

The Worker.

NEW YORK, JUNE 30, 1901.

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ONE MORE INJUNCTION.

Federal Judge Launches One Against West Virginia Miners.

Striking Coal Miners Are Forbidden to Meet Near Company's Property or to "Incite" Other Men to Quit Work—Court Sets an Example of Contempt for Law and Constitution.

One more injunction against the use of peaceful means of organization to improve the condition of labor. When will the workingmen resolve to enjoin these judges from interfering with them by issuing class-conscious, socialist bulletins for members of their own class to sit on the bench and in the legislative halls?

This time it is a United States Judge in West Virginia who interferes to save the poor capitalist from the "tyranny of the trade union."

MUST NOT INCITE MEN TO QUIT WORK.

Judge John J. Jackson of the United States Circuit Court, issued a restraining order at Parkersburg enjoining Lodge No. 558, of the United Mine Workers of America and two other judges from "interfering" with the miners of Flat Top coal region, at Thacker, W. Va.

The injunction prohibits all persons from interfering in ANY WAY with the management of the six mines in the Matewan field, menacing, threatening, or intimidating the miners, entering upon the property of the companies or holding public assemblies there, ASSEMBLING IN THE ROADS OR APPROACHES TO THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANIES, interfering in any way with persons going to their work in the mines, or IN ANY WAY INCITING THEM TO CEASE WORK. Many arrests are expected to follow.

"So says the despotism. It is to be hoped that there will be occasion for many arrests to follow." It is to be hoped that the miners will defy and disobey the injunction. When law becomes, not in isolated cases only, but as a matter of course, and general use, an instrument of injustice and oppression, the respect for law ceases to be a virtue.

AN EXAMPLE OF CONTEMPT FOR LAW.

The capitalists, the judges, these scoundrels, have set us the example of contempt for law by their transgression upon the highest law of the land—the constitution of the United States, which they have sworn to enforce.

The constitution expressly guarantees the right of peaceful assembly. Let a judge, whose sworn duty it is to enforce that guarantee, arbitrarily nullify it by forbidding the workingmen to hold meetings in the vicinity of the mines that their own labor has created.

The constitution expressly guarantees the right of free speech. But a judge arbitrarily forbids workingmen to exercise that right by asking or persuading other men not to work for a capitalist who is seeking to reduce them to abject slavery.

With such examples of lawlessness on the bench, it is nothing less than treason to humanity to preach respect for law to the working class. Official justice has become an instrument of class tyranny. The new justice, the new law and order, that is to replace it, must be developed out of the solidarity and devotion of the working class in its struggle for liberty.

USE POLITICAL POWER.

So long as society is divided into classes, one owning the means of production and the other working for wages and creating profits for the possessing class, so long will there be these classes with an impossibility. Let the miners of West Virginia recognize this fact and resolve to use their political power, as well as the power of their trade unions, on the side of their own class and against the profit grinders.

Let them put Social Democrats in office, men of the working class, men whom they have tried and found true in the trade union battle, men who shall be pledged to the establishment of Socialism and who can be trusted to keep their pledge. The mine owners have had no scruple about using the powers of government to protect their unearned profits. Let the miners have no scruple about using the powers of government and using them to restore the mines to the men who have made them.

AGAINST THE UNIONS.

Circuit Judge "Wood" of Lansing, Mich., has handed down a permanent injunction restraining the city authorities of Lansing from complying with the terms of the label resolution adopted by the city council some weeks ago. The judge ruled that the clause in the city charter giving the council the right to award contracts for municipal work under such rules as "may see fit to prescribe," does not empower that body to let work to other than the lowest bidder, but simply allows the council to specify the details of a contract which cannot be well set out in the

SITUATION AT DAYTON.

False Report of National Cash Register Settlement.

The Fight as Severe as Ever—Street-Car Employees Are on Strike, Company Having Violated Agreement—Socialists Active, with Full Ticket in the Field.

DAYTON, O., June 23.—Although the report that the strike against the National Cash Register Company has been settled has been heralded over the entire country, the situation is more critical than ever.

The factory of the N. C. R. started operations on Wednesday, June 19, after a shutdown of six weeks, and four days. Only those returned to work who had no grievances to settle. The machinists, brass molders and pattern makers, buffers and platers did not return, of course. The company, having started out those who had no trouble, is now attempting to have them work and receive material from the other departments, provided seats are put to work. They are advertising for politeness and buffers to take the place of the strikers. When they attempt to put these men to work there will probably be trouble and a general strike will probably ensue.

A TYPICAL RULING

Of a New York Court on a Case of Accident to an Employee.

Here is a report of a decision by the Appellate Court of the state of New York, which we would call the attention of workingmen everywhere. Such things should be kept in mind as evidences of the way "even-handed justice" always favors the capitalist.

"THE BOYS' OWN FAULT."—Clarence J. Thompson, a boy, was employed by the Cary Manufacturing Company to superintend the operation of three machines for cutting out ball clips from strips or ribbons of steel, which, when placed in the machines, were passed automatically through them. These machines, the power to which was communicated by a belt, were so constructed that it was necessary to stop them to put in a new steel ribbon. An employee who was in the habit of putting on the belts having refused the boy's request to do so, the latter undertook to do it himself. His wrist was caught, his arm was torn off, and he fell upon the machine, fracturing both his legs. He is thereby becoming maimed and crippled for life. He is suing the company and was dismissed on a trial, and that decision is now affirmed by the Appellate Court. Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion, says, the plaintiff, while complainant of peril, to which he might be exposed, performed an act which was under no obligation to do, and which was not within his duty to perform, and which he was not directed or in any sense compelled to perform.

In order to see the flagrant injustice of such a decision, it is only necessary to consider what would have happened if the boy had not been thus negligent. If he had refused to do the dangerous work with which he was not familiar and had let the machine stand idle, what would have been his chances of holding his job another day?

Thus the wage workers stand between the devil and the deep sea—the devil of capitalist exploitation and the deep sea of legal injustice. But they have a way out of it, if they will vote together to put their class in power and take the machinery of production for their own.

WAIL'S SAYINGS.

Socialism is Christianity in action; communism is hell in action.

Heaven is harmony, adjustment, love, co-operation; hell is discord, maladjustment, hate, competition.

Poverty in the midst of plenty is a monstrous absurdity and a social crime. Its existence evidences the enthronement of greed and injustice.

When wealth means so much as it does to-day it is no wonder Mammon worship supersedes God worship. Aholism wails and the fear of want and humanity will realize its inherent divinity and character instead of wealth will become the passport to public approval.

Competition, we are told, is the life of trade. Perhaps so, but it is certainly the death of economy and common sense. A more absurd, illogical and suicidal system could not well be conceived.

BOSTON NOTICE.

There will be a mass meeting of all the members of the Social Democratic Party of Boston for the purpose of sending delegates to the national convention, Sunday, July 7, at 7:30 p. m., at the headquarters of the S. D. P., 905 Washington street. All members of the S. D. P. of Boston are expected to attend.

SOCIALIST LECTURE.

James Allan will speak Sunday evening, June 30, under the auspices of the 21st A. D. S. D. P., at Colonial Hall, corner One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. Subject: "The Communion of Capitalism." Admission free and discussion invited.

TO-DAY PLINY CAN BE PRODUCED

to feed and clothe all the people in abundance and all that is necessary to abolish poverty is to establish a condition of economic equality. Under this condition there would exist no millionaires, no paupers, and none would be poor unless they refused to produce sufficient for support and comfort. At least in one or two generations poverty and its concomitants would disappear and the curse of all the ages would be lifted from society, and the world would be made a fit abiding place for civilized men.—Farmer's Social Economics.

WORKINGMEN'S PLATFORM

Adopted by the Social Democratic Party of Greater New York.

Declaration of Principles and Program of Measures Set Forth as the Basis of the Coming Municipal Campaign.

The Social Democratic Party of the City of New York, in entering upon the municipal campaign of 1901, declares its unwavering adherence to the principles of revolutionary Socialism as laid down in the National Platform of the party.

We call upon the workingmen of this city to recognize that their interests in this campaign are totally different from and opposed to those of the capitalist class.

Hitherto our city has been administered exclusively in the interests of the possessing classes and their political henchmen. Franchises of fabulous value have been given away for nominal considerations to a small number of capitalists, who now monopolize our means of transit, communication, light and power supply, and other public utilities, extort a profit of many millions a year for an inadequate and wretched service, exploit, overwork and maltreat their employees and form a fruitful source of political corruption.

And the immense wealth of the City of New York, a large portion of the population unemployed in abject poverty. A great army of workmen and workwomen daily besedge the shops and factories of our city in the vain search for work and bread; thousands of them, exasperated by their fruitlessness, are driven to crime, vagabondage, and prostitution; they throng our streets and fill the prisons and the disorderly resorts of our city, while thousands of others, grown old and feeble after a life of hard and useful work, are mercilessly cast aside by the community and exposed to beggary and starvation.

STREET-CAR MEN STRIKE.

On Friday evening the men employed on the Wayne avenue and White Line—the lines owned by the People's Railway Company—went on strike. It was an entire surprise to everybody, as it was thought that they had settled on June 1.

The men say that they did not strike on June 1 because of the request of other organizations, and there being so many out at that time they feared serious trouble. However, since that time the general manager, Geo. H. Kerster, has repeatedly broken the existing agreement and on Friday, June 21, a committee waited on him and repeated all their former demands of June 3. They gave him one hour to answer. They were refused point blank and shortly afterward they called out the men. The main demand is recognition.

The cars are being run about as usual, but the strike has not been put into actual operation as yet. These lines penetrate a portion of the city inhabited by workers entirely, and there will surely be trouble when this strike is generally known. The militia are doing business at the same old stand, preparing their cold lead in case the strikers should begin to have the best of the struggle. Every car is accompanied by policemen, and the manager says that, if necessary, he will invoke the assistance of Judge Kuebler, the injunction king.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

The machinists are standing together firmly and are a determined lot of men. Some men have gone back to work, but in nearly every case they were the ones who had joined the union only a few days previous to going out. All are confident of victory, and have decided to fight to the finish. Success to the machinists in their fight for shorter hours!

SOCIALISTS ACTIVE.

The Social Democrats are active in the various organizations, and are doing much to enlighten the wage workers upon economics. A full state, judicial, senatorial, and county ticket is in the field now, and petitions are rapidly being filed. The propaganda machine will be started shortly and it will be a large business. There will be speakers here constantly during the campaign, and an increased vote is an assured fact. Comrade Silvio Origo will speak here at the court house on Monday evening, July 8, and we expect a large turnout to hear this noted speaker.

WHERE'S THE DIFFERENCE?

The waterworks employees have been discharged. The cause that led to their dismissal was the demand that they be given 25 cents an hour, which was refused by Mayor Johnson declaring that "21 cents an hour is enough for men that do nothing but shovel dirt." Carnegie, Pullman, and other autocratic labor-crushers pursued the same tactics. They replied to demands for better conditions by discharging the employees—though usually only the "ring leaders." It appears, however, that some of the men "that do nothing but shovel dirt" don't earn 21 cents an hour, as only the "best" men are to be retained, while those whose shovels don't move as swiftly as the fastest can tramp the streets and think about the beauty of capitalism. What difference is there between the "reform" administration and the methods of the tribe of Carnegie—Cleveland and Chicago?

A knowledge of Parliamentary rules is a desirable thing for every Socialist to possess. Cushing's "Manual of Parliamentary Law" will teach you how to preside over an assembly in the proper manner. Send us 25 cents and we will mail you the book. Address Socialist Literature Company, 124 William Street, New York.

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LABOR REGULATIONS.

All public-work to be done upon public account, without the intervention of contractors or middlemen.

Eight hours to constitute a maximum day's work for city employees in all departments; and this maximum to be further reduced as fast as it may become practicable to do so.

The fixing of a minimum wage for city employees, sufficient to assure to the laborer a proper human existence; men and women to receive equal pay for equal work.

The establishment of a complete system of free employment bureaus to be conducted by the city under the supervision of the labor organizations.

The creation of a municipal fund for the pensioning of aged, sick or disabled workmen and workingwomen.

The city to undertake public works, especially in times of depression, for the purpose of giving employment to workmen displaced in the competitive market, such works to be carried on under the same conditions as to hours of labor, etc., specified above for all public employees.

EDUCATION.

The city to provide adequately for the care and education of all the children of the people.

By the establishment of free day nurseries for the children of workmen.

By the establishment of free kindergartens as a part of the public school system.

By the provision of ample school room with an adequate force of teachers to keep pace with the growth of the school population.

By the provision of meals, and, where necessary, of clothing to school children—not as a measure of charity, but as a measure of justice and of public necessity, in order that the school system shall be readily accessible to all alike.

By the coordination of physical and technical training with general education throughout the whole course, in order to fit every pupil in the highest degree for the various duties and opportunities of life; and by the improvement and extension of the system of free libraries and reading rooms, museums, art galleries, lectures, concerts and evening classes, in order to give the greatest facilities for the further self-education of the people.

PUBLIC HYGIENE.

The establishment of a complete system for supplying the people at cost with such prime necessities of life as pure food and medicines, fuel and ice.

The establishment of municipal restaurants to be conducted at cost.

The extension of the parks, playgrounds, public baths, and similar conveniences, adequately to meet the needs of the whole population.

HOUSING OF THE PEOPLE.

The city government to use all the powers conferred upon it by law to prevent the erection of unsanitary or unsafe tenement houses and to compel the destruction of such as exist in violation of law.

LABOR CONFLICTS.

The Social Democratic Party, when entrusted with the administration of the city, will at all times use the police powers on the side of and for the protection and benefit of the working class in its conflicts with the capitalist class. In every case of doubt we will construe the law in favor of the working class as against the capitalist class; and so far as the law permits, we will use the resources of the city treasury for the benefit of the working class as against the capitalist class.

THE IMMEDIATE MEASURES.

At Once Measures of Relief and Steps in Constructive Work of a Revolutionary Party.

The following extract from the report of the Preliminary Campaign Committee, by which the platform was drawn up, will show the spirit in which that body undertook its task and its conception of the policy, at once revolutionary and practical—practical because revolutionary, indeed—by which the party should be guided:

"The committee has felt that at this stage in our progress our party should not, in entering a municipal campaign, confine itself to denouncing the capitalist system and declaring for the Co-operative Commonwealth. We feel that the voters have a right to ask: 'Just what would your party do, if it were entrusted with the government of this city?' and that, if our platform does not offer an intelligent answer to this question, it will not receive serious consideration from the people to whom we appeal.

"On the other hand, we have recognized that our platform should not consist merely of a set of demands or propositions, chosen, as is commonly the case with so-called 'reform parties' and 'labor parties,' simply for the purpose of 'catching' the votes of various elements, but not consistently determined by any central purpose.

"We have accordingly, in drawing up this program, held in view the fact that the purpose of our movement is not merely the reforming of abuses and the amelioration of conditions, but the complete transformation of existing capitalist society into a Co-operative Commonwealth. We have kept in mind the further fact that the conquest of the political power in a single city or even in a single state would not enable us to carry out in its completeness this, our ultimate object. We have considered also, that while our purpose is revolutionary, it is not to be expected, perhaps, desired, that its realization will come in a single sudden act of revolution; that on the contrary, it will be effected by a gradual process—the politically organized working class winning city after city and state after state, and ultimately the national government itself, and solving every opportunity that shall be found or that can be made to lay, so to speak, the foundations of the Socialist state and, in that very process, to relieve the sufferings and improve the condition of the victims of capitalist exploitation.

"With this conception of the work before us, we have sought to draw a consistent, comprehensive, and not too minutely detailed program of measures, all within the limits of municipal activity, each of which shall provide for the relief of present sufferings and shall, at the same time, be integral parts of the constructive work of a Socialist party. In a word, we have sought to prepare a program to which we can honestly pledge our candidates and for which we can reasonably ask the present attention of the working class voters."

LABOR POLITICS AND SOCIALIST POLITICS.

Algermon Lee will speak under the auspices of the 30th A. D. S. D. P., at the clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, Saturday evening June 29. Subject: "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics." All workingmen in the district and all others interested in the subject are invited to attend. Questions and discussions will follow the lecture.

WORK WANTED.

Comrades who could get our comrade, Eduardo Conde, from Puerto Rico some employment are requested to write to him. Comrade Conde is a journeyman and is willing to accept any kind of a job. His address is care of Santiago Iglesias, 580 Third avenue, New York.

RICHMOND PRIMARIES.

The primaries for election of delegates to the county convention of the Social Democratic Party of Richmond County, New York, will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 805 Third street and Richmond street, Saturday, June 29, at 8 o'clock p. m.

HOUSING OF THE PEOPLE.

I know it has been drummed into the ears of the people for centuries by the ministers, priests, and representatives of the ruling class that poverty is a blessing, but the time has come when the working class are discovering that all the eloquence put forth from the pulpit and rostrum is a trick of the leaders of the people in the interest of the capitalist class. The idea that an intelligent man could be happy in penury and poverty is simply ridiculous. The idea that a man could be happy while his wife and children are in want, without a home, or the prospect of having a home, can only appeal to the superstitions and ignorance of slaves.—Farmer's Social Economics.

WORKINGMEN'S TICKET.

Benjamin Hanford Nominated for Mayor of New York City.

Convention of Social Democratic Party Held Amid Great Enthusiasm—"Hanford, Brown, and Stahl" Is the Ticket—Promise of an Unparalleled Campaign.

For Mayor—BENJAMIN HANFORD, For Controller—MORRIS BROWN, For President of the Board of Aldermen—HENRY STAHL.

This is the municipal ticket of the Social Democratic Party, which was chosen, amid unbounded enthusiasm, at the evening session of Saturday's convention at the Labor Lyceum. This is the ticket for which every member and every sympathizer of the Social Democratic Party is expected to work with all his might, from now till November 5. This is the ticket that self-respecting and liberty-loving workingmen of New York should vote for, as against Tammany corruptionists, Republican corporation tools, and sanctimonious "reformers."

The convention was called to order by Organizer Gerber at 2:30 p. m. Isador Phillips was chosen as temporary chairman, Philip Schmidt as vice-chairman, Leonard D. Abbott as secretary, and Henry Feldner as sergeant-at-arms. A credentials committee was then elected, consisting of Comrades Jennings, Neppel, Wm. Seubert, Hopkins, and Glidden.

When the committee reported and the roll-call was completed at 3:15, more than 140 delegates, representing fifty subdivisions, answered to their names. A number of other delegates made their appearance, soon after.

Permanent organization was then effected with Morris Hillquit as chairman, Warren Atkinson as vice-chairman, and L. D. Abbott as secretary. Committees were elected as follows: Platform and Resolution—Comrades Lee, Harriman, Mayes, Abbott, and Hillquit; Ways and Means—Neppel, Schmidt, Slobodin, Springer, Tuschak, Atkinson, and Wm. Koening.

PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

After a short recess the convention heard the report of the Preliminary Campaign Committee, which was elected last November and charged with the work of drafting the municipal platform, preparing campaign literature, and taking other necessary steps for the coming campaign. The part of this report dealing with the platform as presented is given in another column.

The committee recommended that the plan of dividing the city into agitation districts, each composed of several adjacent assembly districts, be carried through systematically, that regular series of public meetings in attractive halls be established in each agitation district and be thoroughly and systematically advertised. It was recommended also that a permanent campaign committee be chosen, composed of representatives of all the boroughs, and various suggestions were made in regard to ratification meetings, campaign literature, and other matters.

After a lively discussion on the formation of the preliminary campaign committee, it was decided that the members of the permanent committee continue to serve and that there be added to their number one delegate from each agitation district in the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, two from Queens, and two from Richmond. The committee was made responsible directly to the State Committee.

The committee was instructed to act with the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association and to make all possible efforts to extend the circulation of the party press and make the best use of it as a means of Socialist agitation.

Comrade Slobodin reported for the Committee on Ways and Means, making many recommendations on methods of raising funds and carrying on the work of the campaign. The committee recommended that the question of a separate charter for Brooklyn be postponed till after election, but this recommendation was voted down. Another committee was appointed to employ special organizers for the only borough during the campaign.

At this point a recess of an hour was taken for supper. When the convention reassembled at 7 o'clock, the Committee on Platform presented by the reported favorably upon the draft of a municipal platform presented by the Campaign Committee and the platform was read and discussed at length. Several minor amendments were offered and discussed, and the platform as amended was then put to vote and unanimously adopted. It will be found elsewhere in this paper.

NAMING THE TICKET.

Next in order was the nomination of candidates for mayor, controller and president of the board of aldermen. Intense interest and enthusiasm was shown, in spite of the fatigue produced by six hours of close attention to the work in the stifling atmosphere of the crowded hall. The delegates realized that they were about to make choice of a standard bearer in a struggle second in importance only to a presidential election. Although several candidates were presented, there was no evidence of any feeling except the eager desire to choose the man who could best fill the responsible position and represent the revolutionary policy of the party before the working class of the city.

Comrade Abbott rose first and in a brief but earnest speech presented the name of Job Harriman, which was quickly seconded from various parts of the hall.

Alexander Jonas then took the floor, not, as he explained, to make a nomination, but to discuss, in what the chairman vainly declared to be an unparalleled manner, the qualifications of the various candidates who were to be considered. In effect, his speech brought the name of Benjamin Hanford, evidently much against the latter's will, before the convention. The applause with which it was received quickly showed the sentiment of the delegates.

Comrade Phillips then nominated Algermon Lee, after which a number of delegates rose in quick succession to second one or another of the candidates.

HANFORD CHOSEN.

As soon as Comrade Harriman could get the floor, he spoke with his characteristic earnestness, introducing a motion to make Benjamin Hanford the unanimous choice of the convention. Comrade Lee seconded the motion and Comrade Hanford, recognizing the evident fact that he was ready to obey the commands of the party, his nomination was carried by a unanimous vote of acclamation, followed by "Three cheers for Hanford" and "Three cheers for the S. D. P.," which were given with a will.

The ticket was completed by the choice, out of several names presented, of Morris Brown for controller and Henry Stahl for president of the board of aldermen.

The business of the convention was concluded by the election of a committee, consisting of Comrades Abbott, Jonas, and Harriman, to carry out the provisions of the law in regard to filing nominations, filling vacancies, etc.

REVOLUTION, NOT REFORM. Comrade Herron, who had been an interested spectator of the whole proceedings, was called upon for a speech. He spoke earnestly upon the economic, social, and moral rottenness of the capitalist system and of the inadequacy of all attempts at reform, whether political, religious, educational, or of any other sort, so long as the capitalist root of social evils is left behind untouched. He expatiated the point by telling of his experience in earlier years when, seeing the frightful condition of children employed in Southern cotton mills he tried to interest philanthropists and reformers, North and South, in a movement to save the babies who were being slowly murdered for dividends. He found that, almost without exception, the men who were endeavoring to save the children were unwilling to lift a finger to save their lives—because that would mean interference with the "sacred right" of profit-making.

Comrade Hanford was then called upon and responded in a short but inspiring speech, which struck the keynote of the campaign. "You may be sure," he said, "that I will not speak one word for reform. Every word I speak will be for revolution and against reform." This, he declared, was the greatest political battle in which the Social Democratic Party had taken part. The people are daily growing more discontented with the existing conditions; they are learning the folly of attempts at reform, and are insisting more and more eagerly to the words of the revolutionary party. The working people are becoming class-conscious—even though the great majority of them do not know that word. The trade unionists, who carry on the daily hand-to-hand conflict with the capitalist class, are learning the fact of the class struggle. It is our part to join with them in their battle and to teach them to fight also on the political field for the complete emancipation of the whole working class.

"You must understand the importance of this campaign," he said. "The United States is not France and New York is not Paris. But for all that, when we conquer the city of New York, we will not be a hundred days distant from Washington. Let the revolutionary working class take possession of this city and what would the governor at Albany be able to do with his tea-party soldiers of the militia? But, you say, there would be the regular army to stamp out the revolution. Yes, but that regular army would have other work to do. This movement is growing all over the country and all over the world. Chicago and San Francisco and all the other cities of the land will be ready to follow when the working people of New York take possession of the powers of government to use them for the emancipation of labor.

"I hope that every comrade in this hall and all those whom you represent all over the city will realize the responsibility that rests upon us all alike. Your candidate does not make the revolution. He is only put forward to represent the party and do its bidding. He can do little unless you all the rank and file of the movement, feel your responsibility and do your full duty."

The convention adjourned with prolonged cheers and applause, after showing, both in its patient work and its lively enthusiasm, a spirit that bodes fair for unparalleled exertion—a gratifying result in this campaign.

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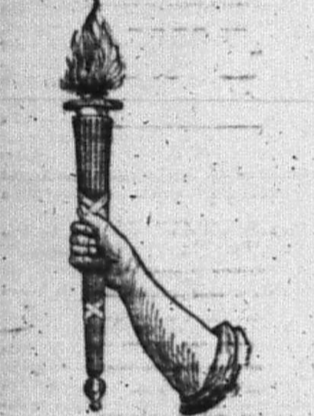
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S. D. P. 96,918. S. L. P. 33,450.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Social Democrat of New York, don't miss the party picnic to-day.

The Worker Conference will have a picnic at the picnic Sunday. Visit it.

Wage slavery is legal because the law says keep it so by voting for it.

The workers will find it harder to live the easier they make it for the capitalists.

No danger of capitalist contractors supporting Morris Brown for controller.

The Metal Trades Association is authority for the existence of a class struggle.

The larger the attendance at the annual picnic to-day the larger the campaign fund will be.

The discussion as to "How to get rid of the tramp" increases with the approach of prosperity.

Social Democrats of New York must make the municipal vote worthy of the metropolis of America.

Increasing the circulation of The Worker is a good way to advertise Social Democratic candidates.

The successful municipal convention last Saturday means thousands of more Social Democratic votes next November.

Many people will never admit there are any classes until they find them bustling for a living in the working class.

Trade unionists do not have to interfere Hanford, Brown, and Stahl to find out their standing on labor matters.

The New York "Times" admits that "Commerce is war," but refuses to admit that it is murder. Just what is the difference?

With the opening of another campaign in Ohio, Senator Mark Hanna again betrays exceptional interest in the welfare of labor.

Hanford is not such a beef-eater as Mayor Van Wyck, but then neither are the workingmen who should vote for him. They don't have a chance to be.

Now that the question of "The Purge of the Clergy" is under vigorous discussion a new field of activity seems opening up for the Committee of Five.

Mr. W. J. Bryan announces that he is interested only in principles. That's likely, therefore it looked as if he

was interested mostly in the presidency. A South Carolina jury has decided that the contract labor system used by Democratic planters in that state is legal. So was chattel slavery once upon a time.

Pressure of other matter has prevented us from giving this week an intended account of recent labor agitation in Italy. The matter will appear next week.

Did President McKinley bear the approaching march of the class-conscious Socialist workers who had his ear to the ground trying to get a line on his third term boom?

When universities and colleges are dependent upon the continued exploitation of labor, it is foolish to expect students to be taught impartial investigations into social problems.

Since the nomination of Benjamin Hanford there is no longer any necessity for worry among trade unionists as to which candidate for mayor it will be best for Labor to support.

We suppose the scandal in the position department is one of the glories of the "patriotic and brilliant administration" that the Ohio Republican platform eulogies so highly this week.

Bryan says he wants to see the Republican party nominate Hanna for president in 1904. Good! Then let the Democrats nominate Bryan again and the Social Democratic Party will have a beautiful opportunity.

"The Republican party has honored me beyond my merits," says Mark Hanna. Not a bit of it, Senator. You have richly deserved all the honors you have received. And you may enjoy them now to the full, for in the light of history such honor will be accounted disgrace.

Has not Governor Odell the power to call out the militia to compel the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company to discontinue the use of those two remaining antiquated ferry boats? Are the courts unable to grant injunctions to such effect? Idle questions suggest such. Injunctions are issued and militia called out only to protect dividends, never to protect life.

A SHAMEFUL VERDICT.

One of the saddest features of our competitive system is that the worship of money and the contempt for the lives of workmen does not prevail among the great capitalists alone, but that it infects the whole middle class and even, to a deplorable extent, the working class itself. This reflection is suggested by the astounding verdict brought in by the jury in the Allen case.

If the news of more recent crimes against workmen have not driven that murder out of mind, our readers will remember that, about four months ago, Charles Tice, a workman hunting for a job, found himself starving and penniless, went into a Bowery restaurant, got a cup of coffee and a bun, valued at six cents, and then explained that he could not pay for them; he was assaulted by the four men composing the staff of the place and died almost instantly as a result of the attack.

These facts were clearly proven. Yet the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal in the third degree. Even the judges and judges are not given to painful righteousness in such matters seems to have been shocked by the verdict.

There is only one conceivable explanation of the jury's decision. The victim was a workman out of employment. In the language of the street, he was a "holo"—one of those wretched outcasts whom capitalist society creates and then deems to daily torture. The press and all the organs of respectable society—even the pulpit has too often joined in the damnable work—have, by denunciation, by ridicule, by every possible method, sought to create a universal hatred of the workman. To a great extent they have succeeded.

If those human brutes had so done to death a stray dog or a broken-down horse, respectable society in the form of Mr. Gerry's S. P. C. A. would have interfered and they would have been more severely punished. But Gale was a "holo." What was his life worth? The murder was worth two inches of space in the daily papers and the shameful verdict gets no more attention.

Now the jury that tried Allen and Prudden was not composed of millionaires, probably half the jurymen stand a fair chance of finding themselves some time, through the workings of the trusts, to Gale's sad position. Yet this is the verdict they render.

In face of such demoralization, the direct result of a social system based upon money relations, with its resultant class divisions and contempt of the poor, how can anyone wonder—say, how can anyone fail to applaud—if we preach hatred of that system, hatred of all its lying traditions and its cruel

institutions, a hatred that can only be satisfied by the destruction of capitalist root and branch?

So Mr. Cole, notwithstanding his desire to get back among "the honest men of Wall Street," might be persuaded to run for mayor—for the city's good, of course; no other consideration could influence him. We can understand why Mr. Cole, but there will be only one candidate deserving of the workmen's votes. His name is Benjamin Hanford.

"WORK FOR ALL."

Confirmation of Socialist contentions that the present prosperity means misery for a multitude come from strange places at times, but they do come nevertheless. For instance, the movement started by a New York alderman to "send at least 5,000 of the unemployed men and women of New York City to the fields of Kansas and other Western states to help harvest the crops." This announcement contains the acknowledgment of two facts: first, that there are 5,000 men and women out of work in this city, and second, that this number is only a part of the unemployed. In that acknowledgment are all the pretensions of the press and politicians dispelled. But what an appalling condition of affairs does not this reveal? Try to imagine what it means to be without the means of livelihood in a place like New York City this time of year. Think of the sweating, murderous heat, the stifling atmosphere, the hot pavements that fry the feet, the torturing thirst that cannot be quenched, the restless sleep upon park benches. Think over this, feel it if you are not dead to all feeling and then cease to wonder why suicides are increasing every day.

And what do the high priests of prosperity offer as an antidote for this? Nothing but arduous labor on sun-worched Kansas harvest fields with long hours and shamefully poor wages. But it is anything but the troublous ones away from New York, although the movement itself disproves the oft-repeated charge of capitalism's cohorts that the unemployed will not work if they get a chance. Would the philanthropic promoters of this scheme exult not gladly except this opportunity to succeed if the out-of-workers fly to earn a living?

At this time, while the watering places and mountain resorts are crowded with those whose vacations, with all that they imply, are spent at the expense of the overworked laborers and the wretched waifs left behind in the cities, every Socialist should resolve to work harder than ever for the cause that will make such conditions impossible. And that resolution should mean much of menace to a system that has little of anything but suffering and shame for millions of human beings to command it.

It is very fitting that the men who murdered poor Charles Gale, because he could not pay for his six-cent lunch should have been defended by that despicable renegade, Hugh O. Pentecost. He argued that Gale was not killed by the brutal assault, but that he died of heart disease which, by a curious coincidence, seized him at the very moment when he had been knocked down, beaten, kicked, and thrown out on the sidewalk by these "mission" employees. No danger of Pentecost dying of heart disease—or the Bowery "missionaries," either.

A CONSISTENT LEGISLATURE.

A bill was introduced in the last legislature which would have compelled the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company to retire the Northfield, the Westfield and the Middleton—all wooden boats which have been in use for over forty years—and to replace them with vessels of modern construction. The passage of that bill would have saved the lives that were lost in the recent collision. But it was not passed. The excuse is made that the bill was not fair; it applied only to Staten Island boats, while, as a matter of fact, other companies, notably the Erie, are said to be using boats that are just as dangerous. This only makes the guilt of the Republican and Democratic legislators deeper. Why did they not take the bill up and amend it so that it would apply to all boats touching on New York shores? They find it easy enough to amend an employers' liability bill so as to reverse its original meaning. Why will they not amend this ferry-boat bill so as to extend its application?

Their action, however, while apparently inconsistent, was really perfect by consistent. Both bills, if passed and enforced, would have tended to save human life at the expense of a small reduction in capitalists' profits. They killed one bill by amending it. They killed the other by leaving it in committee. That is what we must always expect from Republican and Democratic legislators. Life will not be put above profits until the working people show their disapproval of this mercenary system by voting the Social Democratic ticket.

New York's municipal campaign is begun. The Worker will during the next four months, actively advocate the election of the Social Democratic

city ticket. It will give, every week, facts and figures and arguments supporting this contention. If the comrades wish to see a big vote for the ticket headed by Benjamin Hanford, they should spend the largest possible number of workmen from now till election time. A word to the wise is sufficient, says the proverb. Let us see if the New York comrades are wise.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

The Denver "Times" says: "A gigantic scheme is under way to transfer the railroads of the United States to the government. A Western financier declared that within a few years Rockefeller, Harriman, Vanderbilt, Gould, and Morgan interests would turn over to the government every line of railroad in the country, the government to pay the total value of \$10,000,000,000, a string of banks to be controlled by the same interests and to finance the deal."

While this is far from being an authoritative statement of fact, it is perhaps a shrewd enough guess at the probabilities of the near future. It is hardly to be supposed that there is any such definite plan formed, as yet, by Messrs. Rockefeller, Morgan, and the rest. But when, through the growing aggressiveness of the labor movement, the difficulties of profitable railroad management have been increased and when, through the growth of Socialist thought, the magnates begin to be afraid of losing their unearned properties, we need not be surprised to have just such a proposition made—and that, in all likelihood, not through the Democrats or "reformers," but through the orthodox capitalist organization, the Republican party.

When that time comes, the voice of the Socialists will be heard, pointing out very clearly, and to the great annoyance of the capitalists, the radical difference between Socialism and state capitalism, between public ownership for the public service and public ownership for class profit, between the Co-operative Commonwealth as advocated by the Social Democratic Party and "Government & Co., Limited," as it will then be advocated by the political agents of the exploiting class.

There is an old Latin maxim, "Si duo idem factum, non est idem"—which, being interpreted, means: "If two persons do the same thing, it is not necessarily the same thing." This is very true when applied to politics. The same proposition may be made by two parties representing different classes and therefore inspired by different principles and ideals. Their purposes in making this proposition will be different—perhaps opposed. It will therefore be of the utmost importance that their purposes, their principles, their ideals, as well as their practical propositions, be fully understood by the people, in order that an intelligent choice may be made.

In the matter of public ownership, for instance: The Social Democratic Party, representing the exploited wage-working class and holding the ideal of human solidarity, advocates public ownership as a means of putting an end to exploitation and class rule. But it is quite conceivable that under circumstances which may arise within the next ten years, the Republican party, representing the capitalist class and holding the ideal of plutocracy, might also advocate public ownership of certain gigantic industries, at least—but with the exactly opposite purpose of perpetuating exploitation and class rule. Let the government buy the railroads for \$10,000,000,000, giving bonds for that amount, and then running the railroads for profit to pay the interest on the bonds. That would be a very satisfactory arrangement for the railroad magnates. They would be relieved of all responsibility and their profits would be assured. But the railroad workers would not profit by the change. Public ownership established by the Social Democratic Party would be quite a different affair. The disappointed owners might be paid something (provided they submitted gracefully to the inevitable)—not as compensation justly to be claimed, but as a means of avoiding unnecessary friction. Just as the Southern slaveholders would have been paid had they consented to emancipation instead of fighting it. But, however that might be, no permanent income would be assured to the former owners of the railroads and the industry would be carried on, not on the basis of profit-making, but with the purpose of giving the best service to the public for the least expenditure of human labor; and the very first consideration would be to improve the condition of the railroad workers by reducing their hours of labor, making their work safer and easier and pleasant in all possible ways, and increasing their opportunities of enjoying life.

Thus public ownership, put into effect by one party, would tend to perpetuate class rule; put into effect by the other, it would tend to abolish class rule. It is the business of Social Democrats now, before the practical issue is presented to us, to make the difference clear in the public mind.

Every member of The Worker Conference should be on hand at the picnic Sunday, prepared to do whatever he can for the party's paper.

SOCIALIST ECONOMICS.

Being an Attempt to Present the Main Principles of Scientific Socialism in Popular Language.

The writers of the Socialist movement are often reproached with being "too scientific." Sometimes this criticism is made dishonestly, by people who wish to injure the organized Socialist movement by intimating that it is an exclusive circle of literary aristocrats. But often it is made sincerely and, perhaps, with some justice. Of course the trouble is not that we are "too scientific." That would be impossible. The trouble is that we are not always as careful as we should be to use simple language and explain technical words, so that our statement of our doctrine is not always readily intelligible. The present series of articles is an attempt toward an exposition of the main principles of economics as held by Socialists, which shall, without confusing the truth, couched in just as popular and intelligible language as the writer is able to command.

I.—WHAT IS SCIENCE?

The first thing that is necessary in order to understand any scientific theory and there is no reason why workmen should not wish to understand those things as well as their masters' is to recognize that things do not happen by accident, that everything has its reason—that, as we often put it, the world is ruled, not by blind chance or by arbitrary providence, but by natural law. And this is true, not only of the motions of the planets and the running of rivers and the growth of plants and animals, but also of the actions of men, either as individuals or as united in society.

When we say that we understand the law of any thing in nature (whether a rainbow or a cyclone or an industrial panic) we mean that by studying the facts connected with that thing in a great many cases, looking at them in different lights, comparing and classifying them, we have found out the connection between that thing and other things in nature—have found out under what set of circumstances that thing comes into existence.

Let us illustrate: Men observed long ago that stones and similar objects had a tendency to fall toward the earth. Later they observed that when a stone fell from a high place its velocity grew greater and greater as it kept on falling. But they did not know how fast it fell nor at what rate its velocity increased. This loose and vague sort of knowledge satisfied them for thousands of years. But about three or four hundred years ago some men of an inquiring turn of mind (one of them was Galileo) began to observe the matter more closely. They made experiments, letting weights fall and noting the time they took in falling from various heights, etc. These experiments and others of the same sort were continued by many thoughtful men (notably by Sir Isaac Newton) until at last it was possible to state the facts in general laws. That all bodies, large or small, light or heavy, fall at the same rate, if not interfered with (even by the resistance of the air, and that during the first second a body will fall a certain distance (about sixteen feet), during the next second three times as far, during the third second five times as far, and so on. Now our knowledge of the law of falling bodies is scientific simply because it is exact and because it is general. The law may be expressed in more learned language, but it is the same. It is as scientific in this simple but rather clumsy statement as in the brief and more convenient technical formula used by the writers on physics.

Through the discovery of this and many other laws it is possible for us to predict just how moving bodies will get under certain circumstances. If we want to make a pendulum that shall vibrate ten times in a second, for instance, we do not have to "cut and try" till we find the right length, as our forefathers would have had to do by those laws of motion were discovered. The physicists have worked out the law by which pendulums swing and we have only to make a certain calculation in applying that law. We are as sure that all pendulums will swing in accordance with that law as we are that the sun will rise on schedule-time to-morrow morning.

By applying these various laws of motion the engineer who plans a railroad can tell just how much he should raise the outer rail on a curve and just how fast a train can safely run over that curve; the astronomer can tell just how heavy he must make the weights on an engine-governor to regulate its speed; the gunner can tell just how much powder he must use and at what angle he must train his gun in order to drop a shell at a desired point.

No one who is not very ignorant or hopelessly stubborn will attempt at this moment to deny these scientific laws of motion. Nor will he denounce a physicist as "narrow, intolerant, un-Christian, and un-American," for insisting that these laws, so far as they are, are absolutely correct. So far as mathematics and physics are concerned, we have got beyond that.

But scientists did not stop with showing how inanimate bodies move. They went on to investigate the living things, both plants and animals. It is not possible, on account of lack of space, nor is it necessary for our purpose, to illustrate this so fully as we have done in the first case. The law of evolution in the organic world. It was discovered that while, among plants and animals, the offspring generally very closely resemble the parents, yet the species now living are very different from those which inhabited the world at a very ancient time. How does it come that these plants and animals differ so from their ancestors? This was one of the questions that set such men as Darwin and Wallace thinking. One result of their very careful and systematic observation was the discovery of a law governing the change of living things, which may

be stated, very roughly, as follows: While the individual generally resembles the parent very closely, the resemblance is never exact; no two individuals are exactly alike; under any given set of conditions, individuals having certain characteristics will have an advantage over others of the same species; they will be more likely to survive in the struggle for life and to produce offspring, and those offspring will tend to have the same characteristics, while the individuals not so well fitted to their special surroundings are all ways being weeded out, so to speak, and prevented from producing offspring; and as a result the species as a whole is always becoming better fitted to the conditions under which it lives. Thus the possession of broad leaves is, up to a certain limit, an advantage to certain aquatic plants and the possession of long legs to certain aquatic birds; those individual plants having the broadest leaves and those individual birds having the longest legs will, other things being equal, have a greater chance of living and will produce more offspring than the plants with shorter legs and the birds with shorter legs and thus, in the course of time, the species, as a whole, will be greatly changed in the direction of broadening the leaves or lengthening the legs, as the case may be.

This law is not at all formidable when stated in familiar words. But it is truly a scientific law, and the discovery of it quite revolutionized our way of looking at the world. We have learned to think that plants and animals have come to be what they are, not by mere chance and not by the will of God (Spinoza said that phrase, "the will of God" was "the last refuge of ignorance"), but by a natural process, just as certainly in accordance with ascertainable law as the falling of a stone or the swinging of a pendulum. But the scientists have not stopped even here. Within the last century it has come to be recognized by the best thinkers at least—that the facts of human society can be studied in just the same scientific way, their laws discovered, their causes pointed out. The only reason why social science is not so exact as biology—the science of living things—while biology is not so exact as physics, are: First, that we have not yet had time to find out the facts so thoroughly; and, second, that the subject is much more complicated, and therefore requires much closer study.

THE REAL FACT OF WAR.

What, speaking in unpolitical language, is the net-purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toll in the British village of Durdridge, neatly some five hundred souls. From these, by certain "natural enemies" of the French, there are successfully selected, during the French war, sixty thirty-bodied men. Durdridge at her own expense has suckled and nursed them, she has, but without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone, avoirdupois. Nevertheless amid much weeping and swearing they are selected; all dressed in red; and shipped away at the public charge, some two thousand miles, or say only to the South of Spain; and fed there till wanted.

And now to that same spot in the south of Spain are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Durdridge, in their manner working, till at length, after infinite effort, all the parties come into actual juxtaposition and thirty stand fronting thirty, each with a gun in his hand.

Straightway the word "Fire" is given, and they blow the souls out of one another, and in place of sixty busy useful craftsmen, the world has six dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anon shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Buy as the devil is, not the smallest? They lived far enough apart; were the strictest strangers; may in so wide a universe there were even, unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton. Their governors had fallen out, and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot.—Thomas Carlyle.

A SUGGESTION.

The National Executive Committee has fairly inaugurated the system of open-air meetings in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and has three able agitators at work. This system should be extended. It is of especial benefit to the smaller towns, enabling them to have the assistance of some of the best speakers in the party with very little cost. Every local in these states should at once apply to be included in the circuit, so that the N. E. C. can put still more speakers on the road.

There is one feature of this work to which we wish to call the attention of the comrades concerned: Nothing is more important to the movement than that the circulation of the party papers should be extended, and these meetings offer an excellent opportunity. The local should always order a good number of copies of The Worker or some other paper in time for distribution at the meetings, the chairman should be careful to call the attention of the audience to the papers, and then the comrades should proceed to "listen" for subscriptions. Try it. Heard a speech may start a man thinking. Reading the paper every week will elench the matter in his mind and answer the many questions and doubts that arise.

The Worker Conference will have a booth at the picnic Sunday. Visit it.

Current Literature.

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

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE. By Nathan Sheppard. New York: B. & W. Co., 1900. 122 pages. Price, 75c.

ORATORY, ITS REQUIREMENTS AND TECHNIQUE. By Charles H. Kerr & Co. Boston: Clark, Osgood, 1900. 30 cents. "Poets are born, not made." To a certain extent this is true also of orators. But, then, of what vocation, of what art, what profession, what trade is it not true to some degree? Not every man can, "by taking thought," make himself a good orator. Neither is every man naturally capable, by study and application, of making himself a good architect, a good physician, or a good bricklayer. Each of these is a vocation whose successful practice requires more or less special ability, as well as special training. On the other hand, poets, good poets—are made such as well as born with the capacity to become such. The poet who depends wholly on "inspiration" is likely to write very bad verse. And so of all other forms of human activity, including oratory. Some native ability is required, but that ability must be developed by careful training.

The average man, being asked to define oratory, would probably say that it is the art of "making a speech." That is not exactly true. It is rather the art of "saying what you have to say"—especially to a number of persons assembled and for the purpose of persuading them to action of some sort. A great deal that passes for oratory would be more properly described as elocution or as "wind-jamming" (according as it is good or bad in method)—because many speakers have nothing to say and say it at great length.

A good old teacher of ours once laid down three prime rules for public speaking: 1. Have something to say; 2. Say it; 3. Stop. The last point, by the way, often presents the greatest difficulty; but this is a detail in a vitally important one to be learned by practice. The first is an essential. You must have something to say. You must desire to say it. You must desire to say it on this special occasion, to those people before you, and to make them understand you. The speaker whose purpose is merely to "show off," to excite wonder and win applause, is not an orator; and the man who "speaks his piece" no matter with what studied and polished correctness without regard to his audience, as if he were rehearsing to empty chairs, is not a good orator. The true orator is conscious of his hearers and speaks every word directly to them, with the desire of making them think or feel as he desires. For this reason it is that we often find that entirely untrained speakers, if they are in real earnest, far surpass the most carefully trained and instructed speakers, whose heart is not in their words, to whom their own speeches are merely rhetorical and vocal gymnastics. The inference is often drawn that training is of no value whatever. The inference is false. Training will not make a good orator of a man who has nothing to say, but it will make a better orator of one who has something to say and is eager to say it. For this reason it is that Mr. Everett, though Everett was infinitely better schooled in all the superficial details of the art of speaking, but Lincoln was himself a trained speaker and he would undoubtedly have been a still better speaker had he had Everett's training.

It is said that the great critics of music are seldom great musicians, and vice versa. Perhaps it is for the same reason (whatever the reason may be, that Mr. Sheppard, who is a teacher, is a better instructor in oratory than Mr. Algie, who is, in effect, a professional orator, and a good one. Algie's little book certainly contains many valuable suggestions to the aspirant speaker. But if it is comparatively incomplete and unsystematic, "Before an Audience" is vastly more helpful. And since the Socialist movement has need of all the good speakers it can get, we commend it to the attention of our comrades.

Edward Garnett writes as follows of Maxime Gorki, the young novelist who is the favorite of the present generation of Russian revolutionists and who is now under the displeasure of the Russian government: "Gorki has been, first of all, a man of action, and, secondly, a writer. In his there is nothing of the purely professional, writer's 'literary' tone, which makes the Philistine of insight often suspect the artist is too far removed from life to be entirely sincere. Gorki has lived the life he describes, and all his characters and descriptions are drawn from nature. Born in 1868, himself the son of poor folk, abandoned early in life, Gorki has tried his hand at many kinds of manual labor—lumber's apprentice, dock laborer, harvest-tramp, fisherman, etc., and, last, but not least, writer, whose work, all writers know, is largely manual. Hence it is that his tone, whether he writes of navies in Odessa or of bargemen on the Volga, of vagrants on the high roads, of railway employees, of peasants, fishermen, merchants, or murderers, has the freshness and conviction of the artist who is painting life and is not elaborating fiction. Discovered by Kereulnik in 1888, Gorki has since published several volumes of tales and novels or two novels. His recent arrest for participation in the student's strike in St. Petersburg a month or two back, and his reported exile, are quite in accordance with Russian literary traditions; for it is almost impossible to name a Russian writer of real talent who has not been imprisoned or exiled at some stage in his career, by the Russian government."

Gorki is never exaggerated, rhetorical, sentimental, or sentimental in his descriptions of life. In his eyes, his sympathy with the varied life he has observed, and of which he has formed part, excludes him from taking sides. In Gorki, the man who cheats and the man who is cheated, the man who suddenly becomes mad and the

man who watches over him—all are given quietly their due. Thus, in another tale, Gorki narrates how he is wandering, starving in the Ukraine with two starving vagabonds, one of whom looks upon himself as "a very superior man." At the night they settle down by another wanderer's fire, a man who has had luck, and who gives them bread, but when Gorki wakes in the morning it is to find the dead body of the lucky man; he has been under-ed while he slept by "the highly superior man," who has decamped with the booty! There is, no criticism in the tale; it is simple grim fact. In this absolute acceptance of what is, in this immense power of endurance in the face of hard destiny, in his comprehension of the greatness of man's life in the face of great forces which have maddled man as he exists, Gorki's tales show that simple grandeur of soul which gives the Russian people a dignity all their own in confronting life, and which, indeed, is truly the Russian people's religion."

The July number of the "Arena" opens the twenty-sixth volume of that publication. The leading feature is an article by Professor Frank Parsons, entitled "The Social Movement of the Nineteenth Century." Miss Keller's sixth article on "The Criminal Negro" is devoted to psychological tests of females. A. M. Colwell writes on "Poverty and Social Decay."

London Clarion. Mr. Andrew Carnegie is earning with other people's money, the notoriety which small-souled creatures of the gold-grabbing class are fond of in these latter centuries. He has come over to the land which he left for his countrymen's good and the American workmen's evil, and is scattering his filthy lure round with a fearful eye on the sickle of Death lest he should be hustled in front of the needle's eye with too many dollars to his credit. For how hardly shall a rich man enter the Kingdom of Heaven!

Typographical Journal. According to the United States Department of Labor, it costs the railroads less than one-fifth of a cent a mile to haul their passengers. The people are paying from 2 to 5 cents for the privilege of riding. Notice the profit. Do you think it would be a good investment for the public to own and control the railroads? The profit is about the same in the operation of other public franchises, like the telephone and telegraph, yet the people seem content to allow individuals and corporations to control them.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries.

Commonwealth. Professor Herron is being persecuted because he has had the manhood to be true to his highest ideals. If he had been untrue to himself, he might to-day have been the snug, sleek pastor of some city church, with a salary in the thousands. It is because he has been true to the light that he is in, and because he has never feared to follow whither truth and logic led him, that he has to-day become the target for every plenteous mud-slinger. As a religious "reformer" the capitalist press might have tolerated him; as a Socialist and revolutionist it is only willing to lie about him.

Pueblo Courier. That the rich are free in any country and under all circumstances was again proven last week in a certain newspaper which announced in connection with the lockout of miners on the Portland mine in Victor that the Portland Company was a very wealthy one and could afford to insist on the operation of its mine with any and all restrictions and limitations. It is because he has been true to the light that he is in, and because he has never feared to follow whither truth and logic led him, that he has to-day become the target for every plenteous mud-slinger. As a religious "reformer" the capitalist press might have tolerated him; as a Socialist and revolutionist it is only willing to lie about him.

Farmer's Social Economist. It is wonderful how much faith the one-step-at-a-time reformers have. With all the efforts they have made to impede the progress of the trusts they have never gained a single point, and the trusts have grown until they are now virtually in possession of the country, and the reform movement is non-existent. They are so sure that they are right, that they would have the same of production and distribution collectively owned and a lot of radicals who can never succeed. They seem never to have realized their own non-sensical efforts at patching the capitalist system. Some of them have spent money and time in a fruitless effort to accomplish the impossible and have added to the foot of the bill of pro-reform and are now disposed to go backward rather than forward. The greatest trouble with the would-be reformers is they do not understand the age in which we live, and refuse to be informed upon the real issues that confront society.

Over the Water

A correspondent of a London newspaper writing from Odessa says the centred thrust among the industrial classes in Russia is causing the liveliest concern among the military and civil authorities...

The diamond workers of the Netherlands, having the strongest union in the world, voted for Federation an average of 5 to 1 to support the Social Democratic Party in future political campaigns.

The next annual conference of the Social Democratic Federation will be held in Birmingham, Eng., on Sunday, August 5, and Monday, August 6.

The students of the University of Copenhagen have just opened a new club house there. There was a reception when it was opened and Knudsen, the Social Democratic deputy, made a very good speech.

The Social Democratic Federation of England has placed three propaganda lists in the field. The working people are reported to be recovering from the fever of Jingoism into which they were thrown by the South African war.

The Danish Socialists held a general demonstration against the government on the anniversary of the Danish constitution. Thirty thousand Socialists and members of 187 trade unions marched with an immense number of banners through the streets of Copenhagen to the place where the national fête in honor of the constitution was being held.

The members of the executive council of the Italian Socialist Party, together with the parliamentary group, have passed the following resolutions: "The Socialist Party cannot give its confidence to a government which always represents a class, the interests of which are opposed to those of the proletariat, yet in the present political and economic condition of the country, the parliamentary group may in certain cases show its approval by voting in favor of those reforms which are conducive to the normal development of Socialism and to the interests of the proletariat."

The English Socialists are much pleased with the sharp and apparently irreconcilable division of the Liberal party which was developed in a vote in the House on the treatment of the Boer prisoners. The Liberal party has, for many years, been the great bulwark of capitalism, the buffer which broke the force of many working class movements.

MURDER FOR PROFITS.

If ever there was a case where swift and certain justice should follow on the heels of crime it should be that at Port Royal, Va. Call it what you will, in the last analysis it is clear, cold-blooded murder-murder perpetrated by studied neglect of the law and without evasion of wholesome holding rules by the mine officials.

However, popular education was mainly dominated by the clergy who here as elsewhere in Europe, consider education in other than homeopathic doses as dangerous to national health. The student agitators soon discovered that an idea, even when backed up by economic pressure, will not readily grow in uneducated minds.

EVOLUTION OF RUSSIAN SOCIALISM.

A Sketch of the Development of the Revolutionary Movement in the Land of the Tsars.

BY ERNEST UTERMARK.

(Source: "Passé Libres: The Past, Present and Future of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia," by the Russian Socialist Committee in Paris, "Die Neue Zeit," The New Movement in Russia, by E. K.)

Social development in Russia has been confronted by three great obstacles. The autocratic despotism of the Tsars, the lack of industrial development, and the ignorance of the masses. Autocracy forbids freedom of press and speech. Undeveloped industries imply the absence of a class-conscious proletariat.

The brutal of revolutionary effort has, from the beginning, been directed primarily against autocracy. This day, the fort of Tsarism remains the foremost barrier against the pressure of society's living principle, Socialism. Court intrigues and military conspiracies were the first feeble symptoms of many resentments against tyranny.

This insignificant event, ending in the condemnation of the leaders, kindled the spark that has been glowing ever since and keeps on flaring up from time to time. No absolutism succeeds in stifling it, and every new outbreak adds fresh fuel and increases its vigor.

After the fall of St. Petersburg in 1855, Russia entered a new political and economic phase. A Tsar may sneer at the just and noble aspirations of a whole nation; he may defy the denunciations of the whole globe and trample on the revolutions of millions.

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PARTY NOTES.

The Social Democrats of Toledo, O., are preparing to enter the fall campaign in lively fashion. A county convention will be held on Tuesday evening, July 2, at which a county ticket will be selected.

The Brockton "Vanguard" has suspended publication. Representative James F. Carey has been elected delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the national unity convention.

The annual "Workers' Call" picnic will be held at Gardner's Park, 123d street and Michigan-avenue, Chicago, on Sunday, July 14. Tickets, 25 cents, which can be secured at the "Call" office or from party members.

The Socialists of Oregon have organized with a temporary state committee composed of C. S. Harsh, Albany, chairman; W. R. Richards, secretary, and Asa Lewelling, treasurer. A state convention will be held before October 1, 1901.

Open-air meetings are being held nightly throughout Hudson County with good success. Large quantities of literature are distributed and sold, and subscribers for the party press obtained.

Conrad Origo's early dates in Ohio are announced as follows: July 3, Cleveland; July 4, Mansfield; July 5, Fremont; July 6, Toledo; July 7, Dayton; July 8, Xenia; July 9, Poplarville.

Conrad Origo, having completed his tour of Connecticut and Rhode Island, is now speaking in Massachusetts and will proceed later through New Hampshire and Vermont. His dates for the next few days will be: Monday, July 1, Brockton, Mass.; July 2, Fall River; July 3, Lawrence; July 4, Amherst; July 5, Portsmouth, N. H.; July 6, Dover; July 8, Nashua; July 9, Adams, Mass.

Several good meetings have been held by Conrad Origo in the state of Vermont. At Rutland, which is the center of Socialist activity in the state, he spoke to an audience of eight hundred people on June 12.

Conrad Origo's tour of Connecticut was very successful. At Waterbury the meeting was delayed by a pouring rain; yet, as soon as the rain ceased, an audience of more than six hundred workmen gathered to hear the Social Democratic agitator.

A conference of the bituminous coal operators was held in Baltimore this week, at which plans were discussed for a more extensive consolidation of the soft coal interests of West Virginia, Maryland, and Western Pennsylvania.

The Independent operators in the anthracite regions are in a peck of trouble. When the strike was settled last fall an agreement was made by which the coal-carrying railroads promised a certain rebate on charges between mines and tidewater.

There is only one way to stop this wholesale sacrifice of human life and limb. Vote for Socialism, a system of industrial peace that will guarantee the workers of the world immunity from slaughter, while making a livelihood. Abolish the profit system and all the evils that curse the workers' lives will disappear with it!

The Debs Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind., has bought out the entire pamphlet department of the International Library Publishing Co., 23 Duane street, New York, and will continue the publication of the pamphlets formerly published by the New York company. These include some of the best translations of French and German works on the market.

In true freedom lies the secret of our success. Freedom is not a mere word. It is a living force. It is the power that makes the weak strong, the poor rich, the ignorant wise. It is the power that makes the world a better place.

The inventor who assisted Elias Howe to perfect the sewing machine, has just died in the penitentiary. One of the most earnest investors in the world died just before the invention of the sewing machine. The work was done by him.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST.

The Salt Industry of the Whole World to Be Brought Under Control.

The announcement of the first international trust to be publicly organized was made this week. It is a salt trust, and it will control and supply the world with salt.

The new trust will be composed of the Salt Union of England, the Canadian Salt Company and the National Salt Company. An official of the latter concern, referring to the trust, is quoted as follows:

"When formed it will supply Japan and China, as well as the United States, South America, Great Britain, and her colonies and Continental Europe with salt, practically the entire world, excepting Russia and barbarian peoples."

The Standard Oil interests are understood to be behind the whole plan. One of the schemes is said to be the manufacture of sea salt in Puerto Rico, the salt of a coarse grade being good for curing fish.

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NOW A BROOM TRUST.

Not Only the Corn, but the Manufactured Article to Be Controlled.

The organization of a Broom Trust has advanced, and it is expected that within a short time it will control not only the broom corn market but the manufactured article as well. Six million dollars are behind the project to combine the 200 manufacturers in the United States.

It is said that the Southwestern Company of Evansville, Ind., and the Chicago Broom Company of Chicago are behind the movement. The grand jury in Brooklyn has indicted the three state factory inspectors in that city who were charged with having taken extortion of unwarranted fees.

The grand jury in Brooklyn has indicted the three state factory inspectors in that city who were charged with having taken extortion of unwarranted fees. Two of the inspectors, Thomas D. Sherlock and George Scragg, are out on \$1,000 bond each.

All secretaries of local and state committees are notified to forward to the National Secretary the names of all delegates to the national convention to be held in Toledo on Monday, July 10. In the call for the convention the officers of the International Longshoremen's Association draw attention to the marvelous growth of the organization.

Striking machinists and their sympathizers are reported to press despatches from Columbia, S. C., to have entered the Southern Railway shops in that city early last Sunday morning and attacked the non-union men living inside the shops. The non-union men were beaten and marched by the strikers out of the city.

Nine hundred and twenty-five employees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's car shops at Reading, Pa., blacksmiths, boiler-makers, and laborers—went on strike last Friday. The strike was partially in sympathy with the three thousand Reading Iron Company employees who went out six weeks ago, and partially for the sake of winning demands for the railroad company's shop employees themselves.

Three weeks ago the railroad men presented a statement of grievances, giving the company ten days to reply. They asked that a nine-hour day instead of a ten-hour day be given, that time and a half be allowed in payment for all overtime made by the men; that contract and piece work be dropped in the company's shops; that an increase of 10 per cent in wages be given all departments; and that their organizations be recognized by the company.

The second federal singing festival of the A. B. Singer Bund (Workmen's Singing Federation) of the northwest of the United States will be celebrated on Sunday, July 7, in Chicago. Six hundred singers will be present, and this army of well-drilled and enthusiastic lovers of song will form a moister choir, such as few mortals are fortunate enough to hear.

The Mexican Central is about to purchase the Monterey and Mexican Gulf road. The Minneapolis and St. Louis is to absorb the Iowa Central. In spite of all denials, it is regarded as certain that the great shipping trust, the United Fruit Company, will soon be completed.

The inventor who assisted Elias Howe to perfect the sewing machine, has just died in the penitentiary. One of the most earnest investors in the world died just before the invention of the sewing machine. The work was done by him.

Number one of the Standard Oil Company has just been issued. It contains a list of the names of the shareholders of the company.

The Economic Struggle.

The Western Federation of Miners, at its annual convention in Denver, Col., on the 5th, re-elected Edward Boyce president. It was decided to establish permanent headquarters of the Federation in Denver. The executive board was instructed to draft a new constitution and submit it to the local branches of the organization by January 1, 1902.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, has decided to withhold prosecution of the editor of a Scranton, Pa., paper for slander. The editor offered to make public retraction through the columns of his paper of all aspersions, innuendoes, and charges made against Mitchell.

The weavers' strike at Paterson has received reinforcements by the weavers of the Enterprise broad silk mill striking in sympathy. Police are active arresting girl strikers for supposed interference with scabs.

Press dispatches from Huntington, W. Va., report that a state of warfare exists in that region. The members of the sweeping injunction issued by Justice Jackson, and which is noticed elsewhere in this issue, the miners are reported to be armed and the deputies were compelled to flee for their lives.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Wm. Buttner, Room 13, Theater Bldg., Court Square, Springfield, Mass.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE—W. E. White, 220 Exchange street, New Haven, Conn.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, R. A. Morris, 214 E. Indiana street, Chicago, Ill.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Dr. Walter T. Roberts, 2214 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, S. W. Leonard, Thomaston.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, John P. Weigel, Trenton, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1143 W. Third street, Dayton, Ohio, every Monday evening.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Leonard, 412 Globe Bldg., Minneapolis.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. W. Quick, 9229 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, P. V. Danahy, Brannick House, Rutland.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. D. Curtis, 1733 18th ave., Seattle.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be made that are not in this office Tuesday, 3 p. m.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S NOTICE. As the time of the convention is drawing near, the National Secretary has requested to see to it that their local committees are organized and ready to receive the delegates to the convention.

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ing "class" as his subject. The other members believe the treatment of the subject, under the title of "class," is a very poor one. A post table has been placed in the club room. All those wishing to join can do so by applying to T. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY. LOCAL HUNTON COUNTY. Many meetings will be held on Saturday evening, June 29, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the Hotel Hamilton, 1000 Broadway, New York City. Meeting is for great importance. Election of delegates for county convention, election of officers and other matters will come before the meeting. Every comrade of the county is invited to attend. W. M. KAMPS, Jr., Organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA. To the Local Branches of the State of Pennsylvania. The local and branch are called upon to make nominations for delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Indianapolis on July 25. Each local is to nominate three candidates. Any nomination of delegates for the National Convention must be in the hands of the National Secretary by Monday, July 3, on which day the nomination will close.

VERMONT. The invitation of The Worker, in its issue of June 9, to discuss the question as to what the attitude of the S. D. P. should be toward the National Convention, has been accepted in July, came in for discussion in Local Branches at its last meeting and resulted in a unanimous decision of the following resolution: We believe that the conference of reformers, composed of individuals representing all shades of political, social, and economic views, is a step toward the realization of Socialism, and which will soon come in the city of Detroit, to be dangerous to the cause of Socialism.

It is the opinion of the National Secretary that the conference of reformers, composed of individuals representing all shades of political, social, and economic views, is a step toward the realization of Socialism, and which will soon come in the city of Detroit, to be dangerous to the cause of Socialism.

Don't write on both sides of paper. CORRESPONDENCE. Don't send anonymous letters. Immediate Measures. Editor of The Worker.

Editor of The Worker. I have read your issue of June 22 very carefully. I fall in line with you in your opinion of the National Convention. I believe that the National Convention is a step toward the realization of Socialism, and which will soon come in the city of Detroit, to be dangerous to the cause of Socialism.

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