it would b impossible to elect the candidates on this ticket, from the fact that many of the members of the trade unions are too thoroughly imbued with oldparty ideas and that the rank and file is largely made up of forced members. Many of the leaders of this so-called labor party are disgruntled old-party politicians who simply see an oppor-tunity to advance their own personal ambition. The Socialist sentiment in some of the unions of tais city is very strong and these members should not be misled by the acts of the would-be leaders. The Socialist Party will put a strong ticket in the field, made up of men who are in sympathy with

trade union principles.

They should be reminded of the fact They should be reminded of the fact that the first essential of a Socialist political organization is to command the confidence of the voting public by guarding the integrity of our movement, and that we can keep it clean only by political action absolutely divorced from affiliation with other political parties, so-called labor parties included. We take a decided stand

Moore Avery spoke for the West Lynn Club before a good sized audience on

Time 19.

The active work of the fall cam paign is about to begin. Those who have not affiliated with the Socialist Club in Lynn should do so at once, to be able to take part in the election of lelegates to the state convention of Massachusetts clubs, which is to be

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS OF LOCAL NEW YORK.

air meetings will be held dur Open air meetings week, under the auspices of Local New York and its assembly districts, as follows:

Kriday, July 18—Bleecker and Christopher streets, 3d A. D.

Twenty-fifth street and Eighth ave-

me, 9th A. D.

Saturday, July 19—Eldridge and Grand streets, 8th A. D. Monday, July 21—Sixteenth street

and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D.
Tuesday, July 22—Pike and Henry
streets, 4th A. D.
Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenne, 11th A. D.

Mednesday July 23—Fortleth street and Eighth avenue, 224 A. D. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue, 34th A. D. Thursday, July 24-Ninety-eighth treet and Amsterdam avenue, 21st

Friday, July 25-Seventy-second street and First avenue, 26th A. D. Saturday, July 26-Suffolk and Rivngton streets, 12th A. D. Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, 30th A. D.

The party which this paper repreis known nationally and in most of the states as the SOCIALIST PARTY, In cannot be used on the ballot, and the official designation of the party in this SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The official emblem of the Social Democratic Party in New York s the Arm and Torch, which appear at the head of the editorial column of 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 in the circle under it will indicate a straight vote for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, headed by Benjamin Hanford.

It is expected that Comrade Coldwell, who is engaged to work for a month in Connecticut as organizer will begin work July 14. Comrades in the fled when to expect him and are expected to assist him to make his tour effective and the expenses low. The State Committee depends upon the prompt receipt of dues to pay his exspend several days in their towns should send in contributions at once State Committee, W. E. WHITE, Organizer.

MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

A meeting of the members and friends of Local Kings County is to be held on Sunday, July 20, at 2.30 P. M., in the Labor Lyceum, 249 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. State Or-ganizer Spring will be the principal speaker, and it is hoped that he will nave a good audlence. After the speaking important party matters will be presented for action. Comrades of Brooklyn should turn out in full force with at least one friend each, to make this first meeting of the campaign a

In many cases the men who are called politicians are not politicians at all. They are pull-iticians. They have brought the noble science of politic into disrepute. The average so-called politician is not at all the thing he pretends or purports to be. He is som thing entirely different and vastly

He is a numerous tribe, is the pullitician, and his family is ancient. His field is as wide as the world, and his tale as old as human story. In the the man who passed by on the other side. When the Crucifixton question was up, he made a speech before a caucus of the Sanhedrim, and his lepous hand was in the bloody deed of Calvary. He was in for the death of Socrates, and has stifled many a good man since. He turned the democracle of Greece into debasing tyrannies an established an empire on the ruins of

Wherever there is a political pull you will find the pull-itician. He congregates about the festering pustules of political patronage, worming and working his polluting way like a huwas something rotten in the state of Denmark, he alluded to the work of the pull-itician. Shakespere spoke of him again in "King Lear:"

"Get thee glass eyes; And like a scurvy politician seem

To see the things thou dost not see. partisan, but he belongs to no politics arty. He says he does, but he doesn't He knows no political convictions. It does not always pay, he thinks, to have convictions, and so, like Pilate, he washes his hands of the matter. He has no beliefs. It is easier to pretend than to believe, because it is then so much easier to change, and there are dollars to be made by the change-sometimes. He is an infidel, Pharise and unctuous hypocrite. He praces of principles he can never know, and pro-fesses truths he can never feel. He may vote a Democratic ticket, or son other ticket; may hold office as a Republican, or as something else—but he

The farmers of America have continually sought to weaken or abolish all great concentration of capital. But it is a law that runs through all forms it is a law that runs through all forms of life that no waste can permanently endure, and that form of life which first succeeds in eliminating waste is alone destined to survive. This process is often a slow and painful one and it may often seem that nature is extremely prodigal of her resources. But nature unafied, whether in the biological or social resum works with Massachusetts clubs, which is to be held in August.

The American Labor Union has a branch in this city, with a membership of about three hundred and fifty. This should materialy increase our vote at the coming state and city elections.

J. H. P.

But nature unaided, whether in the briological or social realm, works with extreme slowness but great certainty, and once that a certain form of, waste has been abolished by the substitution of another organism or method accomplishing the same result with less en-

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.

BY JOHN SPARCO. EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE" With Illustrations by Ryan-Walker and J. H. Morier.

With Illustrations by Syan Waiker and I, In several A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its finestrations make it the most attractive propagate Rierature. "Child Siaves in 'Free America' is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST aptraction Rierature for Socialist agitators and organisations. Price: Templets, 195 for 25c, 25f for 25c, 25f for 25c, 25f for 25c, 195 for 25c, 195 for 25c, 25f for 25

ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 20,000 soil which the test few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c; 150 for 25c; one kind or assorted.

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dogmed. Now the trust is to industry as a whole what the machine is to the single establishment, a means of say ng time and strength. Hence it is cer tain to survive and it becomes a ques-tion, not to how to abelish it, but how OF AMERICA. SECTION GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY to use it.-A. M. Simons, in "The Amer ican Farmer."

GROWTH OF THE PROLETARIAT.

In all countries in which the capi-talist system of production prevails, especially in such countries as the United States where capitalism has reached the point of production on a large scale, we find the population divided mainly into two classes; first, the capitalists, who take no part in production itself; and secondly, the wage-workers, the proletariat, who s nothing but their labor power. on the sale of which they live, and whose labor alone brings forth the whole wealth of the land.

Capitalists need a large supply of proletarians; originally, in other countries and in ages gone by, forcible methods were resorted to, to furnish this requisite supply. To-day, however, in the United States especially, such methods are no longer needed. The superior power of capitalist produc-tion on a large scale over small production is to-day sufficient, without doing open violence to the law or to private property; but on the contrary, with very assistance of these, year in year out to strip of all property a sufficient number of small farmers and industrialists, who are then thrown upon the streets, who merge with the mass of the proletariat, and who there by satisfy the ever increasing capitalist demand for more human fle

That the number of the proletaria I nat the increase in this country is such a palpable fact that even they who would make us believe that society to-day rests upon the same basis that it did a hundred years ago, and who try to paint in rosy col-ors the picture of the small producer, no longer attempt to deny it. Indeed a revolution has taken place in the make-up of society, the same as it has in the system of production. The capitalist form of production has over thrown all others and become th dominant one in the field of industry; similarly wage-labor is to-day the dominant form of labor; a hundred years ago the farming peasantry took the first place; later, the small city industrialists; to-day it is the wageearner or proletariat.—Karl Kautsky, in "The Proletariat."

THE STRONG POINT OF THE OPPORTUNIST. An opportunist is one who believes An opportunist is one who exercise the way to accomplish results is to surrender to forces which oppose the realization of such results.

An opportunist is one who retreats before advancing and surrenders with

An opportunist arms himself with his enemy's weapons and when the crisis is reached turns these weapons over to the enemy. He does this to defeat his enemy. He, the opportunist, is practical. He says so. The opportunist says the only way

to triumph is to fight for what you don't want. The proof that the opporaccomplishes anything.

If you want to know in advance what the opportunist will favor, just find out what is not good for him

He will at once beat a retreat to get this very thing.

If you want an opportunist to join you, work for your enemy, and the opiving that this is prac portunist, perceiving that this is prac-tical, will join you and stay with you

as long as you are retreating, but it you attempt to advance or to put up a fight he will desert you—because he thinks it is practical to do the wrong thing.

One of the redeeming traits of the opportunist is his willingness to concede that those who do not agree with him are probably right and this is the only reason he ever has for opposing

anyone—the fear that they are right.
All concede that the opportunist has some weaknesses, but he is especially strong in one thing-the capacity for nisunderstanding.

Take away from the opportunist his weaknesses and his incapacity and there will be nothing left. Hence we say that his weaknesses and his inca-

e-the fear that they are right.

pacity are his strong points.

As a danger signal the opportunist is a priceless jewel. If the opportunist has his way about it he will never die, and his only rea-son will be that he ought to do so.—D. Burgess, in Industrial Freedom.

"What will be the attitude of the Socialist Party towards the new Union Labor Party which seems likely to develop a surprising strength in a number of states?" writes a correspondent. Organized labor is rapidly arriving at the conclusion that independent political action cun accomplish but little except along a strictly applied Socialist program. Before this new labor movement, which is growing rapidly, is very old, if will have developed to a point where it will be ready to join the Socialist movement, as witness the action of the Western Federation of Miners. I see the greatest encouragement in this awakening of, the workers to the power of the ballot. It's a short step to the endorsement of the only seconds to which will be presented to the power of the ballot. step to the endorsement of the only principle which will emancipate them—that society collectively must own, operate and manage the machinery of production and distribution.—The Com-

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publican, or as something less but he is never the something he pretends to be, for he belongs alone to the party of Self, his soul is unalterably fixed upon boodle and pelf.—Speed Mosby, in Jef. A weekly advocate of Trade Union-Simon Sultan. ism and Socialism. Should be read by STATE COMMITTEE. THE UNION LABOR PARTY. Counsellor at Law.

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Harry Gottmer of the Lynn Central
Club was a visitor at the New York
State convention July 4.

Two applications have been received
and two members admitted. Martha Subscription, \$1.00 per year SUBSCRIBE FOR WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

In the Philadelphia "New Era" we find a letter from a reader of that paper who protests that he can't find what Socialism really is, toge with a reply by Fred Long, which is so sound and clear that we present the correspondence in full.

inquirer writes: ne looks over the industria world to-day, one sees nothing but dis-content—the capitalist discontented because his dividends are not large orkingman because his wages ar

Single Taxer-all claim to have THI dy. The interested unattached 'Of the three, which is the one that

has the real remedy, that will be best for all humanity, not for any one

too bloody for the onlooker in ques-tion, he being a 'vegetarian.' So that it narrows to a choice between Social ism and Single Tax. Each has its merits, each its faults or defects.

"I must confess I really have no right to criticise Socialism because I don't know what it is. You go to one Socialist and ask him what to read and he gives you 'Equality.' The next day, perhaps, you pick up the 'Inter-national Socialist Review' and there you see the Socialism of 'Equality spoken of very disparaging as 'Bel

What is one to do? Has each writer his following, so that you call your selves 'Bellamyites,' etc., etc.? "This is not meant for sarcasm, be-cause I am very much in earnest."

think the industrial world is in a de piorable condition. The capitalist likes just as long as the workingmen are d vided as they are to-day, into the Be lamvites, and etc.

Implies, and etc."
To this pathetic appeal Comrade
Long replies as follows:
"It is always a pleasure to me to
find one earnestly interested in the social question, more especially one whose zone of influence may be wider than that of the average man, and so double gratification is mine if hap pily I shall be able to throw some ligh

"It is the fate of the Socialist move ment in common with all forward move ments, to present to the inquiring on looker characteristics that are puzzling and often contradictory. It could no be otherwise when the inquirer de be otherwise when the inquirer de-pends, as he often does, upon individ-ual adherents for an interpretation of its phenomena. Until it shall be an indictable offense for a man to call himself a Socialist unless he js able to prove it, the Socialist of sane in stincts and scientific understanding in no more likely to be stumbled acros first by the innocent inquirer than is the idiot who imagines that Socialism is a new religion, or the freak who has joined the movement in order to ex ploit his own patented scheme of se cial salvation. Indeed, the chances ar tage to the extent that they are fittes in the point of pestiferous assurance presumption and impudence.

There is another self-styled Social ist who, innocently enough, causes the inquiring onlooker many a muddled thought and restless night. He is the sentimental person of superficial mind who has read a socialistic novel, se-his stamp of approval upon the elab orated plan, and now vociferously &-mands that human Society shall adjus-itself to the pattern made and provided, and govern itself accordingly a the earliest possible date, if not sooner. It is not a legitimate subject of wonder that this gentleman's 'Socialism' is of the puzzling kind, or that there are as many varieties of it as there are social novels multiplied by the number

"The 'Socialist who knows' does no present Socialism as a plan for the government of society which contains more 'good points' than does that of other fellow. He considers the paking of all such plans about as sen sents his Socialism as a science science of social life and growth—the principles of which adhered to by all intelligent and representative Sociala true interpretation of the past and a sure prophecy of the future. He holds and proves that the method of wealth production and exchange, at any period in history is the real foundation of the social structure of that period, and is what in reality gives cast and character to all social political and religious institutions of that period. He holds and proves, further, that any method of wealth pr duction and exchange is bound to be followed by logical and consonant changes in the social structure and its

"This, in short, is is why he is a So

"He points out that during the last hundred years the method of produc-ing wealth has almost completely changed—that individual production has been succeeded by social produc-tion—and he insists that the present anarchic and distressing social condi-tions are due to the fact that society has not as yet changed the social struc ture and its institutions to conform to the changes accomplished in the meth-

cally that as changes in the methods cany that as changes in the methods of production are made without any regard whatever for the good or evil effect upon the individual, the Socialist does not concern himself with the question of the 'good' or 'bad' nature of the inevitable consonant changes in the social structure. He leaves discus-sion on this line to the kindegartens. "Upon the question of the nature of

coming change the Socialist is as explicit as science. No guesswork mars his uterances. He declares that as individual production is succeeded by social production, individual ownership shall be succeeded by social own

ership.
"This brings me to the ocnclusion.
The change to social ownership is considered a bad thing by the present possessing class, of course. It will come
to be considered by the non-possessing

class not only a god thing but a erty. Between these two classes no se can stand as non-combatants and peacemakers. It is a clear-cut class war. As God is said to always be upor he side of the heaviest battallons. outcome of this struggle may hardly be said to be within the realm of spec-

FOR THE DAILY.

(Continued from page 1.)

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The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue. If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade that the matter may be in-Worker will contain, each week estigated and set right.

vestigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

STATE CONSTITUTION. (Continued from page 1.)

of New York, and such as may here after be organized within said state.

3. Five persons or more within town, city or village, in which no loca of the party is in existence, may form a local of the SocialDemocratic Party upon declaring their adherence to the national and staet platforms and con-

stitutions of the party. 4. Applications for the formation of Committee and shall be accomp by a list of proposed members and an initiation fee of 10 cents for every

on the property of its numerical and financial condition, also its progress and prospects, and shall report the names and addresses of members in good standing and otherwise to the State Committee.

6. Locals shall adopt by-laws to govnational or state constitution.

7. Every local shall elect from its numbers the following officers: An orcial secretary, a treasurer, a literature agent, and such other officers as it may deem fit. A member may hold two or e offices.
Should a protest be entered

S. Should a protest be entered against the admission to a local of any applicant for membership, two-thirds of the members of the local voting shall be necessary to admit him or her. 9. Any person violating the laws or principles of the organization may be expelled by two-thirds of the voting members in good standing of the local of which he is a member; provided that all charges against such member shall be preferred in writing, and the accused shall be entitled to a fair trial The person so accused, if dissatisfied with the decision of the local, may appeal to the State Committee. The action of the State Committee shall be

tion of the State Committee shall be final, unless appeal is made by the accused to a referendum vote.

A member may be suspended pending the vote on his expulsion. The local shall have the right to discipline its members for any other offense.

10. Each local shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month.

11. In any local which is divided ito two or more branches, all business of the local and dealings with the party's National and State Committees shall be carried on by a Central to be hoped for.

Committee, unless otherwise provided

12. Not more than one charter shall be granted to any city or two, unless such city consists of more than one

13. Two or more locals located in one county shall form a County Com-mittee; two or more locals located in one city shall form a City Executive

Committee.

14. Members who have withheld payment of their dues for more than three months shall be suspended from all rights until they have fulfilled their 15. On application to their local, sich

or unemployed members will be ex-cused from payment of dues.

16. Upon the election of new officers locals shall immediately notify the State Committee, giving the names and

addresses of said officers.

10. Under no circumstances shall any local organization co-operate with a capitalist political party or with any other political party; nor shall a local nominate any candidate for public of-fice, who has not been a member of the party for at least six months, with out the consent of the State Co

ARTICLE II.-ADMINISTRATION OF STATE ORGANIZATION.

1. The affairs of the state organization shall be conducted by the State
Committee and by the general vote.
2. The State convention shall elect OF STATE ORGANIZATION. nine members residing in the city of New York to constitute the State Com-

convention.

3. The locals of the city of New York shall have the authority to fill vacancies in the State Committee, and power of remoyal.

4. Any organized county may send at its own expense one delegate to the State Committee 5. The State Committee shall elect a

recording secretary, a corresponding and financial secretary, and a treas-urer, and such other officers as the ittee may deem proper.

6. The committee may compensate its officers from the treasury of the state organization.
7. It shall carry on and supervise the

agitation and campaign work through out the state. 8. It shall pass upon all applications or charters and forward same. 9. It shall distribute to the locals, at

the price of ten cents each, monthly due stamps furnished by the N. E. C. 10. It shall furnish to the locals quarer-annual report blanks. 11. It shall call the state convention 12. It shall make a report of its worl

together with its receipts and expenditures to the state convention. 13. Locals of the city of New York shall elect a committee of three to audit semi-annually the books of the

State Committee. 14. In case of conflict between any provision of this constitution and the National constitution the latter shall take precedence.
ARTICLE III.—STATE CONVEN-

TIONS.

1. Regular state conventions shall be

held in all years when a governor of the state is to be elected. 2. Special conventions may be called whenever decided upon by a general The question of calling a special state convention may be submitted to a general vote by the State Committee or upon the demand of any three locals located in three different counties.

3. At the sate conventions the repre sentation shall be by counties, each county being entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for every fifty members or major fraction there-

ARTICLE IV.-AMENDMENTS. Any amendment of this constitution and any other matter requiring the action of the membership of the state shall be submitted to a general vote upon motion of the State Committee or pon demand of at least three locals ocated in three different counties.

RESOLUTION. Resolved, That the Social Demo

eratic Party considers religion to matter of personal opinion.

GREETING FROM CUBA tevedores' Union of Havana Sends

a Fraternal Message to the Worke and Its Reabers. The Worker has received the follow

ing gratifying letter from the Steve-dores' Union of Havana, Cuba: "To the Editor of The Worker: "Dear Sir—Permit us as sympathizin your publication—defender of jus-tice, defender of the rights of the workers—to wish you the greatest suc-

"We take this opportunity of thanking you and all our other friends for your defense of our rights as fellow workingmen and the honor and glory

"Our great trouble has been to have to do with people without conscience, who are only interested in their being benefited, without thought of the workers who suffer for their aggrandize

"Respectfully and fraternally yours, 'Pedro Roca é Ibarra, President.
"Jose Taboada y Lastra,

"Nemecio Puig de Cardenas. "Octavio Fuentes y Torralba "Miguel Argudin, Assistant Secretary. "Santiago Diaz,

To the Stevedores' Union and to all the workingmen of the new republic. The Worker extends its greeting and, on behalf of the Socialists of the United States, the assurance of our sympathy in their struggles and our fraternal regard.

CURRAN FOR PARLIAMENT.

Thousands of American Socialists and trade unionists will remember Pete Curran, our English comrade who

Pete Curran, our English comrade who came here two years ago as fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention and made an extensive tour, speaking for the unions and for the party.

It is announced in London "Justice" that Comrade Curran will be nominated for Parliament by the Socialist and Labor organizations of Jarrow. Curran would be an excellent representative of the working class in the House of Commons and his election is

MACHINISTS WILL DISCUSS SOCIALISM.

District IS, I. A. of M., Decides That Party Platform Shall be Read and Question of Endorsement Considered in All Lodges.

The District Council of District 15, International Association of Ma-chinists, has decided that the platform of the Socialist Party (or Social Demo-cratic Uarty, as it is called in New York), shall be read and discussed in all lodges and a referendum vote taken on the question whether or not the unoin shall formally endorse and sup-

port the party.

District 15 embraces all of Greater New York, Westchester County, up to Parrytown, and the neighboring part

of New Jersey ns far as Paterson, and neludes about six thousand members. The action of the District Council marks a great advance. Three years ago, although there were already many Socialists among the machinists, there were only a few lodges in which the party could get a hearing. But the machinists, like other trade unionists, are coming to realize that inde-pendent political action by the work-ing class on Socialist lines is absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of the object for which the unions are

Whether the proposition to endorse matter of minor importance. The im-portant thing is that the principles and purposes of the party are to be pre ented in the unions and discussed, so that the members will be able to consider them and decide how to vote.

CONVENTION OF PIANO WORKERS.

Union Growing, But Still Mas Great Tasks to Perform.

The fourth annual convention of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union was opened last Monday at Bohemian National Hall, 321 E. Seventy-third street. George of the Central Federated Union Meyer and H. Bergham of the Join Executive Board of the New York unions, welcomed the delegates, and President Helle made an appropriate response. Twenty-five delegates were

The reports of President Helle and s steadily growing in numbers and in Several important striker The Oragnizer recommended amend-ments to the laws of the union whereby more speedy action could be taken in such matters when occasion arose. The union has a label, which is used

by six Chicago manufacturers. Or strengthening the Union's position.

The Union has, as yet, no general standard work-day, though in some places—as. Boston and Chicago—the locals have established a nine-hour or eight-hour day. It was urged that a

concerted effort should be made to fix nine hours as the maximum for the whole trade. Organizer Dold also spoke strongly against the contract system, as respon-sible for many of the abuses prevail-ing. The system gives to the unscrupulous contractor the greatest advan tage and breaks up the fraternal reh

Several amendments to the constitution were adopted, among them one providing for blennial conventions in

ANOTHER SIGN OF LABOR'S PROGRESS.

The Iowa State Federation of Labor is another body that has wheeled into line with the progressive wing of the labor movement. The following resoution was adopted at the recent convention in Cedar Rapids:

"We believe that those who do the nation's work are the producers and distributors of wealth of the country. They constitute the majority, and conequently can secure whatever legisla tion they want whenever they are will-ing to study those laws that affect their interests and decide to enact such aws by means of direct legislation, or by sending men from their own class to the halls of Congress, and the state Legislatures, instead of men who have never framed any laws but those that attribute to over-production and like

"We believe that the true remedy for our industrial evils is the public owner-ship and control of all the means of production and distribution, viz., all public utilities.

"Under such a system the people would own the land, the tools and machinery on which and with which they work, they would have a voice in the management of all industries, and could make the necessary laws to gov-ern them, and would then receive the full product of their toll."

In the Minnesota State Federation convention a resolution on similar lines was barely defeated.

We suffer much from the tyranny of majorities, the oppression of custom the gregarious instinct of commonplace and timid persons. True culture tends to the differentiation of individualities. and timid persons. True culture tends to the differentiation of individualities, by enabling people to find out what they are made for, what they can do best, what their deepest self requires for its accomplishment. True culture is never in a condescending attitude. It knows that no kind of power, however trivial, ought to be regarded with contempt. People who carve cherrystones, dance ballet, turn rondeaux, are as much needed as those who till the soil. construct cabinets or fabricate new theories about the universe. True culture respects hand labor upon equal terms with brain labor, the mechanic with the inventor of machinery, the critic of poetry with the singer of poems, the actor with the playwright. The world wants all sorts and wants each sort to be of the best quality.

Culture is not an end in itself. It prepares a man for life, for work, for action, for the reception and emission of ideas. Life itself is larger than education, than art, than science. Life does not exist for them but they for life.—John Addington Symonds.

MINE - OWNERS'. THRIFT.

To Cover Loss From Disaster Cause by Their Criminal "Frugality," They Would Compel Miners to Greater "Industry."

It will be remembered that within few days of the coal mine it Fraterville, Tenn., six weeks ago there was a similar "accident" at Fer nie, B. C., in which one hundred and forty men and boys were killed, as a result of the criminal economy of the ompany.

The "Socialist" of Seattle, Wash.,

now prints a letter from the miners' organization at Fernie-Gladstone Union No. 76, W. F. of M.—showing that the company is trying to make up its loss in that disaster by exploit ing its new imployees a little more completely. The letter says in part:
"Another blow is being struck at those who so recently have lost their comrades. It has been the rule at these mines, since their being opened up and

managed by four consecutive and agers, that eight hours from bank bank constitute a day's work. The has been no apparent disagreement be tween employer and emplo es on this general manager, who has, without consulting or notifying the employees, ordered that the men must work eigh hours at the coal face and not as b fore, eight hours from bank to bank. To some of the men this would mean practically a nine-hour day, in other words, nine hours from bank to bank, This course of action is apparently an endeavor to establish a precedent not in vogue in any part of British Co-lumbia."

The Union has resolved to resist any

The capitalists fell us they have made their fortunes by "theift," by "in-dustry and frugality." It is true. The capitalists in the coal-mining business are as frugal as they dare be in the And when they occasionally learrying this sort of frugality cess, they recoup themselves by re-quiring increased industry from their

READ THIS WARNING.

To Workingment "Advertisements are being run in hundreds of Eastern newspapers for the purpose of induc-ing carpenters, bench hands, millmen kinds, to come to Los Angeles, where they are promised stendy work at bis

ments, circular letters are being sent broadcast, in the hope of 'getting mer strike which is being waged against several planing mills.

Many of the merchants and manu-acturers of this city have organized hemselves into an Employers' Asso elation, for the purpose of destroyin organized Labor. This Employers' As sociation hopes to so flood Los Angeles with workingmen that the struggle for jobs will be so keen it will result in the disruption of the unions and con-sequently reduce the wage scale now being paid.

The mouth-piece of this secret organization is the notorious scab Los An-geles "Times." This infamous news-paper is engaged in a bitter "ight with he Los Angeles County Council of Labor and the International Type graphical Union, and hopes, by aiding the Employers' Association, to break up the unions of this city and thereby

save itself from destruction The advertisements and circulars be ciation are full of lies and misrepre sentations. Do not be deceived by

Help us circulate this warning by ing same to your local news

By order of the Los Angeles County J. A., GRAY, President. LEMUEL BIDDLE, Sec'y.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 1. MARX AND FOURIER.

Karl Marx's masterly analysis of the

out as the more admirable by the utter failure of third-rate professors and publicists to pick boles in it, has secured for him such a position in the ought and in the history of economics that it is quite unneces sary to claim for him anything more than what he has so splendidly done. It is safe to say that his great work must be the basis for all future writers who wish to achieve perman-ent distinction in the field which he made his own. That is becoming more and more obvious every day; even the "Times," the leading capitalist journal of the world, having, as we pointed out last week, accepted and enforced the truth of Marx's theories of history and economic development. But all this being so, and Marx's pre-eminence being now unquestioned except by the ignorant or the more than ignorant half-learned, we somewhat regret the habit which Socialists have got into of habit which Socialists have got into of talking and writing as if Marx had no predecessors. This is a mistake which he himself took good care never to make. True, he knew that he had made discoveries and that coming at the period he did he had been able to do really original work. But that did not losses his adjustice, and assessed not lessen his admiration and appre-ciation of St. Simon, Robert Owen and Fourier, as well as others. Now It so happens that the first clear prog nostication of the inevitable develop-ment of competitive capitalism into monopoly as an economic and social aw was first made by Fourier at the time when Marx was six years old. He expressed himself quite unmistakably on this head, and his forecast, regard on this head, and his forecast, regard being had to the comparatively small development of capitalist industrialism in 1824, is almost worthy to be putside by side with Aristotle's famous dictum, "Slavery can never be abolished; except, perhaps, by the help of machines." The failure of Fourier's phalansiery projects and the miscarriage of his disciple, Victor Considerant's, experiments in America have blinded many men to his genius. But this forecast of his has been referred to before several times in the S. D. F.—London Justice,

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

w is given a list of the cand dates of the Socialist Party for stat offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. These at the candidates of the working class.

Connecticut.

Governor-John W. Brown Secretary-W. E. White, Secretary—W. E. White,
Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield.
Comptroiler—Charles T. Peach.
Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy
Congressman-at-Large — George A

Illinois. Treasurer—A. W. Nelson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction Jas. B. Smiley Clerk of the Supreme Court—David

Roberts, University Trustees Gertrude Hunt, Lydia Swanson, and J. W.

Maine. Governor-Charles L. Fox. Congress: First District-Fred. E Irish; Second-S. B. Martin; Third-Fred. A. Manter; Fourth-George W.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in Minnesota is "Social Dem cratic Party."

Governor—J. E. Nash,

Secretary of State-B. F. Morledge Auditor-J. Ed. Carlson. Treasurer-J. N. Jennings.

Lieutenant-Governor-M. A. Bratt-

Attorney-General—C. D. Bassett. Railroad and Warehouse Commi-oner—J. Milligan. Clerk of the Supreme Court-A. C.

Michigan.

Governor-William E. Walters. Lieutenant-Governor-John J. Spouse, Secretary of State-Daniel J. Jeanerett. State Treasurer-William Klaser

Auditor General—Fred G. Barnes. Land Commissioner—John D. Hunt. Attorney General—James H. McFar Superintendent of Public Instruction William H. Smith. Member of State Board of Education

-Samuel R. Hoobler. Missouri. Judges of the Supreme Court-J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P.

O'Hare.

Railroad and Warehouse Commis loners-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.

Congress, First District-Sumper F Claffin

Congress, Second District-James S. 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 cas a straight vote for Socialism in this state the voter must put a cross in the circle under this name and emelem on the official ballot.

Governor-Benjamin Hanford. Secretary of State - Leonard D

Att'y-General-Lorenzo D. Mayes Comptroller-Warren Atkinson, Treasurer-Joel Moses, Engineer and Surveyor-Everitt L

Associate Justice of the Court of Ap Ohio. 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-Harry

Governor-W. W. Freeman. Lieutenant-Governor-A. F. Martin. Controller-A. O. Langworthy. Treasurer-M. T. Bruce. Land Commissioner-J. W. Kuykon

Superintendent of Public Instruction J. E. Gibson. Railway Commissioner—R. C. Cloar. Attorney-General—W. P. McBride.

Washington. Judge of the Supreme Court-Thom-Congressmen-at-Large - George W.

THE "GO SLOW" POLICY. Much is being continually written and spoken in condemnation of the workers and their supposed policy of "go slow." We say "supposed" advis-edly, as there is little doubt that the statements made in this conn grossly exaggerated, but even if they were not, they can be defended. The employers claim the right to do as the like with what they call their own which they interpret most generously They not only claim to employ whom they like, and dictate the conditions under which those employed shall work, but they also employ them when they like—full, half, or quarter time, as they think fit, and no one has a word to say against this worse than "go slow" system. Sufficient if the em-ployers state that the market is glutted or some such statement, and the out put must for a time be restricted through the restriction may mean the semi-starvation of hundreds and thou-sands of human beings, which the "go slow" of the workers can never mean. This is legitimate business?—The Alert, Australia.

-No organization can win any vic tories as long as its members vote the same ticket as Grover Cleveland and Mark Hanna,—Miners' Magazine,

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of Inaim to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of goveernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into col-

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more eveloped tool of production, is owne by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capi-talists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

production and distribution is respon sible for the ever increasing uncertain-ty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes the capitalists and wage-workers.
The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of con class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press the pulpit, and the schools, and enable them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and so-cial inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and ioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domin on abroad and enhance their suprem

acy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher or-der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public own-ership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repre-sentatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also de fore, consider it of the utmost importance for the 3ocialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end:

As sucff means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by mon-opolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improve-ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor,

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the under the control of the working class,

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of The education of all children up

to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for

men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

their constituents. But in advocating these measures at steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

state of New York, in convention as-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 th establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention de-clares 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 wealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be walle one class in society owns the means of pro-duction and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social characte therefore held that land, mines, social character, we and other means of production should be owned socially and not individually. Only, when those who work become the owners of the land on which and the raw material and means with which their labor is performed will they receive the wealth which is their product, and only through the control of the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party there-fore holds that the capture of the pows of governmen 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 en-forced in their interest. And that so cial 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

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 corporations and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional

Social Democratic Party.

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 con-

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 bought and sold injunctions judges, laws and legislatures, prosecut-less and executive officials; they have

The Social Democratic Party of the I to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselver of their economic power to stop pro-duction as a means of further exploit-ing the tollers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from the abuses, extertions, and crimes in eparable from private own-ership 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 as wage-carners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republi-can, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and con-trolled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Demo-crats in political power by voting for hem on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legisla-tive favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain beggars they will receive the beggar's share of crumbs receive the beggar's share of crumbs and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrata 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 in

efficient, declared unconstitutional, or remain unenforced a majority of the votes in this state Only you and those who cast their 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 en-

forcing 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 se-lect your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political offi-cers. As you strike against capitalists, o 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 dis-appear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workingmen labor nd 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 respec-tive callings, build up their labor or-ganizations, 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.

Remember that tickets for the New York party picnic of June 21, which was postponed on account of rain, are still good for September 7. In the meantime, sell all the aditional tickets you can and turn in the money col-lected as soon as possible.

—Under Socialism every one will have to do his or her share of the world's work if they would enjoy the

enefits of it. None will be overworked or underpaid. There will be neither slaves nor masters.

FACTORY TO POCKET Great Mistakes. To William and one fyou purchase a watch of good I werry between an our illustrated cutal gue, describing ou

ing our illustrated extal gue, describing on new w.y.cf of the busiesses. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO... 175 Broadway, near Cortlandt St., N. Y. Established 1876.