AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XII.-NO. 19.

TRICKS USED AGAINST THE STRIKING MINERS.

ed to the men of least character—and the bosses know very well who these are—to get them to open another mine,

as a strike-breaking wedge. Then it

is published that intimidation was the

instrument by which the strikers were kept from going to work before, and public sympathy is further alienated.

For my part I can see no reason why

the whole anthracite region should not

be filled with an army and the strike go on screnely regardless of it. The

conditions are not changed at all ex-

cept that state taxes are increased and

public sympathy in general lost. But what is the substantial value of pub-lic sympathy to the miners anyway?

est sympathy for strikers in the

whigh" business circles, and seldom much of it in the low ones. The miners therefore need not trouble themselves whether they have it or

not. They should simply obey the law (and disobey all illegal injunctions) and quietly keep on striking. Let the soldiers sit about the towns as neigh-

bors. The joke is on the people of the

state who pay the bills. In this way

the military trick would be scotched.

This has been a wonderful strike for abstinence from violence, showing that

the working classes are penetrating the violence confidence game.

THE MERCHANTS, TRICK: A

certain number of retail merchants who would fear for business' sake to

have formed a secret society to prose

and hang the Mine Workers' officers. This body is called the Citizens' Alli-

ance. It prosecutes, boycotting, which

is not illegal in this state, and hanging

in effigy, which is also not illegal ex-cept through a course of legal shifts. It confines its attacks wholly to miners and lets the lilegal acts of the

operators wholly alone. In the mining

region its influence is slight. It gives the region a gratuitously bad name outside by the untrue and grewsome picture it has drawn of it and adver-

What is the remedy for the small

merchants' trick, or merchants' small trick? One immediate remedy is miners' co-operative stores. If the merchants propose to fight the miners

when they are in a death struggle for

their rights, let the miners respond by

taking themselves out of the hands of these merchants hereafter.
Wilkes Barre, Pa., August 4, 1902.

Gutsav Werner, Newark, N. J.

tised as widely as it could.

cute the strikers' acts of lawlessnes

come out openly against the

The miners have had the usual dos

At the present time all the bunco- | Troops come and every bribery is offersteering faculties of American society are concentrated against the anthracite miner. Capitalist, political, military, judicial, and press writing sharp-ers have united late an army to put him down. In the ranks of labor itself there are men who have sold themselves to the reigning class for some petty bribe to crosh the miner back into his usual silent servitude. I will name a few of the tricks applied

THE RELIEF FUND DISCON-TENT TRICK: Those who want to see disunion and trouble among the miners assiduously circulate the story that the fund is not being distributed fairly and that the strikers are dis-satisfied. You may rely on it that the purveyors of these reports are most of them enemies of the miners, wouldof them enemies of the bestrike breakers of agents higher up of the operators. They try to make a bone of discord of the question whether the miners who have homes and credit shall receive of the strike fund as well as those who are arready desti-tute. Now the fact is a great number of those with homes do not want aid and are willing to incur debt that the relief may go farther. The sentiment of loyalty and and self-sacrifice is strong. The strikers readize that those who represent them have complicated problems to solve in distributing the problems to solve in distributing the fund, and they are going to stand by their representatives cordially. The carping few will be recognized as those who expect to be paid for at-tempting to make trouble, with espedal favors from the mine bosses when work begins. These trouble breeders are known and their purpose is known and they have usually very little inn the rest.

PRETENSE THAT MEM-BERSS HAVE APPLIED FOR WORK This trick is always employed to cause the strikers to believe that their fellow strikers are playing the traitor to them. Mine bosses and fore-men and a few strike breakers by nature and professional pets of the es fire collected from all-the mines into one mine secretly. The mine starts and it is advertised that the ranks of the strikers are broken and the strike is collapsing. This simple ruse does sometimes impose on the weaker-minded, or it hastens the crisis in an-other way, namely, through arousing

THE TRICK OF VIOLENCE: WO are all familiar with the capitalist's affection for state troops. They are on of his assets, as they are also one of the workingman's dire liabilities. If, on false pretences, by fraud, a mine can be started with bosses it is likely to cause an outbreak. The public them swings over to the owners' side

FOR THE DAILY.

Report of Pledges and

Contributions.

The Coming Socialist and Trade Union

Daily to be Named "The Globe."

ing of the Workingmen's Co-operative

Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Com-

The regular monthly general meet-

18th and 20th.-J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street. 19th.—M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Six

ty-sixth street. 21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus

avenue. 22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second

23d .- E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hun dred and Sixty-fourth street.

24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fif

ty-fourth street. Vorkville Agitation District ... H C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street. 34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E One Hundred and Seventy-first street Newark and Vicinity .- D. Rubino

5 Sherman avenue, Newark. Hudson County, N. J.-For Jersey City, F. Krafft; for North Hudso County, Ferd. Ufert.

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and cheeks and money orders made payable to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish-ing Association. All communications should be addressed to the Agent of the Association, Wm. Butscher, Labo Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New

The miners have had the usual dose of so-called public sympathy and it has not done a thing for them. It has not budged the operators one luch toward arbitration. The fact is the business world has stood this strike because it secretly wants to have the labor unions of the country taught a sharp lesson. There is never any hon-set 'sympathy for strikers in the York.

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 If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade Butscher, that the matter may be in-

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 responsibil-ity for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

SOCIALISM AMONG THE MINERS.

The Coal Dale correspondent of the "Tamaqua Recorder," of Schuylkil County, Pa., gives the following ac count of the growth and activity of the Socialist movement in the strike

surface it indicates that the workingmen are thinking now more than ever before and that there will be it alls" before many moons.

"To show their honesty and sincerity of purpose, only last Saturday a Re-publican politician accompanied by a Democratic worker came here for the purpose of spending some boodle among the boys. He was politely told that as the Socialist Party will put a county ticket in the field for every office except District Attorney he should go and spend his money elsewhere where it might do him some good. The action of the Social-ist Party through its spokesman and National Secretary, Leon C. Green-baum, in informing the delegates at the Indianapolis Mine Workers convention that they would continue making donations for the striking miners in the anthracite regions, has shown plainly to not only the miners but all their sympathizers which political party is the friend of labor while our Democratic and Republi which can partles in convention assembled in this state not only falled to recognize but completely ignored the fact that we were on strike, thus showing by their action that our interests are not worthy of their serious consideration. The local here is reasing in membership rapidly. Its numbers are being augmented by leaps and bounds. It was organized a week ago by Organizer John Collins of Chicago, with a charter membership of eighty-two. At Thursday evening's meeting seventy-nine were added to the membership and twenty-two at the regular meeting on Friday evening. At the special meeting on Sunday after-noon seventeen more were admitted. The membership of the local here at present is two hundred. The local at Seek has a membership of forty-six with good prospects for a larger nu-ber. Some of the most sanguine cla ber. Some of the most sanguine claim the numbers will easily reach the three

"Of the present officers of Rahn Township who have pledged them-selyes to cast their lot with the Socialist Party in the future are two school directors, two auditors, two inspectors of election, judge of election

"The following officers were chosen o guide the party's affairs in this

"Chairman—Subject to change at every meeting, John D. Davis; Recording Secretary, James McElhenney; Flnancial Secretary, Ed Melley; Literary Agent, James M. Gildea; Organizer, James Boyle. imes Boyle.
"The secretaries of the different lo-

cals organized in this county will com-municate with each other and call a meeting for the purpose of placing a county ticket in the field. The strike a now to be waged at the ballot, not for a 10 per cent, increase only, but a hundred per cent.—ownership of the mines and all means of production and distribution. The local here meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. All lcome except 'scabs' and 'depu

Can't the workingmen see wha — Can't the workingmen see what an advantage it would be to them in times of strike if their party appointed the policemen?—Williamsport States-

--- Everyone is talking Socialism nowadays; but some have very queer and confused ideas about it; the way to educate them is to get them to sub-scribe for The Worker.

-We do not know who wor form the dirty work under Socialism. But much of the dirty work, such as bribing juries and buying city coun-cils, would not have to be done at all.

—Williamsport Statesman.

BENJAMIN HANFORD FOR GOVERNOR.

as a spokesman of the awakening mill-tant spirit of the working class.

Hanford as an Orator.

eloquence is not in any "tricks of ora-

tory," not in any artificial finish of rhetoric and elecution. This is use-ful, as an accessory, but perhaps he has less of this than many a speaker

who falls far short of him in power

of conviction and inspiration. To use a slang phrase, Hanford is a great

speaker because he is "the real thing."
It has been said that "the style is the

In the first place, he has two per-

tor-burning enruestness, as evident in his daily private life as in his appear-

guage, so that no hearer can fail to

A Working-Class Spokesman.

what the capitalist calls "success,

ence, and he speaks in the sincere lan

As our candidate begins his tour of the state it is only necessary to remind the comrades everywhere that there

can be no question of his doing his

part abundantly well. It is for them to see that his efforts are utilized to

to see that his efforts are utilized to the fullest extent, that no working

man shall, through their neglect, fall

HANFORD'S TOUR.

Hanford will speak at the following

Mt. Vernon, Tuesday evening, Au-

rust 12. New Rochelle, Wednesday evening

Tarrytown, Thursday evening, Au

Yonkers, Friday evening, August 15 White Plains, Saturday evening, Au

Peekskill, Monday evening, Au

gust 18.
Cold Springs, Tuesday evening, August 19.
Wadnesday evening

Highland Falls, Wednesday evening

Newburgh, Friday evening. Au

Catakill, Saturday evening, Au-

ust 25. Troy, Monday evening, August 25. Albany, Tuesday evening, August 26. Schenectady, Thursday evening, Au-

Gloversville, Friday evening, Au-

THE CAPITALIST PRESS

HOW IT LIES.

The following dispatch is from the

"WASHINGTON, July 31.—Striker, the Pennsylvania anthracite region

are possessed of no particular desire

to become bluelackets in Uncle Sam'

navy. At the direction of the Navy Department, Lieutenant J. P. Ryan

trip through Pennsylvania, has aban doned that field of labor.

vbo was recently sent on a recruiting

employment and money would be glad to enlist. But the fact that the or-

ganized miners contributed a fund to

the relief of the strikers has averte-

their necessities, and the number of recruits secured was far less than was

According to this Pennsylvania n

per the miners would not enlist be cause they were so well provided for New read the following from the Bos

"WASHINGTON D. C. July 31

When the anthracite coal strike was ordered the Navy Department, think

ing that some good recruits could be

picked up among the miners, sent Lisutenant Ryan and Surgeon Benton to Pennsylvania for that purpose. In a report made to-day they say their

rip was practically valueless, as few

of the unemployed miners wished t leave terra firms, and the majority o

those who did were PHYSICALLY INELIGIBLE TO ENTER THE

SERVICE OWING, IN MOST CASES

TO LACKOF NOURISHING FOOD

The Pennsylvania paper suppresses the truth in the interest of the mine-owners, but the Boston paper lets the cat out of the bag. This is a good example of how the capitalist press does

a work of misrepresentation.

And, by the way, is it not possible

hances for the success of the strike. We need a Socialist daily to tell th

He who cites the past in vindica

truth about these things.

nstown, Saturday evening, An

grasp his meaning.

guage of that class.

to hear him.

August 13.

gust 16.

August 20.

gust 23

gust 28.

gust 30.

expected."

on "Herald:

dities on dates named:

man," and that is true in his case.

A Brief Sketch and Personal Estimate of the Social Democratic Candidate in New York.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 10, 1902.

Benjamin Hanford, the candidate of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, was born in Cleve-land, Ohio, some forty-five years and coming of eld New England stock. In his early boyhood the family removed land, Ohio, some forty-five years ago, coming of eld New England stock. In his early boyhood the family removed to Marshalitown, Iowa, where he be-gan his life as a wage-worker in the printing trade.

He had no opportunity for school education, but from his stepmother—his mother having died in his infancy—he received good elementary teaching and imbibed from her precept and example a healthy taste in reading and a love of knowledge that has enabled him to make more of a workingman's limited chances for self-education than many more worldly-fortunate man does o all the facilities of school and univer sity training. To his stepmother, too, as he decares, he owes "whatever good there may be" in his character and all who know him will agree that the tribute he thus pays her is a high

While still a boy Hanford entered country printing office in Iowa-the elementary school of many a famous man and of many equally worthy who have quet achieved fame. Having learned the trade-at least to a youth satisfaction—he went to Chicago, where he joined the International Typograph-ical Union at once. For some years he remained in Chicago, working, on various daily newspapers and learning what a growing Western city and the what a growing Western city and the conditions, of the printing trade and the methods and traditions of that re-markable organization, the I. T. U., had to teach. Since then he has work ed pretty well all over the country east of the Missourt.

Becomes a Socialist

It was in Philadelphia. about 1890 that Hanford became a Socialist. Up to that time he had been indifferent to politics, seeing in the two old parties equal subserviency to the power of wealth and equal indifference to the wealth and equal indifference to the welfare of the working class, and knowing nothing of the movement, then in its infancy in this country, which now stands for the hope and forward struggle of the workers. He was already well and rather widely known in the I. T. U. and in the union workers of large both as an immovement at large, both as an im-pressive speaker and as an active and progressive union man, whose sympa thies were always with the "under dog" and his efforts always on the side of true democracy and the com-

At this point he came under the influence of Fred Long, a brother print-er, already a veter n in the labor movement, to whom many another active Socialist of to-day owes, both knowledge and inspiration. From him Hanford learned what the then little understood word "Socialism" meant— that the principles and the policy for which it stood put into definite works ing form the vague sentiment for free and brotherhood that he had been trying to advocate. From that time to this he has been unwavering and tiring in his activity in the Socialist, political movement, while no less staunch and active as a trade union-ist on the economic field.

His Work in New York.

During the last ten years Comrade Hanford has worked most of the in New York City and has had his full in the toil and struggle of the share in the toll and struggle of the party here. In 1808 he was the candi-date of the Socialist Labor Party— then the united Socialist party of this state-for Governor and made a strong and effective campaign throughout the

When the split in the S. L. P. was seen to be final and irreconcilable, in October u2800, Comrade Hanford resigneds from that organization and, after making a careful investigation of the facts, became a member of the Soclat Democratic Party-the New York known as the Socialist Party. In the state equapaign of 1900 he was chosen to hend our state ticket, and his repu tation for irreproachable honesty, as well as his clear and eloquent exposition of facts and principles in the car paign, did much to counteract the ma ignant misrepresentations scattered by the fanatical "union-smashers" of the S. L. P. and to win for the Social De ocratic Party a superior place on

official ballot. In the municipal campaign of 1901undoubtedly the most difficult contest ever waged by the Socialists any-where in this country—Hanford was again, much against his will, compelled to lead the forces as candidate for Mayor of New York City; and the So-cialists of the city know how well he

did his part.

When the state convention met on July 4 to chose candidates for the co July 4 to chose candidates for the com-ing election, it was the unanimous opinion that it could find no other man who, by his personal record, so fully represented the spirit of the party and who, at the same time, could so well set forth its principles and its purposes as Benjamin Hanford; and much as he, or any man in his position, would he, , or any man in his position, would have preferred the place of a private he ranks, he accepted the commis-and has this week taken up the

The Present Campaign On August 9 he begins a tour of the state, which will occupy from four to state, which will occupy from four to six weeks. After a few days of al-leged rest—the movement over gives its representative much real rest, and the time will probably be fully occu-pled with meetings in New York City and vicinity—he will again visit all the principal cities and industrial cen-

Those who have heard Hanford be-fore need not be advised to hear him again and to spread the word of his coming among their fellow working-

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Socialist Activity in the Strike State.

Instruction in the Matter of Nomination Papers.

Regular meeting of the State Committee held on August 4. Charters granted to Exeter and West Wyoming, Luzerne County, and Shenandeah and Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, with two hundred and fifteen members. County and congressional con-vention reported held at New Castle August 2. Carbon County convention will be held at Mauch Chunk August 9, and Legislative District of Luzerne convention held August 2. Silver Brook Local authorized to arrange for county convention for Scuytkill. ventions are being arranged for Dela-ware. Lycoming, and Montgomery

By reason of so many inquiries it was decided to publish the following instructions in the matter of nomina-tion papers:

INSTRUCTIONS IN THE MATTER OF NOMINATION PAPERS. In describing the offices for which

ance on the platform, and an ability to clothe his thoughts and feelings in the simplest and most direct of lannominations are made by nomination papers the following will be proper Judge of the Court; Repre-sentative in Congress; Senator in the In the second place, he is a working-man, a class-conscious workingman, in every fibre-living the life of the General Assembly; Representative in the General Assembly. These are state officers, and the papers must be filed in the office of the SECRETARY working class, thinking its thoughts OF THE COMMONWEALTH. and instinct with its feelings, full of Harrisburg, BEFORE October 1 (at least thirty-five days before election. If sent by mail several days should be its growing hope and self-reliance, hating class rule with all his soul and despising the sham, the meanness, and the cruelty which are necessary to allowed for transmission, and the papers should be sent as first-class mat-Thus he speaks for the working class when he speaks from his own experi-

ter, registered.
For county offices the candidates may be: Prothonotary; Register of Wills; County Treasurer; District At-torney; Clerk of Courts; Recorder of Deeds; County Controller; County Au-ditors; Sheriff; or Register and Reditors; Sheriff; or Register and corder; County Commisis ners; Director of the Poor. These papers must be filed in the office of the COUNTY COMMISSIONERS BEFORE October. 15 (at least fifteen days before elec-

Nominations for township and borough offices must be filed with the COUNTY COMMISSIONERS BE-FORE October 21 (at least fifteen days before election.)

days before election.)

ALL blanks must be those furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. No others are valid. The County Commissioners may have blanks furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth; if not write to Harrisburg for them. The secretary will furnish them without charge. The number of signers required is

2 per cent, of the highest vote cast for any officer in the district at the last preceding election. To be safe get fifty to one hundred more than re-quired. Use no other sheets than those furnished by the state. Use as many of the blanks as may be required. They may then be fastened together or filed as separate sheets, but must b filed at one time. Each sheet must be "vouched" by five of the signers who swear that to the best of their knowledge and belief the signers are all qualified electors (voters) of the dis-

trict for which the nominations are Each district requires a separate nomination paper. That is, a judge and a congressman cannot be nomi-nated in the same paper; nor a congressman and an assemblyman. Bu the same voters may sign all the dif-ferent papers, for one district may in-clude several others. For instance, a congressional district may include two counties; a judicial district, one of those countles; while the assemblyman may be elected from a city in said county. In such a case a resident of the city may sign the three papers making nominations for the three dis-

Signers should write the name of city or town after the screet number in giving their addresses, and should avoid the use of ditto (") marks.

Fill up the blanks heading the nomi (Write the parts in capitals.)

We, the undersigned, all of whom are qualified electors of THE (num-JUDICIAL DISTRICT PENN.*....representing the SOCIAL 1ST..Party or Policy, hereby nomi

*For Congress say " (number) REP RESENTATIVE DISTRICT OF PA For State Senate, " (number) REP-TORIAL DISTRICT OF PA.

For Assembly, say " (number) REP-RESENTATIVE DISTRICT of COUNTY.

The number of the several district

may be obtained from Smull's Hand Book for 1901, the latest or on appli cation to the State Secretary of the party, J. Mahlon Barnes, 931 Callow-hill street, Philadelphia, to whom all inquiries for further information

should be directed without delay.

The comrades of Williamsport Local will visit Montgomery Local August 16 and assist in holding a public meeting. Royersford reports a rousin meeting held July 26, Comrades Mauerer of Reading and Weisser of Pottsville being the speakers. Dela ware County reports great activity, locals being formed in Media, Darby, and Clifton. Comrade Barnes of Phillocals being formed in Media, Darby, and Clifton. Comrade Barnes of Phil-adelphia will speak at Darby, August 14, also at Reading, August 9. Com-rade Slayton, candidate for Governor, was well received by the United La-bor League of Pittsburg on July 27.

that these recruiting officers left at a gentle hint from the mine-owners, who know that the more men are taken away from the strike field the greater bor League of Pittsburg on July 27. He will visit Grove City, Mercer County, Angust 12. Maltby, which was or-ganized June 27 with eleven members, now has more than one hundred, and three other locals have been formed in that legislative district. Comrade He who cites the past in vindica-tion of the present may possibly be right in fact, but is certainly wrong in principle. If the past itself had beer contain with that mode of reasoning humanity would to-day be standing where the first man stood—on one foot undecided whether to put the other dewn sheed or behind.—Ex. George Daly, the organizer, says:
"There will be no let up until every
ward in the district is organized and
every union miner is a member." Lo-

AS TO VIOLENCE IN THE COAL STRIKE.

At last human endurance, long dince stretched to its utmost limit, broke out into violence one day last week among the striking miners of Shenandoah.

Sheriff Bedell attempted to conduct a man within the coal company's property. The strikers discovered that property. The strikers discovered that he was a scab. They set upon the traifor to their class in time of war and gave him a beating. Sheriff Be-dell emptied his revolver into the crowd. He was chased under cover. His brother, a local merchant who, true to the instincts of his class, was fighting the men who were doubtless his customers, attempted to go to his rescue. He was beaten to death, and a rlot ensued, in which many shots were exchanged and a number of men wounded on both sides.

Now a mighty howl of "Vicience" goes up from the ca their hireling press. from the capitalist class and

Who are those who now cry "Vio lence!" and "Murder!" with holy hor

They are the same men whose "Coal and Iron police" thugs had already shot a boy in the back and killed a man in the open read long before this outburn. outburst.

They are of the class upon whose head is the blood of workingmen nur-dered at Latimer and Homestead. They belong to the cannibal class which fattens itself on the lives of

little children and weak women. They are of the class which foments bloody international wars for foreign

trade and more profits. Let them beware when they cry "Violence!" lest they accuse them-selves. The ghosts of starved breakerhave and murdered workingmen rise

up to accuse them.

The eminently respectable people who seem so shocked and incensed at what might have been expected long before, have never been hungry-and have never worked. The miners have toiled unceasingly

since boyhood amid dirt and foul air and coal grit for enough to keep then alive; they have lived in poor house and ate poor food, they have seen their sons grow prematurely, old, and through it all they have seen the product of their labor going to other m who owned the mines that nature left for the use of all.

for the use of all.

Now they are on strike. They have held out manfully: they have seen their scanty funds dwindle and their families grow hungry; some of them have been persecuted through the courts; and they have seen all the forces of society—society, which their labor supports—arrayed against them.
All this they are select to stand gently, peaceably, without a murmur.

Then comes the traitor in their own ranks the crawling deserter who breaks the force of their united effort the scab.

What do you expect? Are they not men with blood in their veins, with a back-home, with the instinct of self-preservation implanted in them. Or are they to be bloodless, spineless, resistless jelly-fish?

siaticsa jelly-fish?
We, are sorry their passion broke
loose especially for their own sakes
but we age not surprised.
The trade union movement is not a

movement of violence the Socialist movement is not a movement of vio-lence. Both trade unionists and Solence. Both trade unionists and So-cialists deplore and strive to prevent such outbreaks. But it is not for the capitalist class to talk of violence, for they are the first to use it and they are the ones who provoke it. The striker is struggling for his rights; the capitalist is struggling for robbery. It is well to remember that men are men, that we must take them as we find them and that there is a limit to human endurance. Violence preceded the revolution, preceded the Civil War, preceded every great social change— !t would be strange indeed if some of t did not creep into the struggle for it did not creep into the struggle for labor's rights. The working class do not want violence; they want labor's rights by way of the ballot-box and a peaceful change. But when the will of the working class expresses itself if the capitalists refuse to get from under they will be as chaff to the

In consequence of the outbreak at Shenandoah the troops are now en-camped there. The mine-owners are doubtless very glad that the Shenandon't riot took place—it is even possi-ble that they may have incited it. A recent dispatch in the New York "Sun" stated that the mine-owners were discharging the guards and coal police because of the heavy expense. But the state pays for the troops and thus the mine-owners make a considerable saving.

As an illustration of the provocation the strikers are being put to, the fol-lowing news from the New Tork T"imes" is illuminating.

Times" is illuminating:
"Targets will be put in to-morrow against the culm banks, and it is the hope of General Gobin to qualify as marksmen at least two of the regiments of men now in camp. He says he intends to make the most of the opportunity to increase the efficiency of the men."

The strikers are to stand by and see the troops practising to shoot them down! Who can be surprised if there violence now? Strikers! Violence is futile and fools

fah. Use first the surer weapon—a S cialist ballot. C. L.

cal Hazleton is making rapid strides. rades Chas. Kennedy Alex Dwyer, and Henry Mulhall are visiting neighboring towns each day and meeting with splendid and the old politicians in that district are silent and sad.

The following letter was ordered sent by the State Committee:

Father Hussie, St. Gabriels Church, Hazleton, Pa. Reverend Sir:—By the public prints, and members of your parish, our attention has been called to the fact that in a sermon delivered Sun-day, August 2, you warned your hearers against participating in the Social ist movement, now being rapidly spread in the coal regions, and de-nounced the same, saying, "That the doctrines are incompatible with the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church and savor of anarchy and in-

We respectfully call your attention to the injustice of your utterance and linvite your careful perusal of the plat-form, declaration of principles and the wide range of authorized literature of our party, much of which will have reached you when this comes to hand.

The Socialist Party is the political party of the working class, its purpose s the conquest of the pu by unity of action at the ballot-box by that class for the benefit of that

class. Like all other political parties, the Socialist Party considers religious affiliation a matter of personal choice Each may serve God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Unlike all other political parties, the

Socialist Party is deeply interested in and is moving along practical lines to bring about peace and good will among men. All political parties heretofore in

power have carefully guarded the in-terests of the capitalist class and served that class alone.

There is no law of heaven that makes widespread misery, ceaseless toil and pinching poverty the portion of the millions and a few persons mul of the millions and a few persons mu-ti-millionaires, holding paper titles o ownership of all things terrestrial savthe air. These are man made laws, and the Socialist (the working class)

Party will change them.

The comfort and ease of the idle and their great wealth and their tyrann; and their impudence and their indif ference to the public welfare is a re sult of the working class being ed at the polls and voting for the maidens of capitalism under the name of the Republican or Democratic

party.

The working class of the world produce all the wealth of the world, all the luxuries, and the beautiful things of life. The Socialist Party declare that those who produce them shall possess them and enjoy them, and those that do not work neither shall

In the triumph of the Socialist Party tion the human family will easily gather from willing "mother earth" her treasures, enough for each, enough for all, enough for evermore, and for the first time in history happiness and

joy, plenty and lasting peace will bless the sons and daughters of men. Very respectfully yours, J. MAHLON BARNES,

CAROLINE H. PEMBERTON. The State Committee calls ceetings at headquarters August 3

meetings at neadquarters August a and 4, that the courades of Philadelphia might be fully informed of the situation in the coal fields. Comrades Collins and Moore presented a report of their work and urged upon the comrades to do their utmost to enable the State Committee to begin stockers. the State Committee to keep speakers in the field. A committee of three was appointed, consisting of Comrades At-kinson, Forbes, and Seltzer, to gather funds for that purpose; \$83.75 was se-cured and a number of pledges given for weekly payments.

Comrades Collins and Moore during the week will visit the following places: Wilkes Barre, Nanticoke, Pittston, Sugar Notch, Nanticoke, Avaco, Plymouth, Hazleton, and Avaco, Plym Mauch Chunk. Contributions previously acknowl-

H. Detkin, Philadelphia 1.00 40th Ward, Philadelphia 3.00 ancaster, Local Pennsylvania. 5.00 Atkinson, Forbes and Seltzer, spe-cial committee, Philadelphia . . 83.75

manu, Treasurer, 807 W. C. L. street, Philadelphia,
J. MAHLON BARNES,

CAROLINE H. PEMBERTON. Assistant Secretary. Philadelphia, August 4, 1902.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTIES.

For years the Socialist has been reaching to trade unionists the folly t upholding the bosses on election day. And finally the truth of all this begins to dawn upon the worker—he will be "independent" or know the re-son why—and so with little thou and much courage he tries to sta

independent labor party. The what catches him; he has falled to see that there is already an organized labor party in Los Angeles, in Culifornia, in the United States, in fact throughout the civilized world. "inde pendent" of all capitalistic control.
Why then split the ranks of organized
labor, now represented by over nine
million voters under the international banner of the Socialist Party?

"Division in trade union organization" is the nightly prayer of every contractor, boss and labor skinner. Otis starts his Independent Labor Bureau for this purpose and the Western Mechanic organizes scabbery to the same end.

In the face of all this evidence should the working class divide?
Should one fraction of the army of labor fight for Republican capitalists, another line up with Democratic capitalists, while a third become "Independent" even of their own class or-

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

so at once, as the next meeting of the Conference takes place on Thursday evening, August 14, at the Labor Ly-Comrades belonging to trade unions are also urged to bring the matter of the conference to the attention of their respective organizations with the object in view of sending two delegates to attend the Conference to which is to be a permanents bedy with certain rights and duties in connection with the publication of the daily. Please remember this when you attend the next meeting of your union.

Society in the city of New York which have as yet not elected delegates to the conference for the Socialist and

Trade Union Daily are requested to

Amounts Pledged.

- Following is a statement of amount pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund Peter Iltgen, City Adolf Vetter, City
- Emil Ertelf, CityVI W. Notting, City
 Wm. Arnold, Harrison, N. J.
 Ernst Rittershouse, Newark,
 N. J.

- that all business be suspended excepting the report of the Board of Management, the admission of new memhers and the selection of a name. Four cotarades were admitted into the As-Chas, Schuefel, Newark sociation. The question of a name for Fritz von den Steinen, Newark
- the daily paper was then taken up, and the names "The Worker," "Globe," "Sentinel" and Record" were present-ed. After considerable discussion the name "Globe" was adopted by a unan-Wm. Hilt, Newark, N. J..... E S Newark N J us vote of the Association. The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party-called in Nev 234 A D City
- York the Social Democratic Party; sec ond, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for \$5-\$1 to be paid on the proposition of his name, \$1 on his admi-Total cash received on pledges. \$1,460.55 sion, and the rest within one year. All branches of the S. D. P. and the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefi
 - Br. 17. Workmen's Circle, New
 - lyn 5.00
 John Nowak, Cleveland, O. 1.00 Previously acknowledged 868.48 Total cash contributions\$887.73

Total cash\$2,348.28 District Organization.

- 4th A. D.-Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway.
 6th and 10th.—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue. 11th.—Geo .Brown, 423 West Thirty-
- 12th.-Win. Halpern, 492
- - THE REAL

- Previously acknowledged 6.543.80 Cash Receipts. The following amounts have been ceived on pledges and donation PAID ON PLEDGES. M. D. C.
- Stone, City C. F. Homann, City Br. 75, A. K. u. S. K., Brooklyn Publishing Association was held last Monday evening, August 4, at Labor Emil Ertelf, City
 Adolf Vetter, City
 Peter Iligen, City rade Hillquit was elected chairman of the meeting. It was then moved J. Hirsh, City
 Emil Dietze, City
 John Spargo, Corona
 Mrs. John Spargo, Corona
 Dr. J. J. Mintz, City hundred and fifty mark in Rahn township before election. The charter for Coal Dale Local has arrived and is in the hands of Designer John Gwill-
 - Ernst Rittershouse, Newark... Gustav Werner, Newark
 - 23d A. D. City 10.00
 Alex. Fraser, City 10.00
 I. Levin, City 2.00
 Previously acknowledged 1,389.20

- Cash Contributions. Mass. Quartette Club Frohslum, Brook 8.25
- The district managers are as -fol
- 13th.-Hugo Pick, 826 W, Thirty eighth street. 15th and 17th.-Wm. Meyer, 408 W.

40.00

94 6

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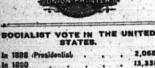
Heavipta are inver sent to individual sub-critica. Acknowledgment "is 'Irrida' by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be adversed to munications should be written.

dreamed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with lok and on one side of the paper; ter should here the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in a Few words as possible, consistently with clear news. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Past Office on April 6, 2891.



In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068 In 1890 13,331 In 1892 (Presidential) 21,137 In 1894 23,433 In 1896 (Presidential) 96,994 In 1896 (Presidential) 96,994 In 1900 (Presidential):

S. D. P. 95,918 S. L. P. 95,918 S. L. P. 33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

HENJANIN HANFORD.
Lieutenant-Gevernor—

WN. THURSTON BROWN.
Serretary of State—
LEONARD D. ARBOTT.
Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. MAYES.

Tecasurer...
JOEL MOSES.
Engineer and Surveyor...
EVERITE L. HOLHES.
Associate Justice of Court of Appeal
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.

WARREN ATKINSON.



As Comrade Lee is away on a m

As Comrade Lee is away on a much meeded vacation, the Associate Editor of The Worker begs correspondents to be patient should any of their communications happen to be neglected this week or the next, owing to pressure of work.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE MOVEMENT.

As the Socialist movement grows farger and more powerful, men of more than average ability and men who have some local prominence will be attracted to it, and many of these men will doubtless expect some special consideration or honor from the movement.

This question of bow much consideration should be shown to individuals of place and prominence has already prisen in the cases of several men who have become Socialists while holding offices to which they were elected as the candidates of capitalistic political parties and who have desired to become members of the Socialist erty and at the same time retain

e until the expiration of their . Each of the individuals in has probably been singere in the belief that his office and the prestige attaching to it could be used t the movement, and that the party should recognize his good faith and ability by making an exception is his favor and granting him member ship before the termination of his office, in consideration of his future allegiance to the Socialist Party alone Nevertheless, the party has wisely ruled that no one holding office under a political party of the capitalist class can become a member. As the party gains in political power discredit politicians and spoils en, who canno prehend the fact that there is no field for their operations in a party of class-conscions workingmen, will btless seek refuge in our ranks and now is the time to draw the line But this question is not only one of individual sincerity; it is a prestion

touching the very nature of the movement—for the movement is above and superior to any individual—and as such a question it provides a text for a general consideration of the relation of the movement to individuals.

No man fully understands the spirit of the Socialist movement who expects special consideration from it, who thinks he should receive special honor for joining it at a sacrifice, or who is not willing to sacrifice everything for it.

The Socialist movement is differen from all movements which center about the personality of some great leader. The Socialist movement doe not depend on leaders; it makes leaders. The Socialist movement, whether in its local or national manifestations is not a movement created by leaders, great or small; it is the movement of class impelled forward by economic evolution. The source of the Socialist novement is not personality; its source s a social source, a class source, an conomic source. For this reason the novement, even where it is smallest s greater than any man or any set of nen. Leaders may come and go but the movement goes on forever, and cannot swerve an inch to the right or he left for any individual. The individual cannot make terms with the movement; he must come to the movement on its own terms, he must surrender himself completely to the movement, must merge his own personality linto the collective force of

The movement demands everything from the individual and gives nothing until he has first given himself completely to it. But in giving all to the novement the individual gains everything-an understanding of buman life or the first time, the joy of the fight the content that is found in discontent, the pence that is found in battle, the consciousness that as part of an rresistible force into which he has merged himself he is greater than he could ever have otherwise been, the solnce of social being, the widened sness that comes of being merged in something greater than himself; thus the individual finds his individuality by losing it.

Every movement which centered around the personality of a leader has died with that leader, Bellamy, Henry George, John Swinton are now but names; like a line drawn in the sand, like a ripple in the ocean, they have left no trace. At the time when their following was largest, the party of Socialism was so small that they were unwilling to merge their individuality in it. That party is now a great army growing in numbers and power every day as it marches on to victory. And that fragment of this same party that centered itself in a leader is now in process of dissolution. A movement that is builded on a personality is builded on sand: a movement that is builded on a class is builded on a rock of adamant. The movement tha grows around an individual is a passing delusion; the movement that springs from a growing class is an ir-

resistible force.

The Socialist movement will never, can never compromise itself for individuals. Though a man should come to the movement with the pen of a Shakspere, the force of a Hercules, and the oratory of a Domosthenes, he must merge himself completely in the movement, must not expect adoration from it, must consider himself infinite-

ly less than it or any section of it.

The Socialist movement must necessarily have leaders, but the movement makes the leader, not the leader the movement. And the leader must be of the movement, not over it. And because the Socialist movement is a democratic movement, because, it is an irrepressible class movement, because it is a social movement which transcends all individuals, for that reason it cannot be betrayed, for that reason it will prevail.

C. L.

When President Schwab of the Steel Trust feit a little worn out last week the newspapers manifested great concern, for they fear another cannot be easily found who knows so well how to bleed the workers. But when a workingman is tired he must go on toiling till exhaustion puts him in the grave, for workingmen are "old at forty-five."

The capitalist class lives for profit and profit knows no patriotism knows no nationality. Profit deman that its devotees buy in the cheapes market and sell in the dearest, regard less of flag, and the same flag which ands the devotion of many a de luded proletarian is regarded by the capitalist merely as a trade-mark, mercial asset and an army to protect his stolen property and help him get more. The flag that the capitalis class ask the workers to fight for for eign markets under is the same flag under which the army shoots strikers down. You would not expect the capt talist to lose money for the sake of patriotism: that would not be "busi ness.." Then why sacrifice your own interests in the name of patriotism for a country which is owned by a few onaires? Make the country your own first by taking it out of the hands of the capitalists and then may be you will have some reason to be patriotic The enemy of the worker is not hi foreign fellow workingmen; his enemy is the international capitalist class who exploit all workingmen alike, Ma-

chinery takes away more jobs from the workingmen in a year than foreign labor could in a decade. Therefore let all workingmen unite against the capitalist class to take the machines from them and make them the property of society, which created and operates them, so that all may have the opportunity not only to labor but to receive the full product of that labor.

The Central Federated Union of New York appointed a committee to be present at Mayor Low's conference about the Ponnsylvania Tunnel franchise. Mr. Low would not allow the committee to attend—he does not care to hear from the men who are to build the tunnel. Take note that that is because he is not a workingman's mayor. The Pennsylvania tunnel contract will have no labor clause—the eighthour day and the prevailing rate of wages will not be stipulated. Another chance for Socialists to say: "I told you so."

Electrical workers employed in remodeling the White House were on strike last week for higher wages. This is as it should be. As long as the workers elect a capitalist president they may expect a "scab" white house.

Governor Kimball of khode Island was in New York last week to get out a warrant for a promoter who persuaded him to invest two thousand dollars in an imaginary corporation. It was essential to the corporation's interests to have a governor from several Eastern states, on its board of directors, said the promoter. And the greedy governor was bunesed. What great men govern us! And how natural it seemed to this governor that a corporation should need a few governor the business!

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN AMERICA.

By direct ownership, as well as by seans of advertising patronage, or ganized wealth has long dictated the editorial opinion of all the great city dallies and exercised an effective conship over their news columns. But not only is the control of the press by the great capitalists and corporations ing ever more direct, systematic and complete; in addition to this the newspapers of the country towns and smaller cities which have heretofore been relatively independent are also about to be gathered in by the forces of darkness, as indicated in the follow ing special dispatch to the New York

"NEWBURG, N. Y., July 24.—Peter F. Collier & Son, publishers, are said to be at the head of the million dollar corporation which is being organized to buy a string of newspapers up the state. H. Lowits is the general manager, and has charge of forming the trust, which it is proposed to have fully organized and in operation the first of October.

rist of October,
"In a letter sent to a number of publishers Mr. Lowits says he has secured.
options on forty plants along the Hudson River and in the central part of
the state. The tender to proprietors is
to pay them in stock of the United
States Publishing Company, or part
cash and part stock,"

The country newspapers, at a disextrom the centers of commercial ism and corruption, and usually owned and edited by one man, have always been the most independent wing of the press, have been free to criticize mer and affairs and to print what they pleased, and in general their utter ances have been restricted only by the individual blas or interests of the editor himself. Their great number and individual unimportance has, up to this time largely saved them from centralization and capitalistic control except through the agency of the Associated Press and other news bureaus-but the above news is ophetic of their future fate The trustification of the country news paper marks one more step in the growth of a press censorship by eco-

nomic power.

Several months ago, "Printer's Ink," an organ of publishers and advertisers, commented upon a russor that Frank A. Munsey represented the Steel Trust and that his purchase of the New York "News" and Washington "Times" were the first steps in a plan to control practically all the one-cent papers. "What is wanted is to reach and influence the laboring people," said "Printer's Ink." James J. Hill, of the Northern Securities Company, owns a majority of the papers along the line of his railroad,

including some of the greatest dallies of the Northwest. These are only a few striking in stances of how "public epinion" is manufactured. The pulpit and the college are potoriously subservient to wealth and almost every avenue of in telligence and moulder of thought is in the power of the capitalist. The resul is a censorship of press and platform almost as effective as could be decree by absolute despotism. Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden's per secution of Socialist papers and vari ous other publications shows that only pretense at preserving the rights of a free press is kept up, but even if the constitutional right had not been inerfered with, economic power has rendered it inoperative on any large scale. The consorable exercise over news by the Associated Press and over editorial matter by stockholden and advertisers is almost as effective for its purposes of deceiving and mis-

leading the working class as is the consorship of the Czar for the purpose of maintaining Russian political de-

By controlling the minds of the workers the capitalist controls their ballots and by leading their ballots away from their own class and its interests, the capitalist continues his control over the product of their lahor and perpetuates the conditions of their misery and his mastership. "I have no sceptre, but I have a pen," said Veltaire. The capitalist class have both the sceptre and the pen. But let the workers get the pen and they will soon wrench the sceptre from the grasp of the capitalist.

The daily labor press-the daily Socialist press-is the only hope. - So long as the working class are dally deceived and misled by the capitalist newspaper, so long will their slavery endure The first great step towards freedom is a Socialist daily which will tell the truth and all the fruth about things as they are, sustain and guide the workers in their struggle against the capitailst class, and show them the way to freedom forever. The movement to establish such a dally in New York is now well under way. The success of one such daily here, which is as evitable as its establishment, will inspire the working class throughout the nation to similar endeavor, and, being but the first of many, will be the mightiest force in the fight for industrial freedom. Let all bend redoubled efforts to this great purpose.

C. L.

We recently noted the increasing extent to which Socialist press is quoted by the local labor papers and the great attention paid by the latter to all phases of the Socialist movement. This fact, together with the recent endorsement of the Bocialist Party by the American Labor Thion, the Western Federation of Miners; the National Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the St. Louis Trades and Labor Council, and other labor organizations; together with the entlinslastic reception of Socialist speakers and literature by the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania: together with the organization of numerous locals of the Socialist Party in every state and territory of the Union: together, finally, with the great increase of the Socialist vote in many city elections within the last year, the election of several Socialists as city councilmen, and the astonishing growth of the vote of the Socialist Party at the recent state election in Oregon-all these things together indicate that the patient work which a few hundred active Socialists throughout the land have carried on for so many years is about to bear fruit.

So it has been with every great political or social movement in the past. Through long years a few devoted men, either more far-sighted than their felows or subject to influences which gave them a clearer view of facts and tendencies, have advocated the new ideas, have preached them in season and out of season, have endured to be coffed at as dreamers or denounced as enemies of social order, only so that their work might be done. At the same time economic conditions have gradually changed and developed, preparing nen's minds for the new ideas, brenking down old prejudices and traditions; creating discontent, doubt, and inquiry, and insensibly forming new social instincts in some special class of society. Through all these years the force of conomic evolution and of the preaching of agitators have seemed to have little or no effect. But at last has come the critical moment, and then, with revolutionary quickness and completeness, all old ideas, customs, and institutions that stood in the way of progress have been swept away and as if by magic a new world has been built up. It is not by welident that this great change, seemingly so spontaneous, takes place. It is the sudden flowering of the century plant, the conditions for whose bursting into bloom have been slowly prepared by the slient co-opera tion of earth and wind and rain and sun with the vital energy of the seed.

We do not indulge in political predictions. We do not care to guess wheth er the vote of the Socialist Party will he doubled or trebled this full, nor whether or not any important offices will be captured by the party of the working class. We know that the No rember elections will mark a great advance. That is enough for us, so far as immediate results are con But we know more than that. W know-judging alike from the tenden cles of the labor movement and from the development of enpitalism-that the blooming of the century plant o Socialism, the day of our quick and wide-spread victory, is almost at hand, Whether it be this year or in 1904 or even a little farther in the future, does not matter so much. We know that our work in the past is soon to bring its historic reward. And in that assurance we find ample inspiration for th till greater labors that we have yet before us. "Ah, come, cast off all fooling and put

'Ah, come, cast off all fooling and put by case and rest, 'For the cause alone is worthy till the

good days bring the best.
"Come, join in the only battle wherein
no man can fail,

"Where whose falleth and dieth, yet his deed shall still prevail." "Come, then, let us cast off fooling, for

this, at least, we know,
"That the Day and the Dawn is coming and forth the banners go."

NOT RETIRED, BUT ON FURLOUGH.

As this issue of The Worker goes to press, our loved and honored comrade Job Harriman, is well on his way to Southern California, where the state of his health has made it necessary that he should make his home, at least for a year or two. It would be idle to sitempt fully to express the good wishes from the comrades of New York and of all the East that follow him on his way, the regret at the necessity which takes him from among us, and the hope for a speedy restora tion of his beaith which will emble him to take up the work to which he has proven himself so devoted in the past.

Since his coming East at the time of

the Rochester Convention, more than two years ago, Comrade Harriman has labored for the cause with all the en ergy of his intense and eager nature. His efforts during the campaign of 1900 tasked his physical strength far beyond the safety point. To the physical fatigue of that time was added a heavy burden of mental anxlety, owing to the somewhat unfortunate conditions then existing in the party and the position of many-sided responsibility which he then occupied. Since that campaign he has allowed himself no sufficient relaxation from his labor and responsibility, continuing tab the post of duty, whether as Wattenni Committeeman, as agitator, or in his valuable work in the Labor Secretariat. against the urgent advice of his

friends and comrades. Comrade Harriman has well'arned the much needed rest which he has now decided to take. So far as the movement can owe anything to individuals, the Socialist Party at large probably owes more for its thus far specessful passage through a very critical period to the perseverance, the insight, the tact, and the self control of Comrade Harriman than to any other one man. We know that he will not in any degree lose his interest in party affairs, that we shall have the benefit of his valuable counsels whenever we call for them, and that he will be only too likely, of his own will, to take up the tasks of party work before be is ready for them. It will therefore not be amiss for us to call upon our comrades in the West to refrain from imposing upon his generous enthusiasm by urging or inviting him to any strenuous efforts until his health

is quite restored. Comrade Harriman's position in the party, his place in the feelings of all who have met him or known intimately of his work, and the solicitude gen erally manifested when the news of hi ill health went abroad justify us in venturing a laymon's opinion that, in the invigorating air and sunshine of Southern California and with due care and relaxation from responsibility in party affairs, his extraordinary per sonable vitality will, in a reasonab time, undo the harm that his two years of excessive strain in this unfavorable Eastern climate have worked. He is not retired, but only on furlough. For the present, we wish him good speed and extend to him our loving regard for past services and pleasant associa

The "Social Democrafic Herald" announces that it is published for the purpose of making war on other So-

ment in the "Coming Nation:"

"MAKES WAR ON
the Socialists who, by their narrow, quescientific fanaticism, actually delay the day of deliverance from in q or

chilists. See the following advertise

and the success of a truly American Shelal Democratic movement. Sens

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD pH State Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 10 weeks, 10 cents."

The "narrow, unscientific, fanatics" referred to are the National Committee of the Socialist Party in particular and all uncompromising Socialists in general.

AN APPRECIATION.

The "Coming Nation" says:
For an up-to-date Socialist newspaper The Worker of New York is hard
to best. If you want the news—the
Socialist news—from every section of
the country you should subscribe for
The Worker. It's 50 cents a year."

GALL FOR CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the National Committee in January, call is hereby made upon the commades in general, and those of a literary turn of mind in particular, to furnish one or more articles, not exceeding 1,000 words to be published is leafer form for use as propagands in the fall and winter campaigns of 1802. It is suggested that articles dealing with current events and "live issues" of the day, rather than with the abstract principles of Socialism will be most useful. The great strikes and the other concrete expressions of the class stringgle furnish logical material for this purpose. Al articles should be sent to Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, 427 Emilio Building, St. Louis, Mo. not later than September 1.

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

STEPMOTHERS OF FRANCE

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Whether the nation resembles the person or the person takes after the nation is one of those little innocent looking lost-child sort of questions that may get you into a profound philosophical scrap before you know what struck you. Without going around canvassing for such a tight, I think it may be permitted me to say that they resemble each other.

Those who know nothing about the

Those who know nothing about the delightful self sufficiency, the unassaltable wisdom, the overflowings of the past, which belong to those who enjoy the privilege of being old, are missing a good thing; and they don't know it. Now it is because we old ones are such dear, good, loving creatures, as well as being wise, that we want everybody to be like us, to remember the things that we remember, to exigo the things that we enjoy, and to do the things that we do; also, to stop remembering, enjoying and doing the things which go to make up the insignificant composites which they call themselves.

themselves.

When I was young we had romances that were romances. Our novels, in six volumes, had a dark passage and a trap door in every volume, an cloping loyer, a duel, trails of blood and trae finding of a long lost child with a strawberry mark upon its arm, running all over them.

strawberry mark upon its arm, running all over them.

Now it is a delight to me, as I sit in the gloaming, to see that this period of romance is on the evo of a revival, especially in politics. The daily newspapers, dear good souls that they are, are simply full of it. On that the differ of The Worker ind, not such an inexorably economic blue pencil that I night tell you the various ways in which the period of medieval remance is being revived in the comical tragedies known as party politics, now presented on the boards of the great United States Columbia Theater. But lest I should burt the patrictic feelings of our own home performers, let me raise the curtain on the Parisian stage.

raise the curtain on the Parisian stage.
France, unfortunate and beautifut
France, as the gold pens, with mothero'pearl handles, used to describe her,
when they rustled their indignant slik
dresses in long periods of invective
against the coarse unwomanly women
who whilom footed it through the
streets of Paris, crying "Down with
the aristocrats." France, unfortunate
and beautiful France, has just expericaced one of the regular stock sensations of the dear old romantic period.
The lost child has just been found by
a bunch of new mothers!

a bunch of new mothers!

Of course France has been lost, that is well understood. Since the church has censed to be her prime minister and the altar her throne; since she has wandered away from her father confessors and her miserere sisters she has been a lost center.

has been a lost orphan.

For the first, time in the history of France the ladies of the aristocracy have taken to the streets. Headed by the Countess Mun and other most distinguished ladies of the starborn set, they literally footed it through the gutter on their way to the presidents house to get up a rebellion against the present government; because they are the only people now left in France who love religion and old times and their own sort of a government.

their own sort of a government.

They come to find the lest baby, France. So here it is, the strawberry mark is on its arm. All the countesses throw their arms about it and say they are the nothers of France. Therefore they have stepped out here with harred in their hearts against democracies in general, and French democracy in particular, to tell how they love it. With harred in their hearts and the love of God and the priests inside of that again, have they come out to reveal to France its long lost mothers.

"Oh, you have stepped out here and thus to tell me so," quoth France. "Step back again, you are but stepmothers with a long record of famine, blows and blood behind you; you never have been and are not now, as in never the beat the nursing mothers of my bonds."

They are the proper mothers of France, they say, and are quite willing to have the question settled on the lines of King Solemon's famous decision; they are willing to have the child cut in twain, strawberry mark and all, rather than recognize that vulgar creature on the other side of the court who bore and reared the baby, to have the right of training it away from priesteraft to the ways of living men.

priesteraft to the ways of living men.

These pampered wives and descendants of France's titled vampires are out for motherhood; just think of it. They have been trying since ever the democracy breathed to overlay that baby; and here they are with their motherhood; quite ready to precipitate the bloody barrieades and the guilloitne, or any other social horror for the love of God and the dear miserere sisters, who have in all catholic countries made such safe, humble and silly slaves. But never mind, we'll have them all over here in America, where our capitalist papers want just the very sort of men and women that the misserer's turn out.

Though the child is lost, it has not lost its wits. And so it did not take the democracy of Paris very long to get up a genuine laugh at its fake

mothers.

The slik mothers scornfully observed, through their principal countess, that they could not have expected politicness from such a government as this which is not a monarchy. The slik mothers made a mistake. They failed to get politicness because they walked for it; they overdid their part, Had they driven to the president in their own proper carriages they would not have been mistaken for the real mothers of France to whom the present capitalistic government of France or of any other country, will positively give no audience.

But these lady mothers of the workers thought to be dramatic, they would play a tableaux for the country papers. They would ested the President through his wife—with her hands they would lay hold of him and declare what the mothers of France had come to see him about.

to see him about.

"Oh, that's your way," says little lest France. "Fisen I perceive you are the sort of mothers called mothers-in-law."

These scented mothers of Franc

with their gold chains shining on their ample bosons—the other end, of the wage chains borne by the children—are very angry with France for not recognizing them. "Don't you remember," they scream at little France. "Your histories of France which the dear, fathers have written for you, and the dear sisters have taught you, how we used to take you under our protection and make pages and artists and soldiers and clergymen of you; how we gave you liveries and took you to our chateaus. Oh, you little ungrateful creatures; If it were not for that strawberry mark we would doubt our own

"You need not doubt it; answers the little pert, "it had nothing to do with your motherhood of me. I remember you well. Ye are they that stole the childhood of France for centuries to sell it for a price."

Ladies of America are also among these new found mothers of France. Ladies living royally over there; and longing for a court to serve with the gold stolen from the sweat of American labor, "What do ye here," says little lost France. "Why are ye not at home with your own children? Why are ye away from them here in the house of another? Oh, I perceive you are, economically speaking, divorced mothers."

This romantic tableau of how lost France did not find its mother had a few little moral and political lessons in the corners of it for Americans if we look that way.

Just how easy it is for any government to pay too much for the alliance of the church in maintaining law and order is here neatly set down. She will support law and order up to the point where it pays and no farther; and as that point is always beyond the safety point for everything else, the government which sacrifices principle to secure the services of the priest as a policeman will pay just one price, neither more ner less, for its holy bobby—and that price is itself.

But there is the danger; the people will learn if they don't have nuns and monks, and then we shall be no longer the stepmothers of France.

THE MINERS' STRIKE AND SOCIALISM.

Under date of July 29, Morrison I. Swift writes from Wilkes Barre, Pa., to the Eric "People" as follows:

"If every Socialist in the United States could spend a week in the coal region's at the present time it would multiply his determination to work and sacrifice. The hundred and fifty thousand miners now idle are primed and prepared for new light, the very light which Socialists have to give them, but the workers are few and the slinews of war slight in comparison with the field.

It is only truth to say that the entire anthracite region can be furned over to Socialism during the next few weeks of the strike if Socialists of the United States will mass their energies here for the time being.

WHAT IS NEEDED?

1. Socialist meetings out of doors every day or two in all the mining villages while the miners are idle and able to hear and think.

2. The organization of Socialist locals in all of these to continue the

work.

A large amount of Socialist literature to be shipped in by Socialist
fdiends and organizations for free distribution. There is an intense desire
for it. "At evening Socialist meetings
held on the public square of WilkesBarre the people crowd forward for
any Socialist literature that can be
given them.

4. Speakers from outside. The work already accomplished by those who have been here is great. But the field not covered, or only covered once, is vast, and the people are thirsty to their. They are not always converted by one speech, but need several. There might well be twenty-nve Socialist speakers at this time. Could not the Socialist bodies of every state in the Union contribute to support one such speaker here for a month?

Mark the results. The miners are so large a part of the citizens that they can elect several congressmen. This would be the breaking of Socialism into the halls of Washington. Although they would be few, congress is a platform from which to preach Socialism to the United States.

The local Socialists of this region have done and are doing magnificent work. They go out to speak and organize night after night. All they need is an hundred fold stronger national backing.

I urge this opportunity to the atten-

I urge this opportunity to the attention of all because it will only last at its best while the strike lasts. By immediate and vigorous activity the entire anthracite industry loay be impregnated with Socialism. The miners are now like sensitive plates, prepared to receive ideas, starving to receive them.

When they go back to the deadening life of digging coal they sink into torpor and think chiefly of their work. Then we shall have to wait for another strike to prepare their minds again. If they are made Socialists now they will not go to sleep. The ferment will work and will show itself in a hug Socialist vote at subsequent elections.

Will not the radical press take up this matter vigorously? Pennsylvania is doing much, let other states be aroused to send in speakers."

Contributions to aid Socialist agita-

Contributions to aid Socialist ngitation among the striking miners should be sent to J. Ridelman, Treasurer of State Committee, 108 West Cambria street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GROCERY TRUST. Articles of Micorporation of the N

tional Grocery Company of New Jersey have been filed with the Secretary of State at Detroit. The corporation is a combination of a large number of wholesale grocery houses in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, and has a capital stock of \$5,500,000. Retail grocery stores still being owned mostly by individual small proprietors, the trustification of the wholesale supply houses is another long step towards putting the middle class completely at the mercy of the great capitalists—and everyone knows what that mercy is. Bestween the grocery frust and the department store, the small gracer can see his finish.

AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

Attitude of the South Party Toward the New Body.

The following are the resolutions of the local quorum of the National Committee of the Socialist Party on the attitude of the Socialist Party towards the American Labor Union:

Whereas, The reorganization of the Western Labor Union into the American Labor Baion at its recent convention in Denger, and the declaration of said body in tayor of Socialist and independent political action has brought the Socialist Party face to face with an important issue concerning our party's attifude towards the trade union movement;

Whereas, There seems to exist considerable difference of opinion among the party members/and comrades concerning this question of policy, and in many instances confusion and lack of proper information and sound knowledge of the historic mission of the trade union movement will tend to work mischief-and/injury to the cause of organized latter;

Whereas, The quorum of the Socialist Party National Committee has been repeatedly called upon to state its attitude concerning the newly inauguated movement of the American Labor Union, therefore he it

Resolved, That we hall with joy the declaration of the American Labor Union convention in favor of Socialism and independent political action on class-conscious lines and fully appreciate the excellent pioneer work of our Western comrades;

Resolved. That we have full confidence in the honesty and sincerity of the delegates attending the A. L. U. Denver convention and feel convinced that their action was the result of free deliberation and noble inspiration for the good of the wage working class;

Resolved, That while neknowledging at this and giving the A. L. U. representatives credit for all the good done at their Denver convention, we cannot but sincerely regret their action in constituting themselves a rival trade union federation to the American Federation of Labor.

Resolved. That the invading of the Eastern industrial centers by the A. L. U. will not only retard the cause of organized labor, but will unavoidably mean the inauguration of a fratricidal war and suicidal strife between the forces of the A. L. U. and those of the A. F. of L.

Resolved, That in our opinion it is

Resolved, That in our opinion it is the most sacred duty of the Socialists to promote the unity of the latior forces, and far this reason we consider it a very unwise action on the part of the A. L. U. to inaugurate a rival movement that will force our comrades and fellow, workers to waste their time and energy in fighting each other instead of fighting the common enemy.

enemy.

Resolved. That experience having demonstrated the fact that the trade union movement as well as the Socialist movement is this country has been greatly injured and our progress considerably retarded by a so-called Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and its S. L. P. promoters that we warn all Socialists against a repetition of this

fatal policy.

Resolved, That in our opinion the American Labor Union, by organizing rival organizations to the A. F. of L. will logically develop in the same direction as the so-called Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and muist finally share the same fate, unless the conrades of the A. L. U. realize and promptly rectify their mistake.

Resolved, That in our opinion the

Resolved. That in our opinion the regeneration of the trade union movement on Secialist lines must come from below, i. e., from the rank and file, not from above, i. e., from the leaders, and the progress made in this direction in Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other cities by our comrades furnishes, conclusive evidence that no necessity exists for a rival eco-

nomic organization.

Resolved, That we appeal to the Socialists throughout the country to use their best efforts and induced among the members of the A. F. of L. and the A. L. U. to prevent a fratricidal conflict that would do irreparable injury to both the trade union and the

M. BALLARD DUNN, L. E. HILDEBRAND, E. VAI, PUTNAM, G. A. HOEHN, WM. BRANDT,

WM. BRANDT, Local Quorum.

FOR SHOE WORKERS

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The Brockten
"Enterprise" says: "The twelfth census shows a total of 1,600 shoe factories in the country, where there were
2,082 ten years ago, a decrease of 23,2
per cent., which may be said to indicate a leaning toward the tendency of
the times—combination and larger concerns."

cerns."

To which the Brockton "Times" adds: "The statistics show that the number of workingmen engaged in this industry has increased 7 per cent., while the amount of their earnings has decreased 3 per-cent."

And to this it must further be added that the price of the necessaries of lifehas increased about 40 per cent, since 1897. This is acknowledged by such financial authorities as the "Wall Street Journal" and is confirmed in a long article in the boothly "Summary of Commerce and Finance," published by the Treasury Department at Washington.

ington.

How these shie-workers must be enjoying "our unexampled prosperity."

Even the cold figures given do not fully represent the facts, for, in addition to the reduction of wages, with the concentration of the shoe industry into the hands of few and fewer private capitalists has come a great curtailment of the liberties formerly enjoyed by the workers. It is about time the shoe workers of Haverhill, Brockton, Lynn, and the other centers of the industry woke up and began to use their political power to secure industrial freedom and the full product of their habor.

AL TRUIST.

—By the time the President gets around to it to smash the Reef Trust there will be no Reef Trust. It will be all one company.—Williamsport Labor Review.

************* PARTY NOTES.

************* National Secretary Greenbaum has ent out another appeal, with sub-cription lists, for contributions to the finer's Strike Fund of the Socialist Party, to be used to support the striking miners during the strike.

to this office for copies of the Julian Pierce and Rhode Island pamphlets against the S. L. P., are hereby in-

Walter Thomas Mills has been der to catch up with the corresp ence department of life awark, and get on Labor Day, September 1, and hopes to be able to remain in the sampaign in the contral western states until after election. He has had great-meetings everywhere. The San Francisco trainschool and the Metropolitan Ten meetings there, together with his apaign speeches throughout the mpaign speeches throughout ast, and the week's institute at the propaganda work of the coast states. The correspondence work has, however, entirely outgrown the pres-ent provisions for doing the work and will have his entire attention during lessons and revising old ones, and in putting things in shape for his fall and winter work. All correspondence to him should be for the present ad-dressed to General Delivery, Kansha

It is the particular duty of every or-panizer to see to it that every mem-ber of the local subscribes to The

Pather-Thomas McGrady, the "So-cialist Priest," will make two tours of four days each, in Massachusetts, beginning September 15 and October 20 Arrangements are being perfected by David Goldstein, 37 Maywood street,

State Organizer Caldwell of Connec ticut sends in twenty-one subscrip-tions. Others are invited to follow his

The Los Angeles County Council of Labor has adopted resolutions to the effect that only such political parties as recognize the class struggle and are pledged to abolish the present wage system should receive the votes of the

T. G. Kennedy of Mullau, Ida., considers The Worker a good paper to circulate in that state, where the So-cialist Party is now growing rapidly in numbers. He sent in a bunch of eighteen subscriptions the other day.

Comrade Morrill of Haverbill works

Max Faller of Chlcage loses no op-portunity to get a subscriber for The Worker.

F. Keogh of Toledo, O., has taken up the good work that Charles B. Mar-tin began there. He seldom lets a week pass without sending in some ptions for The Worker. Menn

Comrade Frank Norton of Camden noting the great need of funds for agi-tation in sucific crisis as that now pre-vailing in the Pennsylvania coal field desires to suggest through The Works tain day in the year as "Strike Day," and that each year all comrades and a special strike propaganda fund, to be drawn upon by the party organization only for purposes of propaganda in such special emergencies as the one it Pennsylvania to which our resources have proven so inadequate.

Socialists of New Castle, Pa., held convention last Saturday to nominate candidates for Congress and for all county offices.

Rev. J L Stevens of 1421 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I am in a position to use to good advan-tage in propaganda work one hundred copies or more weekly of The Worker or other good Socialist publications, unable to pay for them myself. If any of the comrades will furnish the literature I will agree to give the necessary amount of time and work in placing it where it will do the most

Comrade Resier of West Palm Beach, Fla., works very steadily to appead Socialist ideas in a rather unpropitions environment. In sending in subscriptions to The Worker this week he expresses a hope that a Socialist speaker of national repute will be sent to Florida sees.

sending in subscriptions, writes: "So cialism is booming out here in Califor nia. The air is full of it." We have had several rich feasts in Los Angeles in the way of a course of public ad es by J. Stitt Wilson and a class course in social economy conducted by Waiter Thomas Mills, I preffict tha California wil be the first state to give a majority vote for the Socialist Party

Local Philadelphia will meet on

Max Hayes wishes it announced that

Place, Rutherford, N. J., Socialist can-didate for congress, Sixth New Jersey, district, which comprises Bergen, Pas-saic and Sussex counties, desires to spe & as often as possible before elec-tion day, and will arraffet for indoor

meetings, his voice not being suited to outdoor meetings. He speats English only, and prefers to follow up Repub-lican and Democratic speakers.

In an address to the membership of the International Wood Carvers' As-sociation upon the third anniversary of the "International Wood Carver," Editor and General Secretary M. A. Brinkman advises working class ac-

The annual convention of the Inter national Typegraphical Union meets at Cincinnati on Mouday next, August 11. A number of Socialists are among the delegates elected.

a tour of Indiana on July 22 and at last reports had organized locals at Greenfield, Rushville, Newcastie, and Connersylle.

noonday meetings devoted to striking miners on public square. All monies collected go to strikers.

Two dollars for the striking mi have been recived from A. Meyer, which were contributed by those em-ployed with him in Chas. Scheider's cigar factory. These friends of the miners will contribute one dollar per week as long as the strike continues

"The Union," official paper of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, gives a three-column report of Com-rade Chase's address to the working and frequently interrupted with ap-plause." "The Union" has also drawn forth abuse from a rival "latter" paper by publishing Socialist communica-tions in its columns.

Comrade Strickland has been stir ring up much interest and enthusiasi in Cleveland, which has resulted in p lice persecution and an attempt at the suppression of free speech.

The regular monthly meeting of Lo-cal New Haven will be held at Aurora Hall on Tuesday, August 12. All New Haven comrades should be sure to attend this meeting.

The newly reorganized Local Hart ford, Conn., of the Socialist Party met on Thursday, July 31. Six new mem-bers were added, bringing the total number up to thirty-four. After some discussion it was decided to meet at present at 284 Asylum street every, other Thursday. Next meeting takes, place on August 14. All readers of The Worker are cordially invited to come and join the party. The officers of the local are: Recording Secretary, S. Joseph; Literature Agent, S. Leving, Treasurer, J. Hauser; Financial Secretary, P. Levin.

Comrade C. H. Caspar, the organ zer of Local Ft. Edward, is als financial secretary of the Sandy Hill Lodge of the International Brotherrade Caspar is busy making a slate and interviewing prospective candl-dates. Both politicians and trade un-Republicans and Democrats are after union men to be sent as delegates to their county conventions, and the un-ionists want to put up a ticket of their own. In addition to that Comrade Caspar ran across a swampful of

every first and third Tuesday of the month. The present organizer is Comrade W. E. Kaley. He writes: Comrade W. E. Kaley. He writesty posts that in the Organiser's office he "We are doing very nicely now, having started, I believe, properly last month. We are taking in new members all the time. At our last meeting six applications for membership mewstands on the East Sida however received."

Conrade Hugh Judge was elected organizer of Local Johnstown. Com-rade E. S. Timerman, whom he suc-ceeds, describes him as "capable, euthusinstic and untiring; he will make things go with a rush." Glad to have you, Comrade Judge. Your sort are

Hugh Judge of Johnstown, N. Y., is putting in some good licks for The Worker. J. Lavighe of Watertown is also a good hustler. also a good bustler.

agents of The Worker who keeps at it, year in and year out. Results justify

The following is a short account of the work of F. J. Spring, State Organ-iser for New York during last week: Held two street meetings in Troy, which were well attended, some liter-ature sold and subscriptions taken for The Worker,-Street meeting in Conoes resulted in five subscriptions for hoes resulted in five subscriptions for The Worker, and prospects of a local being organized in the near future.— Good street meeting in Lansingburg.— Meeting in Albany effected organiza-tion with nine members; mother meet-ing was held the following Sunday and four more members were taken in A personant meeting place was in. A permanent meeting place was secured and business meeting will be held each Monday evening.—Schenec-tady, Amsterdam, Oncosts, Bingham-ton, and Elmira were next an Organizer Spring's route.

Comrade Chas. H. Vail is to make a four of New York in September. Locals desiring to arrange meetings should write to him at once at Tully, N. Y. Comrade Vall is to give the first week in October to Connecticut. The Connecticut State Committee will Comrade Chas. H. Vail is to make The Connecticut State Committee will arrange a week's dates.

Courade John J. Helleker, secreta. of Local Packskill, writes: "Local Peckskill sent \$1.50 to the Pennsyl-vania State Committee for agitation. The local is in excellent shape. The boys were belind in dues and little interest was taken in party affairs. But two or three of us visited the comrades personally every mouth with
the result that they commenced paying up back dues. In the three months
that I was secretary I have collected,
with the co-operation of two other
comrades, \$32,00 dues. The first of
May only seven mombers were in good

Adjourned to meet Monday,

August 11.

—Grover Cleveland's babies do not
have so work in a mill, so be thinks
the tariff is a great issue.—Williams—
port Labor Beview.

standing; now practically all are, some owing only for July—it being impossi-tic for me to see some of them on ac-count of death in my family. If you would arge all local secretaries to bus-tic and see the comrades personally.

"We are going to give Comrade Han ford a rousing meeting if our work can do it. Socialism is in the air up here, and from now until election do we are going to try and get it from the air into the ballot-box."

Comrade Wm. Nugent, organizer Comrade Wm. Nugent, organizer of Local Troy, writes: "We have had State Organizer Spring with as about a week, and the results have been most gratifying. We have held meet-ings in Troy, Albany, and Cohoes, Comrade Spring presenting the doc-trines of Socialism in a clear, logical and conviccing manner. A large quanand convincing manner. A large quan tity of literature was disposed of and

a number of subscriptions to The Worker were secured. "A most encouraging feature of Com-rade Spring's work was the formation of a Local in Albany. The organiza-tion numbers at present fifteen mem-bers and shows promises of bealthy growth. The meeting at Cohoes wa entirely successful. We expect to of the organizer's work here. intend to co-operate with all the local

tematic campaign work.
"Comrade Hanford is assured of an enthusiastic reception when he com-

local to see to it that every member of the local is a subscriber to The

How York City.

New York locals that have not yet ent in their financial reports should to so immediately.

The meeting of the comrades of the The meeting of the comrades of the West Side, held July 29, was not well attended. The different committees and officers for our picnic to be held August 24 at Hugo Kroehel's Bonlevard Park, West Hobaken, were elected. A good time for aff is promised and the purpose of this featival is sufficient reason to make the convenient. ficient reason to make the comrades hustle. The next meeting of all the camrades of the West Side districts will be held August 11 at 342 W. Forty-second street, where the last ar-rangements for picnic will be made said such other business will be trans-acted as may come before the body.

Notices have been sent to all branch es of Local New York that a referen dim vote will be taken for fraterna delegate to the Canadian Socialist con vention. The organizer desires secre reach him not later than August 19.

Friday, August 15, at Hudson Hall, 276 Spring street, New York. West A. D.s. All enrolled voters and read ers of The Worker in these district have been notified. Several speake will address the meeting.

An outdoor meeting will be held by the 34th A. D. son Thursday, August 14, at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-third street and Willis avenue, Good speakers will address the meet-

"What Does the Social Demo interesting pamphlet on Socialism written by Comrade Feigenbaum, written by ready sale.

MON YORK, ATTENTION.

The organizers of locals in Nev general vote, and return the number

nst 19. The col Joel Moses of Rochester is one of the rades are: James F. Carey, Haverhill agents of The Worker who keeps at it, Mass.; Josephine R. Cole, San Jose year in and year out. Ecsulis justify Cal.; Rev. T. J. Haggerty. East Los Vegas, New Mexico; Rev. G. R. Ham-mond, Elkhart, Ind.; Max S. Hayes Cleveland, Ohlo; Frederick Krafft, West Holsken, N. J.; A. M. Simons Chicago, Ill.; Moses Smith, Evansville Ind.; John Sparge, New York City, N. Y.; A. F. Strambach, Spring Forge, Pa.; H. Gaylord Wilshire, Toronto Canada-(Los Angeles, Cal.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs a charter was granted to Chico-pee. Secretary instructed to communi-cate with the various clubs relative to cate with the various clubs relative to the proposed tour of William Thur-ston Brown. A list of speakers was prepared and secretary instructed to communicate with same relative to terms, dates, etc. Voted to submit to referendum the list of nonlinees for fraternal delegate to the Canadian So-cialist convention. List of speakers suitable for Labor Day addresses to trade unloss made out for National suitable for Labor Day addresses to trade unions made out for National Secretary. Putney's report on securing Paine Hall for conventions accepted. Voted that future dates for Father McGrady be arranged by Geldetein under the anspices of this committee. Secretary instructed to write Father Hagerty relative to terms and dates of speaking. Geldetein instructed to draft heading for subscription blanks and an appeal to be sent to trade unions for camapign funds.

Financial reports filed from New

Financial reports filed from New Bedford, Taunton, Milford, and Rock, land. Adjourned to meet Monday, August 21.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Your attention is called to the State Campaign Fund which is opened with the amounts attached hereto.

in the past.

With the constant encroachments of capitalism upon the working class and the arrogance of the officials represent-

mittee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comcade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

needs every dollar it can get to make this campaign the biggest and strong-est ever carried on. Don't delay, as every dollar now invested in lit-erature will do much more good than later on when the old par-ties have their candidates in the field and are using every dastardly method to lead the workers from the straight and narrow path to Socialism. If you cannot give all you would like to give at one time, send in part now and the balance when you can. All contributions will be acknowledged in The Worker from week to week.

Surplus of Oamspigs Fund of | Surplus editional | Surplus | Surp

Total\$14.25

STATE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the State Committe of the Social Demo-cratic Party of New York was held August 4 at Labor Lyceum, Abbett in the chair. All members were present except two, who were excused. Reports were received from Locals P skill, Newburg, Pt. Edward. Johnstown reported that Joel Moses had accepted as treasurer.

Letter of acceptance from L. D.

Mayes, party nominee for Attorney-General, was read. W. T. Brown will tour western and central New York early and inter the lower part of the state. The details of these tours are now being arranged. Watertown calls for speakers and gives evidence of great activity and enthusiasm. Han-

Financial reports were received from ady. Peekskill, Watertown, and On-

Spring reports that he has organized Albany, Great Troy, Cohoes, Lansingburg. Cards and charters have issued to Albany. He also sends in seventeen subscriptions to The Worker.

Peckskill has collected \$82 for the miners. It promises a rousing meet-ing for Hanford. The comrades say "Socialism is in the air," but they are going to get it out. Watertown will hold its convention the first week in August, and asked for legal instruc-tions, Campaign fund is already un-der way. Newark, N. Y., has organized and expects fifty members before

fall. W. A. Smith, secretary.

Port Jarvis wants literature and it
will be supplied as soon as possible.

Letters of acceptance were also received from Wm. Thurston Brown and J. F. Clark. Comrade Brown will be-gin campaign work in September, starting at New Castle, Pa., on Labor Day. Comrade Vall reports that he has made arrangements to speak with a number of locals. A list of locals has

been given to Vall and Brown.

A campaign pamphlet by Hanford
was endorsed and 50,000 ordered printed. Bowerman, Beich and Wood were elected a committee on literature; Phillips and Reich a committee on ways and means. An auditing committee for the entopaign was also elected. ed to have printed 100,00 cards hav-ing the catoon, "The Man Who Will Never Be a Socialist."

FREE SPEECH IN OHIO.

Comrade F. G. Strickland, the stat organizer of Ohio, was recently arrest ed for the helnous crime of speaking ed for the helions crime of speaking on the atreet of Cleveland at high moon. Comrade Strickland was speak-ing on the street in a place known as "the square" at noon hour. He was arrested for speaking without a per-nit, and taken to jail where was was locked up with the common dranks for one-half hour, although ball was of-ferred immediately. The trial was fered immediately. The trial was taken up on the 25th inst., and was finally postponed until August 1, the prosecution apparently fearing to push the case while public feeling was running so high.

ning so high.

At the next meeting of the Cleveinad City Council, held July 28, a resolution was carried to "instruct the director of law to report to the council rector of law to report to the council by what authority of law any city of-ficial has the right or authority to grant permits to speak on the west side of the square, and if they have such authority what steps are necessary to forever pushibit their issuing the same hereafter." In the discussion following one of the councilmen said; "Street speaking like that heard during the last few days breeds anarchy," Councide Strickland has been meaking there for some time and has archy." Conrade Strictland has been openking there for some time and has not been malested up till this time. Het was doing excellent work and his meetings were increasing daily. In the council chamber it was a noticeable fact that the Johnson crowd did not raise a single protest against the passage of the resolution. We are still believe. passage of the resolution. We are holding meetings on the square at the present time we will not ask any permits. any per

GRAND OUTING FOR THE BENEFIT THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY, ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1902,

AT LIBERTY PARK, CLENDALE, L. I.

Price Bowling, Stoging, Baseing and Amusements of every description.

ADMISSION FREE.

All Case and the "L" Boad gring to Bidgewood transfer to Cypress Hills Care — leave

EXCURSION OF LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY SOCIALIST PARTY -ON-

Sunday, Aug. 24, 1902, to Empire Grove on the Hudson River.

Two Barges will leave Morris Street, Jersey City. 8:45, and Fitteenth Street, Hoboken, 9:15 a. m. sharp. Tickets, 25 cents each, in advance; at

—It must be very comforting to the workingmen who have won shorter hours or more pay by means of a hard strike to hear Mark Hanna credited with bringing them all of this prosper-

-To be sure, to be sure, the paupe

fabor of Cuba must not be allowed to compete with the free labor of nine-year-old boys on the Michigan beet-farms.—Detroif Free Press.

appendance Course with Walter Thomas Stills rend 6 cuts in OF samps and get a still of the samps and get a still of the samps and get a solution of the samps and get a solution of the samps and samps a samp a sam

R-I-DANS
The simplest remedy for indiges

tions, constipation, billiousness and

the many silments arising from a

disordered stomach, liver or bow-

els is Ripans Tabules. They have

accomplished wonders, and their

timely aid removes the necessity of

calling a physician for the many

little ills that beset mankind. They

go straight to the seat of the

trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse

and cure the affected parts, and

give the system a general toning up.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for as-ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents; contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN.

HAVANA CIGARS

189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen

If you are in want of Trusses, Abdomina Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stock ings, Kase Caps and Ankles, GO TO THI MANUFACTURER;

GUSTAVE BARTH.

22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN.

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Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronise those who advertise in your paper.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Perry (Socialist to the Social Democratic Perry (Socialist Pers LINE & ACH INSTERTION. Street, Social Person and Social Perso

Local New York Social Democratic Party.

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NEW YORK

The Socialist Party of Montana as-

sembled in State Convention at Boze-man on July 28. A clear-cut platform was adopted and the following ticket was put in the field: For Congress-George B. Sproule.

ociate Justice of the Supreme Court-W. D. Cameron, placer miner, of Chico.

The two candidates make a full state J. F. Fox, of Butte, was elected National Committeeman, and Alexander Freeman, of Bozeman, State Chair-

The following State Committee was elected: P. J. Cooney, Butte; Wm Dick, Aldridge; W. D. Cameron, Chi co; J. D. Graham, Livingston; G. B. Sproule, Helena; G. Cameron, Clancy;

The following resolut "Resolved. That the Socialist Party

"Resolved, That any candidate on a Socialist ticket must refuse the en-dorsement of any other, party, because it insinuates an acceptance of their platform, and

to at once expel any member who dares to propose compromise and fusion."

Fellow-Workers:—The reconstruction of Brooklyn's Temple of Labor is now progressing favorably, but to complete the same the sum of \$28,000 is still successary. We therefore urge you to take note of the following, and hope you will take favorable action:

At a general meeting of the Broaklyn Lator Lyceum Association and with permission of the Supreme Court of the state of New York, a motion was named to issue second mortgage bonds at \$5 each to the amount of \$20,000 on the property located at 949-957 Willoughby avenue. These bonds will bear interest at the rate of 314 per cent per nanum. The object of having the bonds at but \$5 each was to enable every worker or labor organization to procure one or more of them. These bonds will be repaid immediately, in case this should be necessary. These bonds mature in ten years, and provisions have been made by which a ce tain share of them, to be decided by drawing, shall be repaid each year. The investment is a profitable one, as the interest is fully as high if not highor, than that paid at most banks. There is also absolutely no risk that those purchasing bonds may suffer any loss as the property, after the completion of the building will represent a market value of at least \$130,000. The first mortgage amounts to \$60,000, and the second mortgage is limited to \$20,000, leaving a clear balance of \$50,000. This sum should be sufficient security to

for its maintenance, and we therefore irge you to buy as manyeled the bonds as you can, and also to request your members to do the same. Should you wish to make a douation instead, we can assure you that the same will-be

All correspondence or myments rela-tive to bonds can be addressed to Jos Never Be a Socialist."

Financial Terport: Expenses, \$2.40; Kalsch, Financial Secretary, Brooklyn cash on hand, \$87.70; received since: Laber Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby jast meeting, \$70.70.

Laber Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avenue. All other correspondence can be sent to the Finance Committee or the Board of Directors of the Brookly

Hoping to receive your support, and an answer at your earliest opportunity, we remain. Fraternally yours, THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE BUILDING FUND.

THE MEIRS OF ALL THE EARTH. From street and square, from bill an

gien.
Of this vast world beyond my door,
I hear the trend of marching men, The patient armies of the poor.

I watch it through the evening damp Not ermine clad, nor clothed in state

Their title deeds not yet made plain; But walking early, tolling late, The heirs of all the earth remain. Some day by laws as fixed and fair As guide the planets in their sweep, The children of each outcast beir The harvest fruits of time shall resp

The peasant's brain shall yet be wise, The untamed pulse beat calm and

And work in peace time's wo ne day without a trumpet's call,

F. W. HEISS

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

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAY LEIST,

Mary E. Garbutt of Los Angeles, in

Sunday, August 10, at 8 p. m., at 1622

he has declined the nomination for fraternal delegate to Camida.

NEW YORK STATE

the amounts attached hereto.

The campaign is now on and it depends upon your energy and sacrifices made by you whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before better for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and systematic campaign than the Social Democratic Party eyer has done cial Democratic Party ever has done

ing the Republican and Deinocratic parties, the time was never more fav-orable for our agitation. The working class is fast learning that Socialism is the only remedy that will emancipate them, and we must see to it that these men are reached with our literature and by our speakers.

In order to do this the State Com-

other political party, and

"Resolved, That we direct the locals

THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM.

guirantee the repayment of the bonds.

If any members of your organization wish to purchase bonds they can do so by payments of \$1 each, the bonds to be delivered after the \$5 have been paid up. There is hardly any necessity for an explanation of the aims and objects of Brooklyn's Temple of Labor. It has to depend almost wholly on the workers depend almost wholly on the workers for its maintenance, and we therefore

Thankfully received. I own re-

The hale of the city's lamps. Hangs a vast torchlight in the air, The masters of the world are there

still, The blind shall see, the lowly rise,

Some day without a trumpers can,
This news shall o'er the earth be
blown;
The heritage comes back to all;
The myriad monarchs take their own
—Themas Wentworth Higginson

D. Union Printer 69 GOLD ST., STRICTLY BIGHT HOURS WORK.

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO.

Exploitation Explained-How Men Who Don't Work Get the Wealth Produced by the Men Who Do Work-The Workings of the Wage System and the Way Out.

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sand persons employed in the boot and shoe industry in the United States, Let these persons be organized to the last oman, and child, and, though they will thereby be able to accom-plish some things, or even great things. there is a point at which their contro over their own lives and destinies must will not work longer than a certain number of hours per day, and that for and the price high, but purely as a trade union that is the limit of their powers at their maximum of possible success. Having fixed the hours of labor and the price to be paid for their labor, there is left an all-important thing which they cannot control. THEY CANNOT PROVIDE THEM-EMPLOY ALL OF THEM. hours of labor be ever so short, let the there will be shoemakers who have no

BEREFITS AND LIMITATIONS OF TRADE UNIONISM. "Rut," say some, "given that com-plete organization of our craft, we can secure work for the unemployed by making bours constantly shorter, and constantly raising the scale of wages, so that even at the shortest hours the wages received will support the work-er in comfort," Vain hope. When the hours of labor are so low and the enges of labor are so high that PRO-FIT CEASES at that instant PRO-DUCTION CEASES; and when production ceases, when our shoe factory is closed, the shoemaker has no work at any hours or for any price. The shoemaker must learn that in a society where one man or a group of men owns the shoe factories, the shoemak ing machinery, and the materials of which shoes are made, such owner of the means of producing shoes allow those forces to be set in operation only when their operation will produce pro fit. The oblect of the owner of the shoe factory is not primarily to pro-duce shoes, but to produce shoes to be sold at a profit. His main purpose, his great purpose, his only purpose, is to get profits. Therefore, when the trade union is strong enough to reduce hours and raise wages to a point where the

capitalist class no longer get profits the capitalist class, through their pow duction (of employment), shut up the factory until such time as the working class will consent to resume their toil in the shop or mill or factory or print-ing office at a working day of such leugth and for a wage of such magnitude as will leave the capitalist en pleyer a profit. The purely economic trade union may, and generally does, affect the rate of the employer's profit; but where the means of production are owned by others than those who us them, those owners must have a profit for the use of such means of produc-tion, otherwise they remain unused; and when the means of production of wealth are unused the workers are either starving or awaiting starvatio -they are either out on strike, lock ont, or laid off. When the distress and necessities of the unemployed have reached a point so acute as to be unbearable, inevitably they again go to work for the employer at such hours wages as will leave him a profit such of them as survive and such of them as he will take back. For som have died of their wants unsupplied, and of the others the employer will not take them-all, leaving some to becom

While, as stated above, the most pe fect trade union does not do all that is necessary for the welfare of its mem se things which it can and profit received by the employer by se curing higher wages for its members than they would otherwise get. It can and generally does reduce the hours of labor and raise the standard of liv-ing. Further, and of high importance. it teaches the workers to organize. But while recognizing the good accomplish-ed by the trade union, every time you see an unemployed shoemaker you must see the shortcomings of the Boo and Shoeworkers' Union; every time you meet an unemployed printer you must recognize the limitation to the powers of the Typographical Union: every time you meet an unemployed naker you must recognize that igarmakers' Union has a bound-o its efficiency; every time you meet an unemployed man of a skilled trade or an unskilled laborer, do not forget that there i one thing of prime importance that the purely economic trade union at the very height of its power cannot accomplish-it make the employer employ ALL the

tramps, and forcing others eventually

HOW TO SPEND \$5,000

A YEAR AND KEEP IT. Consider for a moment on what production in our present society depends. Here is a man who has a hundred thousand dollars. We will not ask where he got it. Probably that would long tale of robberg, sent, and . We will allow that our man with the hundred thousand is in pos session of his own. Now, if our man lives at the rate of five thousand dollars a year, and does no work by which he receives an income from any source, but each year he takes his five thousand out of his original hundred thousand dollars, at the end of twenty years he will be broke. Of course, that is not to his liking. He wants to spend five thousand a year on his living all right, but at the end of twenty years he wants to have his hundred thou-sand, or, should he die, he wants his children to have it. In short and in long, HE WANTS TO SPEND HIS HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS AND ALSO TO KEEP IT. And our present society is so arranged and organized that HE CAN DO THAT VERY THING. How? Simply by

BY BEN HARFORD. There are about two hundred thou- ! turning his hundred thousand dollar means of production. For instance, by buying with it a shoe factory, machi ery, etc. Having placed his hundred thousand dollars in the shoe industry, one thing yet remains to be done. The cutting machines will not run them selves; neither will the lasting, sewing, soling, and trimming machines, nor will leather make itself into shoes. If his money, now turned into shoemaking materials and machinery, is let alone, it will be worse for him that if, he had spent his five thousand r year out of his original hundred thou sand, for idle machinery will eat itself up quicker than idle money. To ac-complish his purpose of spending five thousand a year and still keeping his original hundred thousand, one thing is necessary. Labor power must be applied to his shoemaking machines and materials. There are idle shoe-makers in plenty. Our Man has selected a superintendent of his shoe fac tory (or he may have bought it through a broker and never even have seen the factory or its superintendent), and told him to go shead and "make

Our Man himself has proba

bly gone to Europe. The superinten-dent tells the shoemakers to go to work at a wage which leaves Our Man

a profit on their labor. These sheemak

sers have no means of employing them-selves. They are not the possessors of shoemaking materials and machin-ery. They MUST work or starve. Therefore the lasters and cutters an stitchers and trimmers go to work and use and operate Our Man's hundred thousand dollar shoemaking plant, re-celving for their labor a wage which leaves Our Man his five th ars a year in profits. Our Man will tel you that HE PAYS these workmer for their services. The workmen then selves will tell you that Our Man PAYS their wages. In reality nothing of the sort takes place. THE WORKERS PAY OUR MAN FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF WORKING.
That's where he gets his five thousand
a year. Their wages-are simply a
PART of the value OF THEIR OWN PRODUCT. Those shoemakers go int the factory of Our Man and for the privilege of using his means of produc tion they first make a pair of shoes for him, then they make a pair of sheet for the landlord, and last they make a pair of shoes for which they are paid. Every time they make three pairs of shoes they are paid only for the labor power which makes one As with our shoemaker, so with the printer. First he sets a line of type printer. First he sets a line of type for the employer, then he sets a line for the landlord, and for the labor of setting the third or fourth line he re-ceives pay. Likewise with the cigar-maker; first he makes a cigar for the capitalist, then one for the landlord and for the making of the next ciga he is paid. Then he starts all over again—one for the boss, one for the landlord, one for himself; one for the oss, one for the landlord, one for him self. So on. And all you workingmen are in the same boat. You work an our for your boss, an hour for your landlord, and for the next hour's work you are paid-this if you are lucky enough to have a boss and a job

Oftentimes the employer and the landord are the same person. Both are exploiters and robbers of the working class, and they only differ from one another in color, not in essence. Our Man with the hundred thousand might. have put it into land and charged workingmen for the privilege of living on the earth, instead of putting his money into a shoe factory and charging them for the privilege of working In the one case he would leave his property in the hands of a real estate agent, and in the other he leaves it in the hands of a superintendent. Our without working for it, and can if he likes spend his five thousand a year and still at the end of each year have as much as he had at the beginning In fact it is most fortunate for the workers when he does spend his "in-come." For if he does not spend it they must next year produce a profit

on that profit. , can't you union men see the CAUSE of this exploitation of your fellows? Don't you see that man out of work? Don't you see that he is out of work because he lacks the means. with which to work? If he had the means to employ himself and keen all that his labor produced, he would not agree to give five thousand dollars a year (5 per cent. on \$100,000) to that spear is per cent, on \$100,000 to that employer. He would keep that five thousand. "But," say you, "he would do the same with it that this fellow does," To be sure he would—if you allow him. But you need not allow it, and you can stop this fellow from

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT.

How? First recognize that the rea-son a man can rob producers is be-cause of the character of and private property in the means of production They are vast, they are costly the They are vast, they are costly, they are greater than any one man can produce alone or operate unaided. In the days when shovels and sickles, the cobblers kit, the hand press, and the ox-cart were the principal means for the production and transportation of wealth any one man could own and operate the instruments of production in almost any trade. At that time to make one man yield to another the product of his labor he must be a chat-tel slave or a serf. But as the spade gives place to the steam plow; the sickle to the self-binder, reaper and thresher; the cobbler's kit to the costly cutting, sewing, and soling machinery of the shoe factory; the hundred-dollar hand press to the fifty-thousand-dollar perfecting press and three-thousand-dollar type setting machine; and the ox-cart to the steam railway; the means of production become too large, costly, and complicated for one man to produce or operate. In brief, THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION BECOME SOCIAL. And as the means

COME SOCIAL IN OWNERSHIP socially, collec ively. To stop Our Man from his five thousand a year for doing nothing but OWNING THINGS, WE SHOULD NOT ALLOW HIM TO OWN THOSE THINGS. To make sur that those others who now turn ove to him his five thousand annuall shall not do as he does when the themselves get the five thousand they produce, we must not allow ANY INproduce, we must not allow ANY IN-DIVIDUAL to own those things. We must have social ownership of the means whereby we produce wealth; that is, we must have Socialism. A man should no more be allowed to have private property in a shoe fac-tory or a coal mine than in the posttory or a coal mine than in the post office; he should no more be allowed to have private property in a strendly ay than in the street itself. Wh he has no private property in these things he cannot exploit or extort an income from those who use the things

All this would be vastly intricate say you. Not comparably as intricate as the postoffice or the public highway system of the country. We have no trouble with either of these excep where they come in contact with grea "business" interests, such as the pri "business" interests, such as the pri-vate owners of the railroads and the contractors-fellows like Our Man only some of them have a hundred million to his one hundred thousand We are all owners of the postoffice we all have a share of stock in it; but we cannot sell or dispose of our share So it should be with productive indus

lutricate? Is it conceivably as in tricate as the haphazard, accidental, anarchistic method that we have today, where we leave the raising wheat, cotton, and beef, the food, ment and shelter on which our v life depends, to individual inter of caprice? Is it possible that a society that trusts itself to maintain a police force and a fire department to protect individuals and preserve wealth dare not enter upon the social ownership of the means to produce the ecessaries of its existence?

How to bring Socialism about? A aid in the beginning, there are about 200,000 of our boot and shoemakers in the country. There are about 150,000 persons engaged in the printing indus tries in the United States. The men of these trades can do something for themselves by themselves, but not much. There are over 100,000 cigar and tobacco workers; like the printers and shoemakers, their powers are lim-fied. There more than a million men in the employment of the railway and telegraph companies; look at their lo wages and long hours of labor, and i is easy to see that even that great number are far from having the power and influence that they should have over their own means of livelihood There are more than a million men in the building trades; they have nuch for themselves through organiza tion-more than any other large grou of workers; but when we note the p carious character of their employment many idle for half the year, it is clear ly seen that their relatively high wages and short hours are far from truly prosperous condition for

But is there then no hope? Is there no side to the shield save that which says failure.

Yes, there is. But we must under

stand the causes of past failures to know the means of future success. There is a path which leads to victory. If these 200,000 boot and shoe work ers and 150,000 printers will really and truly unite with those 100,000 tobacco ployees will unite with all three; if the 1,200,000 men of the building trade

will unite with the others; and if the tron and steel workers, the miners, the wood workers, the shipbuilders, the brewers, the cotton mill operatives and the granite cutters—if the whole working class would unite, what pow-er is there in the world to oppose us-much less defeat us? Unite, not only in the economic fight, which stil in the economic light, which still leaves many men without a job, no matter what the hours or wages for those who get work; but UNITE IN THE POLITICAL FIELD, UNITE AT THE BALLOT BOX.

Difficult, you say. Right difficult is, but not impossible. It does not de is, but not impossible. It does not de-pend on any one of us, nor on any small group of us, though every one of us can do much to bring it to pass. We will not unite politically in have their influence. We will unite be-cause the laws of capitalism say to us: "UNITE OR, PERISH."

VOTE FOR YOUR OWN CLARS.

In this year when the Republican party is furthering territorial expan-sion abroad, while it curtails our liberties at home; when the Democratic party cries out in protest, but lacks the intelligence to progress; when both parties have shown their enmity to the working class with increasing child la bor in the mills of the Democratic South and more infamous injunctions in the Republican North; in this year when the Republican party is so drunk with power that it takes pride in its infamy, and the Democratic party is so stupidly incompetent that it sets its face to the past and reaction—under these conditions it is not to be doubted that the working class, and especially that part of it organized in trade un-ions, will awake to its duties and opportunities and begin its march on capitalism under the banner of Social-ism and the Social Democratic Party, Workingmen and union men, go for-ward with your work of organization. So far as possible, get every man to join the union of his trade, and do not neglect to organize the man without a trade. Fight every battle for the best you have in you. In every battle, great or small, let each member of the work-ing class fight for every other member of his class. The fact that a man is in your class and is fighting your ene-

my, the capitalist class, is enough to enlist your good will. You need no other reason.

But in all these economic battles, whether with you rests victory or defeat, keep your eye on the political power. Make up your mind that as workingmen and Socialists you are go-ing to capture every public office our come Social. And as the means of production have become social in IAT character, in their production and by operation, so THEY SHOULD BE- magistrates, state judges and United

States judges.

ALL the jubile powers are yours if you see fit to take them. YOU HAVE THE VOTES. Use those votes to secure to your class the law-making power, the isw-judging power, and the law-executing power. Having done that, your officials will take from Our Man and every other man his means of getting five thousand a year without, working for it. Having done that, your officials will see to it that you and every one of you shall have an opportunity to work; and that, having v ed, you shall receive therefor the full product of your labor, which is three times as much as you get now, and which can be secured in one-quarter of the hours you work now-if you are so fortunate as to have work

WHAT THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC

This question of wages and the unthe working class are in possession of the powers of government. Once they have those powers all will be well with them. Granted the government is in the hands of the working class the unemployed will be given wo the city, state, or nation. Grante government is in the hands of the working class, the man who locks out his employees will find that a Socialist legislature will pass a law confiscating his factory and making it public property; a Socialist judge will declare th law constitutional; and a Socialist governor and Socialist sheriffs will carry the law into effect. That employer would never go into that fac tory again except to do productive work on the same basis as the other workers. Socialist officials would sim-ply say that if the capitalist could not run industry without lockouts, society could. If there was a strike, the So-cialist government would pursue the same course—confiscate the employer's means, of production. Socialist offcials would simply say that if the capi-talist could not carry on industry with-out strikes, society could. In the case of shut-down-the employer censes to be employer. He no longer employs men in production. And when he stops production, society should step in and carry it on, and to do this it would abolish the capitalist's private property in the means of production, and make it social property. There is no half-way measure which can deal with this matter. The only cure for the ills

which afflict the working class change the private ownership means of production to social owner That can only be done through the capture by the working class of the powers of government. To you workingmen, that is the supreme issu in this country to-day. It will require great effort on your part, heroic sacri the part of many. have the strength to make the effort and the courage and virtue to make the sactifices. You will do both. How soon? The time also rests with you Your path to triumph leads to the ballot box. Now is the time to start. In this coming campaign if a man tells you that the Republican party is your friend telli him the facts prove his words to be false. If a man tells you the Democratic party is your friend, tell him history proves the contrary. It either a Democrat or a Republican tells you he is your friend, tell him you are glad to hear it, and if he is indeed your friend he must VOTE YOUR TICKET-while God lives or time lasts you will never again vote

The working class, may it ever be

AGITATION IN OHIO.

The Oblo State Committee of the So to place Comrades John Glickert and Joseph Jasin of Cincinnatt in the field on an organizing and agitation tour. The two comrades will do "team work" in both hall and street speaking and will be able to materially assist the movement, not only as speakers, but in visiting and re-assuring delinquent party members, soliciting new mem-bers, and organizing new Socialist locals where none exist. The State Committee will furnish some large bills ad-vertising their coming and containing a challenge in large scare letters in order to attract the curious. These will be sent free and can be put in win-dows, on fences, and all conspicuous places. They are provided with blank spaces to fill in the time and place of

the meeting:

The State Secretary gives the following suggestions for meetings, which will be entirily valuable to Socialists

in other states;

Decide to hold a meeting, then been Decide to hold a meeting, then bosin it. Talk if everywhere. Put up the bills. Get a piece in the local papers and especially the labor paper, if there is one. Go before the trade unlons and announce it in full. Select a godd. place to hold meeting where it is light enough to see the speakers. Get as public a place as possible. If not light enough arrange to have a torchlight, Arrange to have a box handy to stand on. Put up a sign two or three days previous to meeting, if possible, say-ing, "Public Speaking Here To-night," ing, "Public Speaking Here To-night," etc. Get the people interested. Don't be ashamed to be a Socialist. The conditions are now ripe for our propaganda, and they are being turned out by the thousands everywhere. Always have some of the comrades to ask the speakers some pertinent questions, which will bring out the desired points. ENCOURAGE THE SPEAKERS. When they make a good point. LET THEM KNOW IT. This will help them wonderfully. Agitation help them wonderfully. Agitation meetings are held with a view to converting uninterested people and non-Socialists. Therefore the comrader should see that the meeting is a success. Give every one present a piece of literature such as a leaflet, plat-form, constitution, etc. It costs money to hold meetings and tour speaker and there should be some real result for the energy expended. This will be noticed if you make the meeting a suc cess. Don't leave it all to a commit-tee. Let everybody push the distribu-tion of literature and hold agitation meetings.

—The competitive system offers a standing reward for robbery, bribery, lying and cheating, in every conceiv-able manner.—Exchange.

--- If you dare not say what you think soon you will dare say what you do not think.—Theodore Parker.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR

OHIO COMRADES DAYTON, O., July 29.—All comrade in Ohio are requested to note the following information and instructions:

lowing information and instructions.

The following counties have reported to this office that they have placed a county ticket in the field and giving list of nominees: Clark County, embracing "Local Springfield; Summit bracing Local Springfield; Summi County, embracing Local Akron; Cuya hoga County, embracing Local Cleve land; Hamilton County, embracing Lo cal Cincinnati: Richland County racing Locals Mansfield and Lexing ton: Montgomery County, embracin Local Dayfon: Ashtabula County, eu bracing Locals Ashtabula and neaut—seven in all.

The following have reported for their

respective congressional districts, giv-ing the nominee for Congress: First District, embracing a part of Hamilton County, and requiring 455 signatures on petitions: Second District, embracing a part of Hamilton County, and re quiring 517 signatures; Third Distric embracing Montgomery, Preble, and Butler Counties, with Local Dayton and requiring 581 signatures; Thir teenth District, embracing Crawford Erie, Marion, Sandtisky, Seneca, and Wyandot Counties, with Locals Tiffin Bucyrus, Fremont, and Postoria, an requiring 529 signatures; Nineteenth District, embracing Ashtabula, Geam-ga, Portage, Summit, and Trumbull Countles, with Locals Akron, Warren Ashtabula, and Conneaut, and requiing 548 signatures; Twenty-first Dis trict, embracing a part of Cuyahogs County, with Local Cleveland, and re quiring 520 signatures: Seventh Dis trict, embracing Clark, Fayette, Madi-son, Mlami, and Pickaway Countles, with Local Springfield, and requiring

455 signatures. If any other counties or congression al districts have placed a ticket in the field they have not advised us and should do so at opes. We are now supplied with all the necessary election statistics and any interimeter can be obtained from here. Those who have not yet copies of the election laws, and who need them, should send a posta request to the Secretary of State, Col-umbus, Ohlo. Remember that the Gar field laws have been repealed unconditionally, and it is no longer nece sary to file statements of expe either the candidates or the treasurer of the campaign committee. The "Gar field Corrupt Practise Laws" are re

pealed in their entirety.

To place a county ticket in the field it is necessary for the Socialists of the county to meet together and nomi filled at the coming election? Then it is necessary to have at least three hun-dred signatures to the county nomination papers. "They have then to be filed with the Deputy State Supervisors of Election of your county, not less than twenty days before election. The State Committee will furnish you the blank petitions to circulate for tures. We will also furnish any in-formation desired relative to the election laws and the work.

We want to stop having to petition to have our ticket placed upon the ballor, and the only way to do it is for the comrades throughout the state to hustle this time and get the require hustle this time and get the required number of votes. If they put up local tickets and circulate literature and hold agitation meetings it will be eas-ily done. WE MUST DO IT.

We believe that the comrades

he following counties should put up ounty tickets and then push the propaganda in their counties until election, so as to assist in getting official standing as a party this time: Seneca County, with Locals Tiffin and Fosorla; Scioto County, with Local Ports mouth: Trumbull County, with Local Warren: Sandusky County, with Local Fremont and other comrades at Belle-vne; Lucas County, with Local To-ledo; Crawford County, with Local Bucyrus and many outside comrades. Stark County, with Locals Massillon and Canton, also outside comrades. Meskingum County, with Local Zanes. ville; Delaware County, with Local Delaware and outside comrades; Hard-in County, with Local Kenton; Logan County, with Local Bellerontaine; Jefferson County, with Local Toronto; Falton County, with Local Wauscon; Williams County, with Local Edger-ton; Hancock County, with Local Findiny; Greene County, with Local Xenia.

If these comrades will get together and place a ticket in the field, we will help them all possible; and those who have not learned as yet how to carry on the legal part of the work we will assist. Call a convention and put up the men; then put out the petitions; and soon you will be, inished and ready to push their candidacy for the

We would like to see the comrades in the following districts place a candidate for congressman in the field: Fifth District: embraces counties of Putnam, Paulding, Henry, Defiance, Williams, and Van Wert; needs 421 signatures; Locals Edgerton and Continental in district. Address, Dr. D. M. Knisely, Secretary; Owen Donald son, Continental.

Sixth District; embraces Clermont

Clinton, Greene, Highland, and War-ren Counties; needs 455 signatures; Local Xenia in district. Address Harry L. Arnold, Xenia.

Eighth District; embraces Cham-paign, Delaware, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, and Union Counties; needs 484 Signatures; Locals Delaware, Findlay, Kenton, and Bellfontaine in district. Address secretaries as follows: A. Bayeriein, Delaware; D. S. Prentice, Findlay; A. J. Smith, Kenton; L. A. Poliquin, 216 N. Park street, Bellefon-

Ninth Districts embraces Lucas Put Ninth District; embraces Lucas, Ful-ton, Ottawa, and Wood Counties; needs 573 signatures; Locals Wauseon and Toledo in district. Address, D. W. Raymond, Wauseon; J. W. Quill, 1840 Ontario street, Toledo. Tenth District; embraces Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, and Scioto Counties; needs 437 signatures; Local Portsmouth in district. Address, Albert Hales, Box 388

Albert Hales, Box 388.

Fourteenth District; embraces Ashland, Huron, Knox, Lorain, Morrow, and Richland Counties; needs 533 signatures; Locals Lexington and Mans-field in district. Address, G. P. Max-well, Lexington; A. J. Storck, 224 E. First street, Mansfield. Fifteenth District; embraces Guers

ney, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Washington Counties; needs 442 signa-

tures; Local Zanesville in district. Adiress, E. Downerd, Zanesville.

Sixteenth District; embraces Bel-mont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson, and Monroe Counties; needs 408 signatures; Local Toronto in district. Address, H.

E. Yingst, Toronto.

E. Yingst, Toronto.

Eighteenth District; embraces Columbania, Mahoning, and Stark Counties; needs 577 signatures; Locals Salineville, Massillon, Youngstown, and Cauton in district. Address, Wm. A Savage, Salineville; Nick Weltlick, 35 Henry street, Massillon; Jacob Karper, 2221 Winfield avenue, Canton; G. C. Hamilton, 332 E. Raymer street,

Youngstown. Twentieth District; embraces part of Cuyahoga, Lake, and Medina ties; needs 408 signatures; Locals Cleveland and Paineville in district. Address, W. B. Slusser, 44 Arlington street, Cleveland: A. N. Anderson Painesville.

In the congressional districts where but one local exists, the local can put up their county and congressional ticket at the same time, but will have to circulate two different sets of peti

tions for signatures.

Every county and district has a good many comrades who are outside of the party organization, but who will col-lect signatures for the petitions. After the comrades have the ticket named they can receive the list of worker that we have here and then have then assist in the work of getting signs

In the congressional districts where more than one local exists, should correspond and arrange to and name a congressional candidate All members of the party residing in the district should have a voice in the selection of a nominee. Those districts that have nominated have put up the best men available, and we hope to

cast the strongest vote this year ever recorded in the state for Socialism. Congressional conventions should elect an organizer for the district who can work in conjunction with the state

Local Quorum when necessary.

The comrades ought to get into The comrades ought to get into closer touch with each other. Find out where the locals are in your district Find out where the unattached com-rades are. Correspond with them. At-tend each other's meetings. Do all you can to become more thoroughly acquainted and understand each other Much good will result therefrom. Ask

Address, W. G. Critchlow, State Secretary, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton. W. G. C.

ORGANIZER CALDWELL IN CONNECTICUT!

NEW HAVEN, August 3.—State Organizer Caldwell has addressed meetings during the past week in Hartford, Meriden, Middletown, Willi-

mantic, Putnam, and Norwich. He mantic, Putnam, and Norwich. He Monday noon he held an open-air meeting at the shop of the Pratt Whitney Company, in Hartford. Tuesday evening a good meeting was held at town hall in Meriden. Comrade Charles Ufert, of Hoboken, who was on his way to Beston and who spoke Monday evening on New Haven Green, assist ed at the Meriden meeting. A lenge to debate had been sent Democratic lawyer, but he failed to

On Wednesday Caldwell went to Middletown, arriving late in the after-noon as he was obliged to stop in New Haven to lay in another supply of lit-A band concert was being held on the main street, and when it was finished Caldwell took the stand and held the crowd. Nearly all the stock of books was sold at this meet-

Thursday in Willimantic there was an audience of five hundred people and the remainder of the books were sold and several subscriptions to The Worker taken.

At the meeing held Friday evening

in Putnam, a bartender of a salooh across the street from the speaker was irritated by some of his remarks and replied by throwing eggs at the speaker. As he was not a good shot the missiles struck among the crowd, who chased him into his dispensary. The speaker continued without any further disturbance being made. Several sub-scriptions to The Worker and "Wilshire's Magazine" were taken at this meeting. These last three meetings were held in towns which have not visited by Socialist agitators since 1898.

The Saturday evening meeting was passing street cars and a patent medicine fakir disturbed the meeting somewhat, but a number of books were sold and two applications for membership and several subscriptions to The Worker were taken.

Comrade Caldwell's work thus far has not resulted in adding any new locals to our party. As most of his meetings were held where there were no locals of the Socialist Party have no locals of the Socialist Party have been in places where no Socialist agi-tator has been for many years, it was not to be expected that organization could be effected at once. Applications for charters were taken in Windsor Locks and South Manchester and in the latter place a local will soon be

formed.

Branches have so far not responded to the call for funds to continue this agitation, and practically the whole expenses has been paid by the State Committee. Send in contributions, comrades, so that we can continue the

> For State Committee, W. E. WHITE.

CAR WORKERS' UNION.

The car workers employed by the New York Central in this city have formed a union known as Melrose Lo cal No. 47 of the International Asse clation of Car Workers. The local started with but few members, many being afraid to join; but it is growing being arraid to Join; but it is growing rapidly, having now about a hundred members. Charles Barkhausen is President and J. Mapson. Secretary. The union meets on the second and fourth Friday evening of each month at the Clubhouse, 3300 Third avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street.

after the organization of the union, though very few had yet joined it, the company raised the wages of the car cleaners. As the organization grows stronger other gains may be expected. The car workers have great need of

organization, as their hours of labor and their wages are worse than those of many other trades.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of In-ternational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in sympathy with it, into a politcal party, with the object of conquering the powers of gove-ernment and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire peo-

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

Private ownership of the means o roduction and distribution is respon sible for the ever increasing uncertainty 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 competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working the capitalist class and the working 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 enables 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 the destruction of whole races is sauc tioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalists are leading to Socialism, 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 ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repre

As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transpertation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by mon-copolies, Trainst and combines. No part of the feverine 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

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political

While we declare that the develop-

ment 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-

reached by the proletariat. We, there

fore, consider it of the util

pend upon the stage of development

ance for the Socialist Party to support

all active efforts of the working class

to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to

facilitate the cuttainment of this end

party; distinct from and oppos party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the properties classes.

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 capitalist class, and to be administered

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 their labor.

5. 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

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative 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 utilioverthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Social Democratic Party of the | to act as their thugs and ruffians, and 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 the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention declares the allegisace of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform adopted at the Indianapolis conver

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 production and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social character, we therefore hold that land, mines, mills 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 ore holds that the capture of the powers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour.

Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who offices should be filled by those who above all else, working to the end that 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 Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature

would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist Judges would favorably construe such measares: and a Socialist Governor and So olalists in all other executive positions

Many if not all of our great corpora-tions and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be con-fiscated and the property they hold should revert to the should revert to the government, Coporations have committed or stand

Coporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in fur-therance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legislatures, prosecut-ing and executive officials; they have ompelled police and detective forces

have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submis-sion upon protesting or striking work-ers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop production as a means of further exploit ing the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from the abuses, extertions, and crimes inseparable from private ownership of the trusts except by placing them under government ownership, operation and control.

The condition of the thousands of

men, women, and children employed as wage-carners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republi-can, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Demo-crats in political power by voting for them 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 and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats 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

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

Workingmen of New York, we call

upon you, regardless of race, national-ity 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, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workingmen of every nationality and all religions must work together,

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

and working and voting for the suc-cess of the Social Democratic Party. We urge the workingmen of New. York to join the unions of their respective callings, build up their labor or-ganizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and de-mand. 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.

-The reform that appeals to the capitalist is one that will not take any money out of his pocket.-Williams port Statesman.

—There can be no peace on earth until there is industrial peace and there can be no industrial peace under the

wage system.-Canadian Socialist, -Give this paper to you neighbor

at the mercy of the boss.



The man who lets his boss know it he is afraid of him puts himself