NEW YORK, JUNE 30, 1901.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

ONE MORE INJUNCTION

VOL. XI.-NO. 13.

Federal Judge Launches One Against West Virginia Miners.

Striking Coal Min rs 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.

more injunction against the use of peaceful means of prantization to improve the condition of Labor. When will the workingmen resolve to enjoin these judges from interfering with them, by casting class-conscious, So-cialist ballots for members of their own class to sit on the beach and in the legislative halls?

s time it is a United States Judge in West Virginia who interferes to save the poor capitalist from the "ly

MUST NOT INCITE MEN TO QUIT WORK.

Judge John J. Jackson of the United States Circuit Court-Issued a restraining order at Purkersburg enjoining Lodge No. 558 of the United Mine Workers of America and two other lodges from "Interfering" with the miners of Plat Top coal region, at

terfering IN ANY WAY with the histogement of the six mines in the Matewan field, menacing, threator intimidating the miners, entering-upon the property of the co-BE ASSEMBLING IN THE ROADS OR APPROACHES TO THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANIES, Interng in any way with persons going s. or IN ANY VAY INCITING THEM TO CEASE WORK. Many arrests are expected to

says the dispatch. 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 dischey the injunction. When law bedischey the injunction. When has be-concess, not in isolated, energionly, but as a matter of course and general use, an instrument of injustice and oppres-sion, the respect for law ceases to be

CONTEMPT FOR LAW.

The capitalists, the indiges them-selves, have set us the example of contempt for law by thus trampling upon the highest law of the land—the con-stitution of the United States, which they have sworn to enforce.

The constitution expressly guarantees the right of peaceful resemblage. Let a judge, whose swiarn duty it is to enforce that guarantee, arbitrarily millites it by forbidding the workingpern, on pain of acrest and impris ment by summary process, to hold their meetings in the vicinity of the nones that their own labor has cre-

The constitution expressly guaran-tees the right of free speech, But a judge arbitrarily forbids workingmen exercise that right by asking or per ading other men not to work for a apitalist who is seeking to reduce

them to abject slavery.
With such examples of lawlescness on the beach, it is nothing less than treason to humanity to preacli respec for law to the working class. Official class tyranny. The new justice, the new law and order, that is to replace it, must be developed out of the soli-darity and devotion of the working class in its struggle for liberty.

USE POLITICAL POWER.

So long as society is divided int duction and the other working for wages and creating profits for the pos-a seing class, so long justice between these classes will be an impossibility. Let the miners of West Virginia recog nize 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

office, men of the working class, men whom they have tried and found true whom they have treed and found true in the trade union bubble, men who shall be pledged to the engablishment of Socialism and who can be trusted to keep their pledge. The inline owners have had no seruple about using the powers of government to protect their unsarmed prefits. Let the inhuers have he scruple about sching the powers of government and using them to restore the mines to the men who have made

AMOTHER IN JUNCTION

Mich, has handed down a permanent Injunction restraining the gity authori-ties of Lansing from complying with the terms of the label resolution adop-ed by the city council some weeks ago. The judge ruled that the clame in the city charter giving the council the right to award contracts for numbelpal work under such rules as it "may see fit to recently." does not amagence that:

city's charter. The logic of the indge may be all right, but his decision reads may be all right, but his decision reads very much as though he had worked real hard to find a way to decide the case against the union. If the trades-unionists of Lansing do the proper thing, they will put this judge on the list to be retired at the next election. Relegate a few offensive members of the judiciary to the ranks, and constructions of the law like that in this case will be few and far between.

Typographical Journal. Very good advice, so far as negative advice goes. 'But would it not be as well to go further? We say: Retire all the capitalist politicians from ne all the capitalist politicians from a-tional and state capitols, city halls, and court houses, and elect only the candidates of a class-conscious labor party. Then you will be sure, not only that the law will not be used against the workers, but that it will be used

A TYPICAL RULING

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

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

ence J. Thompson, a boy, was employ. ed by the Cary Manufacturing Com pany to superintend the operation of three machines for cutting out pall clasps from strips or ribbons of steel, which, when placed in the machi-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 laving re-fused the boy's request to do so, the latter undertook to do it filmself. His wrist was caught, his arm was tort off, and he felt upon the machine, frac turing both his legs. He has thereby becare mained and cripples for life. His s it against the company was dis missed on a trial, and that decision is now affirmed by the Appellate Divis-lon. Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion, says the plaintiff, while cognizant of peril to which he might be 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 injustic 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 dan gerous 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 be

tween the devil and the deep sen-the devil of capitalist exploitation and the deep sea of legal injustice. But they have a way out of it, if they will you. put their class in power and take the machinery of pro for their own.

VAIL'S SAYINGS.

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

Heaven is harmony, adjust love, co-operation; hell is discord, maindjustment, hate, competition.

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

When wealth means so the to-day it is no wonder Manu worship surpasses God worship. Abolish want and the fear of want manity will realize its inherent divin-ity and character instead of wealth will become the passport to public ap-

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

proval

There will be a mass meeting of all the members of the Social Democratic Party of Bosson for the purpose of sending delegates to the national con-vention, Sunday, July 7, at 7:30 p. m. at the headquarters of the S. D. P., 985. Washington street. All members of the S. D. P. of Boston are expected to

BOSTON CITY CIMMITTEE, S. D. P.

SOCIALIST LECTURE.

James Allman 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 Communism of Capitalism." Ad-mission free and discussion invited,

Circuit Judge Wiest of Lansing the has handed down a permanent ajunction restraining the city authories 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 ty charter giving the council the right a award contracts for niunicipal work and are not rules as it "may see fit to exactible." does not emposer that edy to let work to other than the lowest bitder, but simply allows the countries to specify the details of a constract bica 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 eport that the strike against the Nanal Cash Register Company has been settled has been heralded over the en-tire country, the situation is more crit-

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 pot ishers, buffers, and platers did not r turn, of course. The company, having is now attempting to have them were and receive material from the other de partments provided sents are put to work. They are advertising for polishers 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.

At nearly all the conferences that have been held, the representatives of fight them as well as the trade unions This company, through its "press bu-reau," tries to make it appear to the outside world that it is friendly to-

STREET-CAR MEN STRIKE.

firm in the country.

On Friday evening the men employed in 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 The men say that they did not strike

on June 1 because of the request of other ognuizations, and there being so many out at that time they feared seri ous trouble. However, since that time, the general manager, Geo. E. Kerfer. has repeatedly broken the existing reement and on Friday, June 21, a minister waited on him and repeated all their former demands of June 5. 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 cal operation as yet. These lines pentrate a portion of the city inhabited by workers entirely, and there will surely be trouble when this strike is generally known. The miltin are doing business at the same old stand, preparing the cold lead in case the strikers should begin to have the best of the strugg's. Every car is accompanied by pollmen, and the manager says that, if

ssary, he will invoke the assistan of Judge Kumler, the injunction king. THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE

The machinists are standing together firmly and are a determined lot of men one men have gone back to work. nes who had joined the union only a few days previous to going out. Al cided to fight to the finish. chinists in their fight for shorter

SOCIALISTS ACTIVE.

the various organizations, and are di ing much to enlighten the wage workers upon economics. A full state, judicial, senatorial, and county ticket is in the field now, and petitions are rapid? being filled. The propaganda machin-will be started shortly and it will do: lifrge business. There will be speaker here constantly during the campaign, and an increased vote is an assurefact. Comrade Silvio Origo will speak here at the court house on Monday evening, July 8, and we expect a large turn out 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 re-fused by Mayor Johnson declaring that "21 cents an hour is enough for men that do nothing but shored dirt." Cur-negle, Pullman, and other autocratic labor-crushers pursued the same fac-tics. They replied to demands for bet-ter conditions by discharging the em-ployees—though usually only the "ring leaders." It amounts however that It appears, however, th me of the men "that do nothing be rehired, while those whose shorel-fon't move as swiftly as the faste-can tramp the streets and think abou-the beauties of eapitalism. What difformer is there between the "reform" cits administration and the methods of the tribe of Carnegle?—Cleve and Citi

cialist to possess. Cushing's "Mar of Parliamentary Law" will teach the proper manner. Send its 25 cents and we will mail you the book. Ad-dress Socialist Literature Company, 156 William Street, New York.

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 est in changing the evils of or City of New York; in entering upon the administration for the benefit or the municipal campaign of 1901, declares its unswerving adherence to the prinriples 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 adminitered exclusively in the interests of the ossessing 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 nd power supply; and other public utilities, extert a profit of many millous a year for an inadequate auwretched service, exploit, overwork and maitrent their employees and form fruitful source of political corrup-

Andd the immense wealth of the City A great army of workingmen and workingwomen daily besiege the shops and factories of our city in the vain search for work and bread; thousands of them, exhaused by their fruitless of forts, are driven to crime, vagaboudage, and prostitution; they throng our streets and fill the prisons and the dis orderly resorts of our city, while thou sands of others, grown old and feeble after a life of hard mad useful work, nunity and exposed to beggary and

Lirentien. While the residential district of the wealthy of the metropolis, with its tiful avenues and palatial mans stands almost unrivaled vin the uni verse, the portions of the city inhab-ited by the workingmen are the worst that ever disfigured and disgraced large city. Congested more than any other place on the globe, with their fifthy streets as the only playground of the unfortunate children of the work-ingmen, with their hideous tenement ouses and their squalld little as the only dwelling places of the toil-ing masses, those districts are the breeding places of disease, and the ortality of their inhabitants alling. And while our city govers alling. And while our city money of of their inhabitants is ap nent expends vast sauts of money or beautifying the residential portion of the rich, no serious attempt was ever made to relieve the unsanitary condition of the workingmen's district by the introduction of public parks, baths, playgrounds, etc.

The City of New York, with its enor riv for the education of the chil dren of the poor, and while millions upon millions are squandered every year in high salaries for useless officials and professional politimans, about 100,000 children are allowed to grow up in our city without any school ng or education

This disgraceful state of affairs can not and will not be changed by the Democratic party, the Republicant party or any so-called Citizens' Reform

The Democratic Party, now in pov er in this city, has time and again been convicted of flagrant coccupition and maindministration, and has repeatedly roved its hostility to Labor by th brutal interference of its police with striking workingmen seeking by eaceful means to improve their cond

tions, by the monstrous injunctions of its judges against such workingmen, by its constant encouragement of the f lave designed for the tre tection of the working class, and by allous indifference to all demands of dzed labor.

The Republican party, despite its ap rent differences with the Democrati party, is at one with the latter, in its servility to the interest of the capital ist class. The law reducing the force and crippling the efficiency of the de-partment charged with the enforce-ment of the factory laws passed by the Republican state legislature, the call-ing out of state troops to shoot unarm-ed citizens in order to defeat the striked cithens in order to defeat the striking street-car employees at Albany, by
the Republican governor, and the decision declaring unconstitutional the
prevailing wage law, rendered by the
Republican Court of Appeals, are sufficient to indicate what the workingclass would gain by voting that pariginto power in the city of New York.

Nor will the existing social and palitical evils in the city of New York
be relieved by the so-called reformers.

These gentlemen, who, as employees These gentlemen, who, as employers and exploiters of labor and owners of the most disgraceful tenement houses of the city, force workingwomen into prostitution, and in their well-fed mor-fity amuse themselves by hounding the unfortunate victims of their own creed, who open the campaign crandiloquent tirades against pol

working class, is the working class itself, and the only political party that

can effect such change is the party of

the workingmen, the Social Democra Party.

The Social Democratic Party is well
that the existing so cial evils can be entirely removed only by the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production and th substitution therefor of the Co-opera tive Commonwealth through the pow

ers of the state and nation. But it lies within the power of a city administration, if controlled by a class-conscious labor party, to put inteeffect many measures of imlief which shall, at the same time, be steps towards the renfization of the Co-operative Commonwealth. therefore, put forth the following program of immediate measures, to which we piedge our candidates, and for which we ask the support of all work ingmen desirous of real freedom and

PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

The city to acquire and operate attacks industries which require a franthise for their operation, such as street rallways, ferries, gas and electric lighting and he ing plants, tele-phones, etc. The income from such industries to be applied for the improve-ment of the condition of the mass of the employees by the reduction of working hours, the increase of wages, and to the improvement and extension of the now inadequate nublic service any surplus remaining after these ends have been provided for, to be applied to the reduction of charges.

LABOR REGULATIONS.

All public work to be done upon pub-c account, without the intervention of

Eight hours to constitute a maxi-num 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 the laborers'a proper husian existe men and women to receive equal pay for equal work. The establishment of a complete sys

tent of free employment bureaus to be conducted by the city under the supe vision of the labor organizations.

The creation of a municipal fund

for the pensioning of aged, sick or disabled working-

The city to midertake public works especially in times of depression, for the purpose of giving employment to workingmen displaced in the compet tive system; such works to be carried on under the same conditions as to honrs-of labor, etc., specified above for all public employees

EDUCATION.

The city to provide adequately for the care and education of all the chil-

nurseries for the children of work-By the establishment of free kin-

dergartens as a part of the public hool system; By the provision of ample school

m with an adequate force of schers to keen pace with rowth of the school population; By the provision of meals, and where necessary, of clething to school children—not as a measure of charity, but as a measure of jus-tice and of public necessity, in or-der that the school system shall be

really accessible to all alike;
By the co-ordination 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 exten-sion of the system of free libraries and reading rooms, museums, art gaileries, lectures, concerts and evening classes, in order to give the greatest facilities for the further self-education of the pe

PUBLIC HYGIENE.

The establishment of a complete sys-tem for supplying the people at cost with such prime necessities of life as pure food and medicines, fuel and fee. The establishment of municipal res-tagrants to be conducted at cost. The excession of the parks, play resends, public baths, and similar conveniences, adequately to meet the

HOUSING OF THE PEOPLE The city government to use all the powers conferred upon it by law to prevent the erection of unsanitary of the destruction of such as exist in vi-

ation of law.

The city government, further, to be

dwellings at cost to the whole popula

LABOR CONFLICTS.

The Social Democratic Party, when entrusted with the administration the city, will at all those use the police powers on the side of and for the protection and tenedit 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 treasur; for the benefit of the working class a

THE IMMEDIATE MEASURES.

At Once Measures of Relief and Stops In Constructive Work of a Revolu tionary Party.

The following extract from the report of the Preliminary Campaign Con tee, by which the platform was drawn, will show the spirit in which that body undertook its task and its conception of the policy, at once revolutionary and practical practical because revolution-ary, indeed-by which the party should he 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 capital ist system and declaring for the Co operative Commonwealth. We fee 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 intelligible answer to question, it will not receive seri-consideration from the people to whom we appeal.

"On the other hand, we have recog nixed 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 pur pose of 'catching' the votes of various elements, but not consistently determined by any central purpose

"We have accordingly, in drawing up program, held in view the fact that the purpose of our movement is not thereby the reforming of abuses and the amelioration of conditions, but the complete transformation of exist-ing capitalist society into a Co-opera-tive Commonwealth. We have kept in mind the further fact that the concity or even in a single slate would not enable us to carry out in its complete-ness this, our ultimate object. We have considered also, that while our purpos is revolutionary, it is not to be expected nor, 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 gov-erument itself, and seizing 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 suf-ferings 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 So cialist party. In a word, we have ought to prepare a program to which we can honestly pledge our candidates and for which we can reasonably ask the present attention of the workiu; class voters."

LABOR POLITICS AND

SOCIALIST POLITICS. Algernon Lee will speak under the spices 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 Polities." 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 com-ade, Eduardo Conde, from Puerto Rico some employment are requested to write to him. Comrade Conde is a painter, and is willing to accept any kind of a job. His address is care of go Iglesias, 589 Third avenue,

The primaries for election of dele-gates to the county convention of the Social Democratic Party of Richn County, New York, will be held at the Labor Lyceum, Boff street and Rien-mond Road, Stapleton, Saturday, June 29, at 8 o'clock p. m.

—I know it has been drummed into the ears of the people for centuries by the ministers, priests, and representa-tives of the ruling class that poverty is a blessing, but the time has come that be happy while his wife and children are in want, without a home, or the prespect of having a home, can only ap-peal to the superstitious and ignorant slave. Farmer's Social Economist.

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 Controller MORRIS BROWN. For President of the Board of Alder men-HENRY STAHL.

This is the municipal ticket of the Social Democratic Party, which was chosen, amid unbounded enthusiasm, in the evening session of Saturday's envention at the Labor Lyceum. This s 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 No vember 5. This is the ticket that selfrespecting and liberty-loving working-men of New York should vote for, as against Tammany corruptionists, Re publican corporation tools, and sancti-

The convention was called to order by Organizer Gerber at 2:30 p. m. Isa-dor Phillips was chosen as temporary chairman, Philip Schmidt as vice-chair man, 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, Hop kins, and Gidden.

When the committee reported and the roll-call was completed at 3:15, more than 140 delegates, representing fifty subdivisons, answered to their m A number of other delegates made their carance, 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, Abboft, and Hillquit; Ways and Means-Neppel: bodin, Springer, Tuschak Atkinson, and Win. Koenie

PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

After a short recess the convention heard the report of the Preliminary Campaign Committee, which was elect ed last November and charged with the work of drafting the municipal platform, preparing eampaign 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 system advertised. It was rec mended also that a permanent cam-paign committee be chosen, composed of representatives of all the boroughs and various suggestions were made in regard to ratification meetings, cam-

palen literature, and other matters After a lively discussi on on the formation of the permanent campaign embers of the preliminary outline to serve and that there b added to their number one delegate from each agitation district in the bor-Brooklyn, two from Queens, and two from Richmond. The committee was made responsible directly to the State

ith the Socialistic Co-operative Pubpossible 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, mak-ing 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 the seconponed till after election, but this recommendation was voted down. Another
free them to fight also on the political new
for the complete emancipation of the
whole working class.

"You must not underestimate the insand of this campaign," he said. separate charter for Brooklyn be post

At this point a recess of an hour was supper. When the conven-embled 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 Campaign Committee and the platform was read and discussed at length. Several minor amendments were offered, and discussed and the platform as amended was frien put to vote and unanimously adopted. It will be found elsewhere in this paper.

NAMING THE TICKET.

Next in order was the nomination of by all hours of close attention to rou-tine work in the stifling atmosphere of the crowded hall. The desegates reala blessing, but the time has come that the working class are discovering that the crowded hall. The designess realized that they were about to make all over the city will realize be esponsiblled that they were about to make all over the city will realize be esponsiblled that they were about to make the campaign, while all the eloquence put forth from the pulpit and rostrum is a trick of the headers of the people in the interest of the candidate does not make the campaign, gie second in importance only to a presidential election. Although several candidate does not make the campaign, the is only put forward to represent the party and do its bidding. He can all the interest of the movement, feel your responsibility ridiculous. The idea that a man could be happy in penury and poverty is supremely ridiculous. The idea that a man could be happy while his wife and children and represent the repossable position and represent the revolutionary policy of the party before the working class ing, both in its patient work and its present of having a home, can only ap-

For Mayor-BENJAMIN HANFORD, I name of Job Hagriman, which was quickly seconded from various parts of the hall.

Alexander Jones then took the floor not, as he explained, to make a nord tation, but to discuss, in what the chairman vainly declared to be an un-parliamentary manner, the qualifica-tions 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 wiff, before the convention. The mickly showed the sentiment of the

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

HANFORD CHOSEN.

As soon as Comrade Harriman could get the floor, he spoke with his characteristic earnestness, introducing a mo-tion to make Benjamin Hanford the manimous choice of the convention, Comrade Lee seconded the motion and Comrade Hanford, recognizing th dent will of the party, briefly declared that he was ready to obey the com-mands of the party. His nomination was carried by a unanimous vote of ac-clamation, followed by "Three cheers for 'Hanford" and "Three cheers for the S. D. P.," which were given with a

choice, out of several names presented, of Morris Brown for controller and Henry Stahl for president of the board

of aldermen. oncluded by the election of a committee, consisting of Comrades Abbott, Johns, and Harriman, to carry out the provisions of the law in regard to fil-

ing nominations, filling vacancies, etc.

REVOLUTION, NOT REFORM. Comrade Herron, who had been an interested spectator of the whole pro-He spoke carnestly upon the economic, social, and moral rottenness of the cap-talist 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 illustrated the point by telling of his experiences in earlier years when seeing the frightful condition of chil dren employed in Southern cotton mills he tried to interest philanthropists and ment to save the babies who were ing slowly murdered for dividends. He found that, almost without exception, the nien who were endowing missions and schools to "save the souls" of thesa poor children were unwilling to lift a finger to save their lives—because that would mean interference with the "sa-

cred right" of profit-making. Comrade Hanford was then called upon and responded in a short but in spiring 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 The committee was instructed to act | which the Social Democratic Party had lishing Association and to make all ing more discontented with the exist conditions: they are learning the folly of attempts at reform, and are lis-tening more and more eagerly to the words of the revolutionary party. The working people are becoming class-con-scious—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 capital-lyf class, are learning the fact of the class struggle. It is our part to join

> "The United States is not France and when we conquer the city of New York, we will not be a hundred day's distant from Washington. Let the revolutionary working class take possess sion of this city and what would the governor at Albany it 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 Fr. cisco and all the other cities of the land will be ready to follow when the workhig people of New York lake possession, of the powers of government to use them for the emancip tion of Labor.
> "I hope that every courade in this hall and all those whom you represent

all over the city will realize the espansi-bility that rests upon us all alike. Your candidate does not make the campaign.

of the city.

Comrade Abbott rose first and in a lively enthusiasm, a spirit that have comrade abbott rose first and in a lively enthusiasm, a spirit that have fair for unparalleled exertions gratifying results in this campaign.

The Worker.

25 per week, one year As far as possible, rejected communica-Rew York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,

SCOIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED 1888 (Presidential) 2,068 13.331 . 33,133 1896 (Presidential)....36,564

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



Second Democraty of New York, don't lought the party picule to-day.

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

Wage survey is begit because the Kun saves keep it so by voting for it.

The workers will find it harder to live e ruster they make it for the capital-

No danger of capitalist stroporting Morris Brown for con-

The Metal Trades Association is au therity for the existence of a class

The larger the attendance at the anmust picnic to-day the larger the cam paign fund will be.

The discussion as to "How to get-rid" march of prosperity.

Borial Dimocrats of New York must make the municipal vote worthy of the

Increasing the circulation of The orker is a good way to advertise So-

cial Democratic capdidates. cessful municipal convention last Saturday means thousands of more

Social Democratic votes pext Novem-Many people will never admit there

are any classes until they find them stling for a living in the working

Trade unionists do not have to inter Hanford, Brown, and Stahl to find out their standing on labor mut

The New York "Times" admits that sole that it is murder. Just what is the Mifference?

galga in Ohio, Senator Mark Hanna again betrays exceptional interest in the weifare of labor.

fitnyor 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 Pur-'My of the Clergy" is under vigorous discussion a new field of activity seems opening up for the Committee of Fif

Mr. W. J. Brynn appropries that he is

was interested mostly in the presi-- Judge

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. . V +1

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

Did President McKinley hear the ap proaching march of the class conscions Socialist workers when he had his ear to the ground trying to get a line of his third term boom?

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

Since the nomination of Benjamin Hanford there is no longer any neces sity for worry among trails unionist as to which candidate for mayor it will be best for Labor to support.

We suppose the scandal in the penon department is one of the glories of the "patriotic and brilliant administra tion" that the Ohio Republican plat form eulogies so highly this week.

Bryan says he wants to see the Re publican party nominate Hanna for/ president in 1904. 65od! Then let the Democrats nominate Bryan again and the Social Democratic Party will have a beautiful opportunity.

"The Republican party has honored 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 ac

Has not Governor Odell the power to call out the militia to compel the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company maining autediturian ferry boats? Are the courts imable to grant intunetions to such effect? Ridiculous suggestion! 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 oney and the contempt' for the lives of workingmen 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 свие...

If the news of more recent crimes against workingmen have not drivet that murder out of mind, our readers will remember that, about four months ago, Charles Unie, a workingman hunt ing for a job, found himself starving and penniless, went into a Bowery mission 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 fou men composing the staff of the placand died almost instantly as a result of the attack.

These facts were clearly proven. Ye the jury brought in a verdict of assaul in the third degree. Even the judgeand judges are not given, to painful to have been shocked by the verdict.

There is only one conceivable explan ation of the jury's decision. The victim was a workingman out of employment. In the language of the street he was a "hobo"-one of those wretch ed outcasts whom espitalist society cro ates and then dooms to daily torture The press and all the organs of respectable society-even the pulpit has too often joined in the damnable works -have, by denunciation, by ridicule, by every possible method, sought to create a universal hatred of the workless man. To a great extent they have succeeded.

If those human brutes had so done to death a stray dog or a brokendown 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 "hobo." What was his life worth? The murder was worth two inches of space in the daily papers and the shameful verdict gets no more at-

Now the jury that tried Alien, and Francisca was not composed of millionaires. Probably half the jurymen stand a fair chance of finding themselves some time, through the wurk? Yet this is the verdict they reus

In face of such demoralization, 'the upon money relations, with its resultant class divisions and contempt of the poor, how can anyone wender-uny, how can anyone fall to appland-if we interested only in principles. That's preach hatred of that system, hatred sext four months, actively advocate honely. Heretofore it leeked as if he of all its tying traditions and 'its creat the election of the Social Democratic

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

So Mr. Coler, notwithstanding his de ire to get back among "the bonest men of Wail Street," might be persuaded to run for mayor-for the city's good, of course; no other consideration could in fluence him. We can understand why Coler, but there will be only one can didate deserving of the workingmen's votes. His name is Benjamin Hanford

Confirmation of Socialist contention 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 acknowledgement of two facts, first, that there are 5,000 men and women out of work in this city, and, second; that this num ber is only a part of the unemployed. In that acknowledgement are all the pretensions of the press and politicians dispelled. But what an appalling con dition 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 sweltering, 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 anadote for this? Nothing but arduous labor on sunscorched Kansas harvest fields with long hours and shamefully poor wages. But it is anything to get 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 exwould not gladly accept this opportun pect it to succeed if the out-of-works ily 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 walfs 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 commend it.

It is very fitting that the men who urdered poor Charles Gale because he could not pay for his six cent Junea should have been defended by that de pleable renegade, Hugh O. Peutecost. He argued that Gale was not killed by the brutal assault, but that he died of heart disease which, by a curious coinidence, seized him at the very momen 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 misionaries.

A CONSISTENT LEGISLATURE.

A bill was introduced in the last legislature which would have compelled the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company to rettre 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 re

cent 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 mongh to amend an employers' Hability bill so as to reverse its original mean ing. Why could they not smend this ferry-boat bill so as to extend its application?

ently inconsistent, was really perfect ly consistent. Both bills, if passed and enforced, would have tended to save uman life at the expense of a small reginction in capitalists' profits. They killed one bill by amending it. They killed the other by leaving it in conmilitee. That is what we must always expect from Republican and Democravic legislators. Life will not be put bove profits until the working people show their disapproval of this murde: ous system by voting the Social Demo-

. New York's municipal campaign is egun. The Worker will, during the

city ticket. It will give, every week. facts and figures and arguments porting this contention. If the rades wish to see a big vote for the tick et beaded by Benjamin Hanford, they should space no effort to have The Worker reach the largest possible number of workingnien from now till elec tion time. A word to the wise is sufficient, says the proverb. Let us see if the New York comrades are wise.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND PUB-LIC OWNERSHIP.

The Denver "Times" says: "A gigantic scheme is under way to transfer the callroads of the United States to the government. A Western financier declares 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 fluance the deal."

While this is far from being an auhoritative statement of fact, it is perhaps a shrewd enough guess at the probabilities of the pear future. It is hardly to be supposed that there is an 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 uncarned 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 au noyance of the capitalists, the radical difference between Socialism and state capitalism, between public ownershipfor 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 'ft will then be advocated by the political agents of the exploiting class.

There is an old Latin maxim, "Si duo idem faciunt, non est idem"-which, being interpreted, means: "If two per sons do the same thing, it is not (nece sarily) 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 therefor 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 say \$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 and we have only to make a very satisfactory arrangement for the railroad magnates. They would be are as sure that all pendulums will swing in accordance with that law as relieved of all responsibility and their road workers would not profit by the change. Public ownership established. by the Social Democratic Party would road can tell just how much he should be quite a different affair. The disposed raise the outer rail on a curve and just the outer rail on a curve and just the context of the cont be quite a different affair. The dispossessed owners might be paid something (provided they submitted gracefully to the inevitable)-not as compelsation justly to be claimed, but as a means of avoiding unnecessary friction in—just as the Southern slaveholders what angle he must train his gun in order to drop a shell at a desired point. would have been paid had they cons ed to emancipation instead of fighting bopelessly stubborn will it. But, however that might be, no this moment to deny the permanent income would be assured to the former owners of the railroads and the ludustry 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 pleas. anter in all possible ways, and increasing their opportunities of enjoying life.
Thus public ownership, put into ef-

feet by one party, would tend to perperuate class rule; put into effect by the other, it would tend to abolish class rule. It is the luminess of Social Democrats now, before the practical issuits presented to US, to make the differ-

the Conference should be on hand at the picule Sunday, prepared to da whatestie ever 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 mov ment are often reproached with being "too scientific," Sometimes this criti-cism is made dishonestly, by people who wish to injure the organi cialist movement by intimating that is an exclusive circle of literary aris tocrats. But often it is made sin ly and, perhaps, with some justice. Of course the trouble is not that we are "too scientific." That would be impossible, The trouble always as careful as we should be to use simple language and explain teel nical words, so that our statement of our doctrines is not always readily is telligible. The present series of articles is an attempt toward an exposition of the main principles of economics a held by Socialists, which shall, with afusing the truth, couched just as popular and intelligible lar guage as the writer is able to con

I ... WHAT IS SCIENCE?

The first thing that is necessary, order to understand any scientific th ory (and there is no reason why work ingmen should not wish to unis to recognize that things do not hay pen 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 nat ural law. And this is true, not only o the motions of the planets and the Tun ning 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 cybeer or an industrial panic) we mean that by studying the facts connected with that thing in reat many cases, looking at them hilfferent lights, comparing and classifying them, we have found out the con-nection between that thing and other things in nature-have found 'out un der what set of circumstances that es 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 stor fall from a high place its velocity gre ing. But they did not know how fas it fell nor at what-rate its velocity is creased. This loose and vague sort o sends of years. But about three of four hundred years ago some men of an inquiring turn of mind (one of the was Galileo) began to observe the mathe time they took in falling from var lous heights, etc. These experiment and others of the same sort were ear tinued by many thoughtful men (no-tably by Sir Isaac Newton) until at last it was possible to state the facts in a general law: That all bodies, large or small, light or heavy, fell at the same rate, if not interfered with teve by the resistance of the air), and tha 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 is scientific simply because it is exact and because it is general. The lay as scientific in this simple but rath msy statement as in the brief and more convenient technical formused 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 act under certain circumstances. If we want to make a pendulum that shall vibrate ten times in a second, for it stance, we do not have to "cut and try till we find the right length, as ou forefathers would have had to do be fore these laws of motion were discov ered. The physicists have worked out profits would be assured. But the rail-ule time fo-morrow morning.

By applying these various laws of motion the engineer who plans a railhow fast a train can safely run ove that curve: the amehing-designer can weights on an engine-governor to regu No one who is not very ignorant or laws of motion. Nor will be denoun sisting that these laws, so far as the go, are absolutely correct. So far as mathematics and physics are concerned, we have got beyond that.

But scientists did not stop with

But secretises did not stop with showing how inministe bodies more. 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 pur-

space, nor is it necessary for our pur-pose, to illustrate this so fully as we have done in the first case.

A single illustration will suffice the law of evolution in the organic world. It was discovered that while, among plants and animals, the offspring gen-cally ever closely resemble the jurerally very closely resemble the par-ents, yet the species now living ac-very different from those which inhalited the world at a very ancient the How does it come that these plants and animals differ so from their nucestors? This was one of the questions that sevench men as Darwin and Wallace thinking. One result of their very careful and systematic observation be stated, very roughly, as follows: While the individual generally reachibles the parent very closely, the resemblance is never exact; no two individuals are exactly alike; useder any given set of conditions, judividuals having certain sharacteristics will have an advantage. vantage over others of the same spe cles; 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 al ways being weeded out, so to speak, and prevented from producing off, spring; and as a result the species as seaves is, up to a certain finit, an an-vanings to certain aquatic-plants and the possession of long legs to certain aquatic birds; those individual plants-laving the brondest leaves and those individual birds having the longest legs will, other things being equal vill produce more offspring than the plants with smaller leaves or the bird with shorter legs; and thus, in the course of time, the species, as a whole will be greatly changed in the direc tion of broadening the leaves of lengthening of the legs, as the case

when stated in familiar words. But h is truly a scientific law, and the dis covery of it quite revolutionized our way of looking at the world. We have learned to think that plants and ani-mals have come to be what they are, not by mere chance and not by the willof 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

may be.

But the scientists have not stopped ven here. Within the last century has come to be recognized-by the best human society can be studied in just the same scientific way, their laws disovered, their causes pointed out. The only reasons why social science is not so exact as biology—the science, o living things—while biology is not se expet as physics, are: First, that w 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 close

There is one branch of social science however, which has been brought to great perfection, so that it is almost as exact a science as physics or cher which wealth is produced and distrib

The next article of this series will b an answer to the question: Why should workingmen study economics

THE REAL FACT OF WAR.

What, speaking in upofficial lan uage, is the net purport and upshot of ish village of Dumdrudge, usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain "natural enomies" of the French, there are successfully selected luring the French war, say thirty able bodied men. Dumdrudge at her owi expense has suckled and nursed them she has, not without difficulty and sor row, fed them up to manhood, an even trained them to crafts, so that on can weave, another build, another er, and the weakest can stantheless amid much weeping and swear ing 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 fee

outh of Spain are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Dung drudge, in like manner wending, till at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual fuxtaposition and Thirty stand fronting Thirty, each with a gun in his hand. with a gun in his hand.

Straightway the word "Fire" his given, and they blow the souls out of

useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dend carcasses, which it must bury, and anon shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil s, not the smallest! They lived far enough apart; were the entirest strangers; nay in so wide a universe there was even, unconsciously, by commerce mutual helpfulness How then? Simpleton governors had fallen out; and, instead of shooting one another, had the can ning to make these poor blockheadshoot.-Thomas Carlyle.

A SUGGESTION.

The National Executive Committee fairly inaugurated the system afr meetings in the states of Co ecticut, Massachusetts, New Hamp shire, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Penu sylvania, and New Jersey, and has three able agitators at work. This system should be extended. It is of espesial -benefit to the smaller towns on abling them to have the assistance of some of the best speakers in the party with very little cost. Every local in hese states should at once apply to e included in the circuits, so that the be included in the circuits, so that the N. E. C. can put still more speakers on the road. .

There is one feature of this work to

The Worker or the audience to the papers, and then the comrades should proceed to his the roomrades should proceed to his tone and because the roomrades should proceed to his sing government.

- The Worker Conference will have a booth at the picuic Sunday. Visit it:

Current # # Literature

Als books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Liberature Com-pany, 184 William street, New York. BEFORE AN AUDIENCE, By Nathan Sheppard, New York, Funk & Wag Sheppard, New York, Funk & Wag

Sheppard. New York. Fun balls Co. Cloth, 152 pages.

costs.

ORATORY. ITS REQUIREMENTS AND ITS REWARDS. By John P. Altgeld. Chicago. Charles H. Kerr & Co. Rest. Cioth, 69 pages. Price, 50 conts.

"Poets are born, not made." To a sertain extent this is true also of oraa whole is always becoming better percent are born, not made." To fitted to the conditions under which it spectral extent this is true also of or lives. Thus the possession of broad stars. But, then, of what vocation, leaves is, up to a certain limit, an add, what art, what profession, what tra what art, what profession, what trade is it not true in some degree? No every man can, "by taking thought. make himself a good orator. Neither is every man naturally capable, by study and application, of making his self a good architect, a good physician or a good bricklayer. Each of a vocation whose successful practise requires more or less special native ability as well as special training. On the other hand, poets-good poets made such as well as born with th capacity to become such. The particular value of the pends wholly on "inspiration The poe likely to write very had verse. And o at all other forms of himon activity, acluding oratory. Some native ability is required, but that ability must be veloped by careful training

The average man, being asked to de fine oratory, would probably say that it is the art of "making a speech." That s not exactly true. It is rather the an of "saying what you have to say," especially to a number of persons as sembled and for the purpose of per snading them to action of some sort A great deal that passes for orator, yould be more properly described elocution or as "wind-jamming" (as ording as it is good or had in methor because many speakers have nothis 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 war, often presents the greates difficulty; bet this is a detail (a inportant one) to be learned by pra-lise. The first is an essential. You must have something to say. Yo say it on this special occasion, t those people before you, and to make them understand you. The speaker whose purpose is merely to "show off." to excite wonder and win an plause, is not an orator; and the n who "speaks his piece" (no matte with what studied and polished correc nessi without regard to his audience as if he were rehearsing to emp chairs; is not a good orator. The tru orator is conscious of his heavers an orator is conscious of his hearvers are speaks every word directly to them with the desire of making them thinh or feel as he does. For this reason was that we often find that entirely un interest speakers, if they are in reaarnest, far surpass the most carefull trained and instructed speakers, who their own speeches are merely phetor cal and vocal gymnastics. The infer ence 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 say, but it will make a better orator one who has something to say and is eager to say it. Lincoln was a better orator than Everett, shough 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 h had Everett's training

It is said that the great critics o music are soldom great musicians, and vice versa. Perhaps it is for the same eason (whatever the reason may be that Mr. Sheppard, who is a teac is a better instructor in oratory than Mr. Altgeld, who is, in effect, a professional orator, and a good one. Altgeld' little book certainly gives many ver-valuable suggestions to the aspirin, speaker. But if is comparatively in complete 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 Cornett writes as follows of Maxime Gorki, the young novelist who is the favorite of the present genera-tion of Russian revolutionists and who s now under the displeasure of the Russian government "Gorki has been, first of all: a mae

of action, and, secondly, a writer. In him there is nothing of the purely professional writer's 'literary' which makes the Philistine often suspect the artist is too far re-noved 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, abandon ed early in life, Gorki has tried his hand at many kinds of manual labor-baker's apprentice, dock laborer, harrester, tramp, fisherman, etc., and last, but not least, writer, whose work, all writers know, is largely manual. Hence is that his tone, whether he writeof navvies in Odessa or of bargemen on the Volga, of vagrants on the high roads, of railway employees, of peas-ants, fishermen, merchants, or nurderers, has the freshness and 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 meets the ligs offer an excellent opportunity. The joint should always order a good in St. Petersburg a mouth or two back, and his reported exile, are quite in accordance with Russian literary trailings.

sane man who watches over him aff 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 door binnelf as 'a very superior man. In the night, they set-tle down by another wanderer's fire, a man who has had luck, and who gives them bread But when Gorki wakes it of the lucky man; he has been murder ed while he slept by 'the highly super ooty! There is no cynicism in the tale; it is simple grim fact. In this ab olute acceptance immense power of endurance in the face of hard destiny, in his comprehension of the pettiness of man's life in the face of great forces which have moulded 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. opening a series on "Great Movements of the Nineteenth Century." Miss Kellor's sixth article on "The Crim-inal Negro" is devoted to psychological tests of feunics. A. M. Colwick writes on "Poverty and Social Decay."

Our Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (And OTHERS) BBB

London Clarion.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is earning, with other people's money, the notoriety which small-souled creatures of the gold-grabbing class are so fond of in these hitter 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 bis filthy lucre round with a fearful eye on the sickle of Death lest he should be hustled in front of the needle's eve with oo many dollars to his credit. For hardly shall a rich man enter the Kingdom of Heaven!

Typographical Journal.

According to the United States de-partment of labor, it costs the railroads less than one lifth of a cent a nile to haul their passengers. The people are paying from 2 to 5 cents for the privi-lege of riding. Notice the profit. Do you think it, would be a good invest ment 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 tele-graph, yet the people seem content to allow individuals and corporations to control them.

The Workers' Call.

China has agreed to pay 4 per cent. per annum interest upon the indemnity exacted by the allied powers, pending payment of the principal. And yet some people profess to believe that missionaries have no economic signifi-cance whatever as a capitalist invest-

Commonwealth.

Professor Herron is being persecuted Professor Herron is being persecuted because he has had the manhood to be true to his lighest ideals. If he had been untrue to himself, he might today have been the smug, sleek pasfor of some city church, with a salary up in the thousands. It is because he has been true to the light that was in him, that he has to-day become the target for every plutocratic mud-slinger. As a religious "reformer" the capitalist pross might have folerated him; as a Socialist and revolutionist it is only

Pueblo Courier.

That the rich are free in any country and under all circumstances was again proven last week in a certain newspa-per which announced in connection with the lockout of miners on the Porfand mine in Victor that the Portland of its mine with any and all restrict tions and limitations that it pleased. The same line of argument might be carried further, and a conclusion reached that would justify this as well as other corporations in offering a ngach lower wage than the prevailing grice to miners on the ground that it was known to add to the respect in which a laborer is held if he works for a rich master. Many persons seem to instinctively grant c operations and penalties of statutes. They also go on the theory that it is necessary to pander to the rich or "they may move out" of the country. taking their wealth with them., It is time that this silly wor wealthy should cease. made of just common clay like the rest of mankind and are entitled to no more protection of law or society than any other class of people. .

Farmer's Social Economist. . .

.It is wonderfut how much faith 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 morement is more bopeless than for years. They are still arguing that those who would have the arguing that those who would have the means of production and distribution collectively owned are a lot of radicals who can never succeed. They seem never to have realized their own non-sensarial efforts at patching the capital-ist system. Some of them have spent money and ting in a fruitiels offert to secompiles the impossible and have stalled as the foot of the hill of profe-

Over the Water

A correspondent of a London news-per writing from Odesex says the con-tinued unrest among the industrial s in Russia is causing the liveli-oncern among the military and civil authorities, both central and profor a general trade union of all the workmen in the iron and steel factoworkmen in the iron and steel facto-ries. He says that the government is gradually awakening to a realization of the fact that the time is approach-ing rapidly when it will no longer be have to take the side of the employers against the employed as a matter of against the employed as a matter of course. He quotes a significant re-mark made in his presence a short time ago by an experienced inspector of Russian factories. He said: "If Russia were to find herself at war to-morrow with a great Power, she might possibly be able to wage it without any obstructive drawback in the shape of internal trouble and complications, but if we should be launched into a great struggle at the end, say of the next quisquennium, and things should drag along in the meantime in their drag along in the meantime in merr present precarious and treacherous groove, then we should require a strong garrison in every industrist center in the empire. We should want two or three handred thousand troops in Finland, and half a million in Poand, to say nothing of the require-ments of the Caucasus. Industrial dis-centent and political disoffection are. for fundamental reasons you will read-ity understand, synonymous and insep-arable terms and quantities as applied

lands, having the strongest union in the worst voted by referenciam an average of 5 to 1 to support the Social Democratic Party in future political

next annual conference of the Social Lemocratic Federation will be held in Birmingham, Eug., on Sunday, 4. and Monday, August 5.

The students of the University of tion when it was opened, and Knudmade a very good speech. He spoke strongly in favor of the union between and intellect and said that both were to work for the people, with the people, and by the people.

Engined has placed three propagan-dists in the debt. The working people dists in the nebt. The working people are reported to be recovering from the fever of flugoism into which they were thrown by the South African, war and the Socialist agitators are bolding successful meetings.

The Danish Socialists held a monster lemonstration against the government, in the anniversary of the Danish conand members of 187 trade unions marched with an immense number of banners through the streets of Copen-hagen to the place where the national fête in henor of the constitution was being held, when they were addressed by Mx Socialist members of parlia-

embers of the executive council of the Italian Socialist Party, together with the parliamentary group, have passed the following resolution: "Alsuigh the Socialist Party cannot give the parliamentary group may in cer-tain cases show its approbation by voting in favor of those reforms which are conducive to the normal develop-

Nothing could be more nonrements. Nothing could be more against the assist satisfactory than the break-down which now meems inevitable, of this party, for it will bring about a realignment of furces and open new apportunities for the revolutionary Socialist gnorement.

Russia at this period was still main by an agricultural country. Industrial centers were few and far between and

MURDER FOR PROFITS.

If ever there was a case where swift and certain justice should fellow on should be that at the last analysis it is clear, cold-oded marder-marder perpetrated The dooding will give time for the cry for justice to grow faint; it will dim the recollection of the witnesses. The public mind will be diverted and the the recollection of the witnesses. The public sained with the diverted and the printin pheas of the pettifugors about the "acts of Good" with obtain with the prices and venual courts will, with nice casmistry, pretend that it was an unavoidable accident. If all the bones of the men who have been murdered in the mines by evasions of law by the coal companies were gathered in one heap, it would make a pile greater than that erected by the imploss sons of men on Salana's plant. We talk of law, business of men on Salana's plant. We talk of law, business manufaced men ery for verge gave. There were between there and it was not able to stir the passive inertia of these numbered men ery for verge gave. There were between there and it was not able to stir the passive inertia of the despetic crueity of the Tast.

Here the agitators were the results of propagands among the city laborer. Well be Fidelity and Courage cut in clear murble with the limeiments and dress of a total miner, instead of a warrior clad in a un. Serm! Then Justice will be done.—Luited kind Work.

The Russian laborer," he said,

EVOLUTION OF RUSSIAN SOCIALISM.

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

BY ERREST UNTERMANN

(Sources, "Pages Libres:" The Past, Present, and Puture of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia, by the Russian Secinflat Committee in Paris; "Die Neue Zett," The New Movement in Russia, by K. K.) see Hovement in Russia, by K. R.,
Social development in Russia, by K. R.,
Social development in Russia has been confronted by three great obsta-7
des: The autocrafte desports. been confronted by three great obsta-cies: The autocratic despotsan of the Tears, the lack of industrial develop-ment, and the ignorance of the masses Autocracy forbids freedom of press and speech. Undeveloped industries imply, the absence of a class-conscious prole-tariat. Mental inertia of the masses arrabyses all conferences of collection

from the beginning, been directed pri-marily against autocracy. To this day, the fort of Tsarism-remains the foremost barrier against the pressure of society's tiving principle, Socialism.

paralyzes all endeavors at enlighten-

Court intrigues and military conspir-acies were the first feeble symptoms of manly resentment against tyranny.

After the Napoleonic wars, Western ideas awakened an echo in the ranks of those members of the social cities who were not backing in the rays of imperial favor, and in December, 1823 secret societies of superior officers and government officials brought about the mutiny on Senate Square in St. Peters-

This insignificant event, ending in ever since and keeps on flaring up from time to time. No absolutism succeeds in stiffing it, and every new outbreak adds fresh fuel and increases its vigor. For, although the majority of these carly consultators belonged to the prin-fleged classes, still their aspirations gradually became the common goal of all lovers of freedom in Russia. In spite of all repressive measures, the progress of Western industrial and so-cial tendencies proved stronger than the reactionary opposition of the Tsars.

After the fail of Seigstopol 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 deminications of the whole globe and trample on the resolutions of millions. But even he nfirst how to the calculy advancing de cessity of industrial and agricultural development. The old form of society had to yield to the pressure of new conditions. The entrance of foreign oducts into Russian markets accor plished what the most passionate and heartrending appeal to ideal principles was powerless to bring about: Serf-dom was abelished in 1861—being no longer profitable to the feudal princes. The tide of progress was rising, and fo

and public legal proceedings even gave the impression that Tsayism had lost its hold on the reins. But autocracy soon regained its equilibrium and nothing remained of all these reforms but that brought about by economic pressure: the aboli-tion of serfdom. The revelutionary thinkers, instead of taking this cue, continued to spend their energy in demonstrations, in secret societies, as "Young Russia" and "Land and rty," or in assisting such fuffle at empts as the Polish struggle for inde

THE STUDENT REVOLUTIONISTS. Meanwhile, the activity of the Inte-national and the influence of Marxina doctrines did not remain entirely with-out results in Russia. In the course of time: the universities had become the most favorable soil for the growth of the mainstay of the revolutionary movement. Naturally, therefore, they had to bear the bruit of the Tsar's dis-pleasure and the brutality of his henchmen, the police and the

of with the sharp and apparently | Unhappily the state of Russian of onellable division of the Liberal fairs made the recognition of economic principles underlying all social devel-Boer prisoners. The Liberal party has been the great bul-for many years, been the great bul-wark of capitalism, the buffer which broke the torce of many working class. Still, the futility of all revolutionary endeavors without the assist

centers were lew and far between and their working population almost of the same character as the tural masses. The latter formed the overwhelming majority of the people. Now the pen-ants had found out that they were no letter off than under the new regime take under serfdom. The nobility held out a very precarious existence on the small lots assigned them. And as the willful evasion of wholesome inlising the pulses by the mine officials. Yes, flood the nilnes. The merciful waters will obliterate the tracks of the criminals:

stimuli, the students should have found

stimuli, the students should have found conditions among the pensants ex-tremely favorable for agitation.

However, popular education was mainly dominated by the clergy who, here as elsewhere in Europe, consider-education in other than homespathic doses as designerous to nettennal health,

"must count on himself alone. He can expect no other help than that of the young intellectuals. They alone have offered us their hands as brothers. pire. They alone have deeply realized what these groans mean and why they have been heard everywhere. They alone cannot look on in cold blood, while at our side, until the mighty arm the working people shall be raised and the yoke of despotism founded on bayonets shall fly into splinters.

THE TERRORIST MOVEMENT.

But industrial evolution process slowly in Russia and the city proleta-iat, while gradually increasing, was still too insignificant to lend strength And the young hotspurs, impatient and enraged, answered the incessant oppression by the government with re-volver and dynamite. The chief of po-lice, Mezenter, was statuted by Kraytchinsky, Prince Krapotkin, go rnor general of Kharkoff and fathe of Peter Krapotkin, was shot. The "Will of the People" with its famous les and the government ended in the killing of Alexander II. on March 13, 1881.

Tsar-killing, however, is a dange and, moreover, very useless sport, as the terrorists learned to their disadvan-tage. Hard and bitter lessons they had to study under the despot's avenger. The reaction celebrated the same or gles that were witnessed during the Paris Commune, and the blood of in-

THE LATEST PHASE,

Heedless of the joys and sufferin of an upward striving nation, econor evolution went its slow and measured course. Capitalism and a hourgeoisi-gradually arose, but also their implaeable abadow a class-conscious prob turiat. A strike here, a labor riot there, were the little stings it administered to capitalism and through it, to Tsarisn Labor organizations appeared on the field. The strikes grew in dimension, until on June 2, 1897, 40:000 laborers in St. Petersburg won their first imbis To-day the conditions are ripe for a

sia. The labor movement is well na-der way. Manual and mental work-ers fight shoulder to shoulder, and the economic conception of history is as well recognized as the class struggle. Relying on the evolution of society in the future as we have in the past, we may confidently cheer our Russian comrades on with the assurance that the doom of Tsarism is as inevitable

CAPITALISM'S BRUTALITY.

all ever the world, the future-belong

as that of eapitalism.

The fact that industrial pursuits are nore injurious to life and limb than actual army service in the time of war

actual army sorvice in the time of war is clearly brought out in the London "Chronicle." a daily paper, in a recent article, which says:
"Our army in South Africa stands, or, at least, stood, at about 256,090 men, while our army of railway servants in the London Electric Electrics in lost dauble frie. Office figures how many of our troops have been wounded (and recovered) number of deaths in action, up to the end of April, was only 1,345; and, if we multiply this by five, we shall probably get a fair ratio for the wounded, who would thus number some 6,000. But, apart from losing 616 in killed, our larger proportion of wounded than has fallen to the lot of our warrious in the We thus arrive at the astonsion of peace is far more perilous to

limb than the practise of war."

The result is not at all astonishing.
What is true of England is true of every country in the world, for under private ownership of industry profits are considered first, the safety of cuployees last. This has been proven time and again by reliable statistics, but there are no garlands of glory for the heroes whose lives are wrecked and snuffed our in the operation of the world's machinery of wealth produc-

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?

MOTICE.

The Debn Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind., has bought out the entire pamplet department of the International Library Publishing Co. 23 Duane street, New York, and will coninne the publication of the pamphlets formerly published by the New York mpany. These include some of the st translations of French and German works on the market.

Is true President test to break Petiests for our own deer sales, And, with leathern housts, forget That we own mankind a debt?
Not true freedom is to signer All the chains our breakhen weng, And, with here't and hand, to be Earnest to muke others free!

INTERNATIONAL TRUST. PARTY NOTES.

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

****************** The Social Democrats of Tolesio, O., are proposing to enter the fall campaign in lively fashion. A county convention will be held on Tuesday even-The announcement of the first inter-entional trust to-be publicly organized was made this week. "It is a sait trust nd'it will control and supply the ing, July 2, at which a county ticked will be selected. Delegates will also be elected to the national unity conven

tion. Comrade S. Origo speaks in To ledo on July 6. The Brockton "Vanguard" has suspended publication.

Representative James F. Carey has heen elected delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the national unity

Cleveland, O., Social Democrats are voting on a proposition to maintain a state organizer and establish a state official organ.

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.

"Mother" Jones will be the orator of the day at Cleveland, O., on Labor

ized with a temporary state committee composed of C. S. Harnish, Albany, chairman, W. S. Richards, secretary, and Asa Lewelling, treasurer. A state convention will be held before October 1, 1901. Oregon will be represented at the national convention at Indianapo-

Open air meetings are being held kightly throughout Hudson County with good success. Large quantities of literature are distributed and sold, and subscribers for the party press obtained. Open air meetings are, the changest and most advantageous iffeaus to reach the masses and every local in the country should take advantage of the warm season.

OPEN-AIR AGITATION.

Comrade Origo's early dates in Oh re announced as follows: July 3, Cleveland, July 4. Mansfield, July 5. Fremout, July 6, Toledo: July 8, Day ton: July 9, Xenia; July 10, Ports

Comrade Spargo, having completed his tour of Connecticut and Rhode 1st and, is now speaking in Massachusett 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, Pall River; July 3, Lawrence; July 4, Amesbury; July 5, Portsmouth, N. H.; July 6, Dover; July 8, Nashua; July 9, Admus, Mass. Several good meetings have been held

by Comrade Origo in the state of Veront. At Rutland, which is the center of Socialist activity in the state, he spoke to an audience of eight hundred people on June 13. From there he went to Proctor, where he addressed a good meeting of Italian workingmen. The large as might have been desired but large as might have been desired, but a very good meeting was held at Barre on the following afternoon, as well as an Italian needing in the evening. At Graniteville, the audience was large and the interest was increased by a sharp debate with a jingo, is which Courade Origo came off with all the

Comrade Spargo's tony of Connecti-Comrage Spargo's rour of Connecti-cut was very successful. At Water-bury the neeting was delayed by a pouring rain; yet, as soon as the rain ceased, an audience of more than six hundred workingmen gathered to hear the Social Democratic agitator. A reso the Social Democratic agitator, A reso-lution defining the position of the S. P. P. toward the trade unions was pre-sented and carried with loud applause. At Daubury also a good faceting was held, with some three hundred people

Satisfactory meetings were also held n New London, Stonington, and other places. Much more interest is show

TO LITERATURE AGENTS.

Are you doing your best to inche circulation of The Worker? should, for The Worker is doing its best. reads it. If you are not already doing this, be-

gin at once. Send in \$3, at least, for a supply of subscription cards. In such quantities, the yearly cards are sold at to cents and the half-yearly at 20 cents esch. Arrange also to have a small bundle of papers sent you every week to be used in soliciting subscriptions. Thus equipped, go to work; and enlist other members of your organization in the work. "Hustle" for subscribers. the work. "Hustle" for subscribers. Introduce the paper to people who have not seen it. Get them interested Then get them to subscribe-for a year, if possible, if not, then for six months. Watch the list and when a subscription is about to expire, visit the man and see that he renews. This work is worth while.

The advantage of using the paid-subscription mailing cards is that it saves a great deal of trouble in corresponda subscriber, you hand him one of the enais, which he tills, out, attaches one-cent stamp, and drups it late letter box. We do the rest. The di count of 20 per cent, remains to the

THE COMRADE.

world with salt.

The new trust will be composed of the Salt Union of England, the Canadisn 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 sounds Japan. "When formed it will supply Japan

and China, as well as the United States South America, Great Britain, and he colonies and Continental Europe with salt, practically the entire world, ex-cepting Russia and barbarian peoples. "Its production will range from 5-000 000 to 6,000,000 tools of salt a year of which the National will furnis

about one-third.

The Salt Union of England own wells in the Cheshire district in Eng-land. The National Salt Company owns wells and mines of sait in the states of New York, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas, Texas, and Louisiana. The Canadian Salt Company owns wells in the Prov

ince of Ontario.
"The company will be the first into national trust ever formed, and will probably be capitalized at not less than \$50,000,000. Mr. McDowell in England and President Archibald S. White of the National Salt Company have had to

do chiefly with the plans."

The Standard Oil interests are undgood to be behind the whole plan. One of the schemes is said to be the manu facture of sea salt in Puerto-Rico, this salt; of a coarse grade being good for

NOW A BROOM TRUST.

Not Only the Corn, but the Manufa tured.Article to Be Controlled.

The organization of a Broom Trust as 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 Cuited States.

It is said that the Southwestern Com eago Broom Company of Chicago are behind the movement.

COMBINE GROWING

The Everett Moore syndicate which, as previously recorded, has acquired complete control of the street-car lines of Tok-do, is after another big system

of interstate lines.

Negotiations are under way by which it is expected that the Mahouing electric system will be absorbed by the big syndicate. The Mahoning system is considered one of the most valuable places of interortian traction property in Ohio. It has about forty miles of track passing through Warren, Niles, Girard, and Youngstown. The present Pennsylvania terminal is at Green Cas the Pa. The company awas franchise and rights of way to Pittsburg. With this system in operation and tracked to its other lines, the Everett-Moore syndicate would have an interarban system of trolley railronds extending from Port Huron, Mich., through Ohio

A conference of the bituminous c perators 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 No report has reached us of any at tempt being made on the part of the urts in those states to prevent the or ganizing of this union of coal operato for their mutual interests. The coar have their hands full attending to the iners who are trying to organize

SMALL OPERATORS

The independent operators in the anthracite regions are in a peck of trouble. When the strike was settled last full an agreement was made by which the coal-carrying railroads promised a certain rebate on charges to make a Social Democratic voter and dependent operators now charge that party member of every man who the rationals are refusing to keep this agreement unless the operators sign contracts giving these roads their whole output, with other objectionable conditions. The roads are largely own-ed by the same interests that control the Conf Trust, so the small operators niside the trust are getting the worst

It is interesting to be reminded, non that we are hearing so much about breaches of faith" by the trade unons, that capitalists occasionally he

For the rest, the small operators are evidently doomed. The only question is: How soon will the voters decide to turn the mines over to a public trust for the public good?

NOTES OF COMBINATION The Sloux City and Pacific Raffron has passed into the hands of the Chi cago and Northwestern.

The Mexican Central is about to pu chase the Monterey and Mexican Gulf

sorb the Iswa Central.

In spite of all deninis, it is a gravited an certain that the great shipballding consolidation, so long talked of, will soon be completed. Not only will the Vickers Note and Maxim Company of Engined merge with the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company will also be included. President, Spinwah, of the Steel Trust, who may owns a controlling interest in the Bettlichem works, will turn oven most of the stock to the shipherdisting combine.

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 establis permanent headquarters of the Feder-ation in Denver. The executive board was instructed to draft a new const totion and submit it to the local branches of the organization by Jan-ary 1, 1902, the vote on it to be cal-

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

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

Amalgamated Association of street car employees report 28 new division in the June "Motorman and Couduc

Press dispatches from Huntington

Press dispatches from frautingon.

W. Vai, report that a state of warfare exists in that region. It results from the attempt made by deputies to serve notices of the sweeping injunction [18] sued by Justice Jackson, and which is noticed eisewhere in this issue. The miners are reported to be armed and the deputies were compelled to fee for their lives. The place of conflict is situnted on the border line of West Virginia and Kentucky, and the strikers ginia and Kentucky, and the strates are reported entrenched among the mountains, from which point of van-tage they are guarding the approach to the mines and preventing the entrance of either deputies or scabs. Las week a combat took place between the mion miners and the operators and scales, in which several of the former

Mr. Fitchie, Commissioner of Immigration at this port, states that the contract labor law is a dead letter, as the immigrants are instructed on the other side how to answer questions,

The grand jury in Brooklyn has in-The grand jury in goodsyl may be dieted the three state factory inspectors in that city who were charged with bribe taking, exfortion of unwarranted fees, etc. Two of the inspectors, Thomas D. Sherlock and George Serenbitz, are out on \$1,000 bond each.

The tenth annual convention of the International Longshoremen's Associa-tion will be held in Toledo on Monday, July 10. In the call for the convention the officers of the International Long-Association draw attention to the marvelous growth of the organi-Striking machinists and their sympa-

thisers are reported by press disputed es from Columbia, S. C., to have enter ed the Southern Railway shops in the city early last Sunday morning and at tacked the non-union men living inside the shops. The non-union men were beaten and marched by the strikers out of the city. In the attack shots were fired and several of the strikers are reported injured. The non-union men are said to have returned to the shops under guard.

STRIKE AT READING.

of Striking from Workers.

Nine hundred and twenty-five em-ployees of the Philadelphia and Read-ing Railfroad Company's car shops at Reading, Pa.—blacksmiths, bollermak-ers, and laborers—went on strike last Friday. The strike was partially in sympathy with the three Reading Iron Company emplo went out six weeks ago, and partially for the sake of winning demands for the railroad company's shop employees themselves. The two companies are

practically identical. Three weeks ago the raffroad men presented a statement of grievances, giving the company ten days to reply. They asked that a nine-hour day instend of a ten-hour day be given, that time and a half be allowed in payment for all overtime made by the men; tha 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 company ignored the demands; hence the strike.

The second federal singing festival of the Arbeiter Sunger Bund (Work-ligmen's Singing Federation) of the northwest of the United States will be celebrated on Sunday, July 7, in Chi-cago. Six hundred singers will be present, and this army of well-drilled and enthusiastic lovers of song with form a moneter choir, such as few mortals are fortunate enough to hear. The festival will be introduced by s The festival will be introduced by a street parade with music and flags infaried. Ranks will be formed on Market Square, between Randolph and
Madison streets, and the parade will
march from the square to the First
Beginnent's Hall. Besides all the singting societies of the Federation, six
trade unions will be represented in the
parade. The numbers of the singing
societies are nearly all Socialists, and
in the interest of the propaganiti, all in the interest of the propagnidii, all local branches of the Socialist parties are invited to take part in the parade Roll call on Market Square at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp. On Monday afternoon, July S. the

The greatest of all calamities is the contentment that sits down at peace with a remediable evil.—William Smith.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Berretary, Wm. Butsener, Boom 12, Theater Bidg., Court Square, Spring-field, Mass.

IN SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.-184 William street, New York City. (The Party's Literary Agency.)

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, John M. Reynolds, 423 Suite street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE— W. E. White, 220 Exchange street, New Haves, secretary. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Hall, 115 Union street, New Haves.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, R. & Morris, 314 E. Indiana street. Chicago. Moris second and fourth Fridays in the mouth, at 65 North Christopher Street.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Dr. Walter T. Hoberts, 2214 Wost Main, street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTER Secretary N. W. Lermond, Thomaston. NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTER— Secretary, John P. Weigel, Truston, N. J. Meets third Sunday in the mouth, at 5 p. m., at Newark.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Leumard D. Abbott, 64 K. 4th st. New York. Meets every Mouday at 1 p. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third stree Dayton. Meeta every Monday even ng

MISSOURI, STATE COMMITTEE Secre

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE — Poerstary, Albert G. Clifford, Moun Aubura Station, Cambridge, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secre-lary, Carrier Neely, 917 Johnson attret, Sagmaw, Mich. Meets at Ell N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE Sec-

PENNSYLVANIA SCATE COMMETTEE-

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Secre tary, P. V. Danaby, Brunswick House, Butland, WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary Jas. D. Curtis, 1735 18th ave uue, Scattle.

NOTICE—Por technical reusons, no Part, assouncements can go in that are not it this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S

As the time of the convention is drawing near, the N. E. C. is analous to close up at a convention and in order to do so the commendes are therefore requisited to see to it that their logal actiles at once its jackbesiness, if any, with the N. E. C. for international adequate stamps and for the sharesment of elegate stamps and for the sharesment of the centra per member levied last February, and all decreases the convention of the contract of

to the convention.

WM. BUTSCHER, National Sect.

MASSACHUSETTS. CONVENTION MATTERS.

C., Territe:

C.

Yours fraternally, WM. BUTSe HER, National Sec. 7.

Comrade Theo, Deba of the Chicago of the State of a system of Comrade - Your favor of the 10th recent of a system of the Companion of the 10th recent of a system of the 10th near courage type favor of the 10th inst. relative to representation, at the coming convention to be bode at indiamage and large which this convention is to be held specifically states that only national, state, and territorial parties would be entitled to representation. If independent local organizations design representation it will be become the control of the properties of the control of represented by contrades from their own sanks. I presume, however, that this is a matter that can only be settled by the con-vention. Your fragmally. THEO DESS. National SecTrons."

THEO DEES. National Sec. Treas."
As the independent branches in this state referred to by me is my questioner to the intlineal sectorization are connected at h r dependent of the control of the control

TOUNG PROPLES CLUB.

TOUNG PROPILES CLUB.

The Young People's Club of Yorkville met, at 280 E. Bighty-skath street. June 10. with Countails Paulises in the chair. Four wombers admitted, bringing the roll up to highyone.

Committee reported that the club could have the larger hall on the second door of the chibbonse, on the second and fourth Phirasing, evenings of the month. It was linerefore decided to fix the time of meeting accordingly. Threshay June 27, being the date of the next meeting. Committee elected to content of the content of the country of the coun

accordingly. Thresday, June 27, being the state of the next secting. Committee elect-of to currier with other young people &c-clai Denisorate cities in the city in refer-cinc to a givine. A social sension followed the conclusion of the business. Comrade Each furnished the misse. All young people in class relating why are interested in Socialism are invited to julia the conclusion. G. FREIDL, Secretary.

WORKNEN'S GIDE ATTOMAL LEAGUE.
Four new members wrive admirted at the regular, meeting of the Workness & Edmentenial League, 612 is, Pitt's second street, had an westered at the workness of the A. Charley of the Control of the Workness of the Second Street, had not been seen to be seen to be a second street, had not been seen to be seen to

WORKMEN'S SDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

ing "Vice" as his subject. The other members criticise the freatment of the subject, method of dill'rary, grammer, etc. West Tuesday evening Courade Golduart will speak on "Nocialism." Visitors are furtiged. A pool table has been placed in the club roots, All of the subject of the club roots, All of the club roots are also as a club roots.

NEW JERSEY. THE LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY.

LOCAL HUDBUR CUDATA.

Halfyently macing to be beld on Saturday evening, June 28, at 8 o'clock p. mt., at herdquarfers, 234 Contral aroune, Jermy City Heights. Meeting is of great importance. Election of delegates to unity convention, election of offerers and other mutters will come before the meeting. Every conrade of Hodson County should be 27 e ent. WM. KAMPS. JR., Organizer,

plater's

Necretaries will take notice and lay this before your locals and lessaches.
Secretary Pennsylvania Marc Committee.
6220 Woodlend ave. Philadelphia, June 21.

LOCAL RICHMOND.

The invitation of The Worker, in its fame of June it, to discuss the question as to wint the attitude of the S. D. P. should be toward the conference to convene in Detroit in July, came us for discussion in Local Richmond at its last meeting and resulted in the unanimong, adoption of the follows.

Richmone at its line in the unanimous, adoption of the fellow-ing resolution:
"Whereas, We believe that the honference of reformers, composed of individuals re-portune at change of portion, seein, and

"Whereas, We believe that the conference of reformers, composed of individuals representing all shades, of political, social, and economic views, except straight satestific Socialism, and which will soon convene in the city of Detroit, to be dangersus, confusing, and reactionary in character when viewed from the standpoint of organisast Socialists; therefore be it "Hesotvoid, That it is the sense of this local that no official recognition should be given this lody by the S. D. P., as, in our opinion, no remedy exists for present social and consonte evils which excludes the complete and unconditional concentration of all the means of production and distribution by the collectivity, any sufficiation with a body which electry aims to sidetrack or ignore this vital issue, and, roofich and inconsistent of the producting reactionary facilious in our own runts."

Don't write on both sides of paper. ORRE- A A A SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

Immediate Measures. Editor of The Worker,
Every Socialist should give some considered to the important quigation of eliminating the immediate demands from the platform of the party. The leadure of the two old capitalist parties are aware that weigy strike, boycott, lockout, higheston, and blackist offers excellent opportunities for socialists to poly out the hand of the consist of th

con product, i. a., by the overthrow of capi-talists in all the means of production and distribution and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. By climinat-ing the immediate demands, becalists can operate the commonwealth of the con-cept of the control of the con-cept of the condition of means all series muses still in a condition of means always as well as bodily servitude. Immediate de-mands so mild that the capitalist parties have no comparation in injecting them has their over platforms should find so place in the platforms of a political party which stands for a social revolution.

South Boston, Mans. June 18 1711 Reply Unnecessary,

Easily Unnecessary,

I have read Comrade Strobell's letter in

I have read Comrade Strobell's letter in

I have read Comrade Strobell's Losis
to as in that letter any cycly to the pe'n a

rested in my criticism of his pins, or any
further explanation of his proposition. For
this renews! Consider a reply to Ros is unnecessary, except that F can only relievate
every word of my previous letter.

Insumisch as Contrade Strobell him sont
circuitan broughout the country
valvious Socialist papera have given princication to the same. I judged that the subject was one richer to be fully deliated in
the press than one to be discussed soicly in
a private conversation. Hence my ones

letter. ter. New York, June 23.

Strobell Replies to Harriman.

Let us ask any ordinary man versed in organization methods, what 'would be the receit of a system of organization, that, within the brond lines of the principles to which the body owes its existence, shows the full control of the principles for which the holy owes its existence, shows the full control of the principles on which it is founded have easy life.

The contrary views of the case are exclupilled in the troubles of the Socialism and other reform parties of the past.

But you say my plan provides for devalon and the reform parties of the past.

Int you say my plan provides for devalon and their corporator, and offers in the principle of the past.

The Day divisions within the broad lines of party Socialism, and all the cheteric and deturns which will be naveled out communities.

The Day divisions within the broad lines of party Socialism, and no force can be, assumed for their supplession. Some turned to division should compete all to come in the post of the full to make the past of the control of the control of the past of the control of the past of the control of the control

Newark, N. J., June 16. STROBELL.

lon IS A CRIME AGAINST THE WORKS do, O. June 22

The Democratic party will take this ic ownership "orphan" is its force corganizers will be disciplized or tur ut as were the gold Democratic in 18 This movement, whether as an intent party or within the Democratic, will do for the preparation of the control of the co

ord and disruption.

Social Democrats can with good gree state Socialism. A considerate Socialism. A considerate papers to the real secker, a derisate or deprecator, set all and bring ridicular this will be tay artified he it it seems it should be our loward those of this send-

them must be on coase lines, tast end by experience.

4. If the class-conscious Socialist will examine late his own approach toward six present principles he will find it was a material of the consequence of some years after imbilising measurements in pringer headlong to this vantage point? The daily, test the hourty; need of our cause is system. But we can have no perfect a stem till we have organization nor

a repuit .

us, that those engaged in this pilluration are fit objects of sasp.ci. h

Bt. Louis, Mo., June 14,

Don't Change the Name.

iter of The Werter: want to answer Comrade Rabin in The srker of June 16 "As to immediate De Worker of June 19 As to immension of June 19 As to immens.

Our people forget, or seem to, that the Social Jepheratir Party is class-constlous, also they forget that we cannot afford to change the party manne-for other reasons lous of the party immension of the ballot in this state, and it dare say, others, too. I would like to remind all contrades that both of the old capitalists parties tried their best to keep all opposition of the ballot in New York state, and they came very near doing it. And n.w., if this is the only state where capitalists have iot, when it would be impossible for us to get on sgain? No! no! We must not think of such a thing as a change of the party name. Besides the middle name that our party has. 'Democratic,' will dot missed day one, but it will hake us ten thomand votes for every one that it costs us. L. D. MAYER.

FROM THE WORKERS.

with it. One has told me that he always looks for Friday to come so that subscriptions here and hope that the workmon of New Jersey will not forget next fail to cast their votes for the principles of Socialism and for Charles H. Vail for governor."

"I am much interested in your spit ited paper," writes Edwin Markham,

A Massachusetts comrade, sending in his renewal and a yearly subscriber, says: "I have taken your paper for a new name with each renewal. If subscribers did this the progress of the values would be nonifestly increased." He adds: "Your editorial page is a splendid one.".

Comrade Evans of Massillon, O. sends in another batch of subscriptions this week and promises more next

BEFORE TAKING AND AFTER TAKING.

The Disastrous Effects of the Prescription of Capitalist Civilization

BY W. A. COREY. . WHEN

the mincing being who raises a whole village if she have one child and then puts it to death with sugar plums."

puts it to death with sugar plums."

A lady whose memory goes back to
the "old days" told the writer of this
of the case of a girl of fourteen and a
boy of seventeen who married and
creditably reared mineteen children.
Would such a thing be possible under
the glorious (7) system of capitalism

which now prevails?

The native Californian mother ap-

proaches nearer to the ideal type of the

Madenna than the mother of any other

stational than the mother of any other people, She has few; if any, physical ills; she has a natural patience and kindness of heart that knows hardly any limit, and, morally, the well known fact that she furnishes fewer recruits

to the ranks of the outcast army than

the women of any other nationality is eloquent enough without any comment.

Imagine her at some task under ta

wide-spreading pepper tree near an open adobe doorway, a bright colored

'rebaso" or head shawl about her

"Not yet wholly lost, O Father,

Is this evil world of ours. Upward through its blood and ashes,

Spring afresh the Eden of flowers.

The roving herds on the mesas; in-dian laborers working in the fields;

brown legged, black eyed children play ing about doorways that are always open; horsemen jogging leisurely along

dusty paths; the occasional clangor of

that are green in winter and brown in

summer and always and ever the

yellow sunshine and the purple haze on the mountains, such is but an im-

perfect picture of the California of the

pre-capitalistic era.

There was no "struggle for existence." Everybody took his time for

ence. Everyboay took ins time for anything he had to do. There was no need to hurry. There was little use for a "to-day" in their language; it. was always "manana" (to-morrow.) It was

The past conjured up no ghosts; the

future, to them, veiled no hidden ter-rors and the present had few worries

Come what might there would always

corn for "tortillas" and there would al-

ways be, as there always had been, the berds among the foot-hills. Life was too precious to waste it in worrying

There is only one word that adequate

ly describes the period and that word is peace—peace that brooded like a benediction; peacethat took no thought—did not need to take any thought—

James Steele, in "Old California

Days." says; "There are few things in this life worth striving for, but one of them is peace. * * The peace

which to some extent may come in life

was never nearer its idealization than at San Juan Capistrano (old mission near San Diego) three-fourths of a cen-

tury.ago."
Charles F: Lummis thus pictures
"The Old Hacienda" or ranch house of

The Chi Takeshal of the Money lust
That is our modern shame.
Content as in the far old days
When Padre Serra came.
Its white adobes face the sun,

· Its myriad wood doves call:

Of Spain before the fall."

as with a besom,"

Its heart the heart of Mother Spain

Says Mr. Steele: "A vague and un-defined regret must surely follow any comparison of it; the early California) with the California of to-day."

And again the same writer says:

The Californian of the past was non-

progessive, but he was happy. And after all what better standard is there

by which to measure a civilization than happiness? The American knows nore than did the man he his displaced but he is not wiser. "Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers."

We have the railroad, but the transp

the man without a name and without

a country, that living, breathing wit-ness to the failure of the capitalistic system—has followed in its wake. We

have also the daily round up of the po-lice court and the chain gang. We have the "strenuous life," but we have also

the serrow and insanity and degradation that goes with it. We have the

"Nob Hill" residence district, but w also have the slums. We have the church and charity, but we also have the saloon and the bawdy house, and we shall have them as long as capital-

we shall have them as long as capital-ism lasts. We have the palace, but there is also the hovel. We have "so-ciety" with its insolent and vulgar dis-play, its bob-tailed horses and flunkies in livery, its champagne "functions" and pink tens; but we also have the "rabble" with its poverty and its sor-

"rabbie" with its poverty and its sorrow. We produce more wealth than
they did in the old days, but we enjoy
less of it. To be more exact, we are
practising that favorite principle of
capitalistic economy—the divison of labor. One class produces the wealth
and another class enjoys it.

Socialism is the child of destiny and
the future belongs to it. Socialism is

preserve all that is good in the civiliza-tion of to-day and simulants the bad Sociation will not turn back the wheels of progress. Socialism will make prog-ress more progressive. It will source the heavens and the sea and the bowels

the land of "poco tiempo"

about petty things.

for the morrow.

bells; the bum of insects; hillis

The prescription of capitalistic civili- ; health, and who may share the envied on has almost invariably proved a urse instead of a blessing to the un-villing patient, even when diluted, as a generally is, by capitalistic religion. Since the capitalistic medicine man is every day demonstrating his inability to heal husself, he naturally makes a

rainging mess of it when he arrogantly assumes to pescribe for the so-called "weaker" races. And there is in all uman history no sadder or more tragic tory than that which tells of the effects of the forcing down protesting

throats of this nauseous dose.

The transformation that has taken place in southern California in the last quarter century illustrates the above the control of the time the "Drop the "Dr ts. Within that time the "pronon-progressive Spanish-American or native Californian. Capitalism has taken the place of a modified form of eudalism, which, here at least, was it finitely superior to the later growth.

The Angle-Saxon is naturally egotis tical and self-righteous, out of all con-science. He seems to hold self-consti-tuted monopoly rights to all virtue and wisdom. He can see no good beyond the boundary of his own race or na-

tionality.

Look at the history text books of our Chools, for instance. How many of our school children know that, histori-cally speaking, the North American continent has two sides and that the listory of the Pacific side began first? llow many of them know that while Captain John Smith (dear old chap) as exploring the headwaters of the James River almost within sound of the Atlantic breakers, adventurers from old Spain were traversing the interminable deserts of the southwest; terminable deserts of the southwest, and that long before our Puritan for-fathers emphasized their religious picty by hanging witches and burning Quakers, Spanish devotees were giv-Quanters, spanish the effort to carry the "true faith" to the wild tribes of far western mountains and plains.

The Arcadian dream has never been fully realized-not even in Arcadia. But probably no spot on earth ever ap hed nearer to its complete real zation than did southern California 50 years ago. No population anywhere, I hink, ever exhibited a more complet diffusion of the domestic virtues and of happy contentment than did the native Californian population during the period. Owing partly to the potent lufluence of the early missionary fathers, partly to the blending of the Spanish and Indian races which produced a singularly happy result, and largely to the almost complete isolation from the rest of the world, there was developed here a type of social life that was so beautiful that poetry and romanes have struggled in vain to rightly ple

.The native Californian inherited on one side the honor and chivalrous qual-ties of old Spain without the Spanities of old Spain without the Span-iard's cruelty and, on the other side, the gentleness of the pre-historic In-dian tribes of the region without the Indian's mental and spiritual darkness. Of course there was no want outhern California fifty years ago, any more than there is want ame the sca. The becessities of life were only a little less easily obtained than the air and the warm sunshine. And ne air and the warm sunshine. And nobody felt crowded for room when al utdoors belonged to everybody.

Hospitality is only a beautiful. Hospitality is only a beautiful, concrete application of the principle of the golden rule; and nowhere has hospitality been so havish and open handed as among these early Californians.

Colton, in his "Three Years in California," says they could not maintain a hotel in Monterey since the itenerant stranger was welcome at the first pri-yate house he came do 225. rate house he came to. The traveler needed no credentials, other than the bearing of a gentleman, and he might stay a day or a month. No apologies were expected and the offer of pay ment was liable to offend. A hearty welcome met his arrival and a blessing went with his departure. Says Mr. Colton: "Generous, fore-bearing people of Monterey! There is

more true hospitality in one throb of your heart than circulates for years through the courts and capitals kings."

Horsemen made long fourneys is those days without a dollar's expense, putting up at any convenient ranch house when night came down, and not only being made welcome to food and ledging, but receiving, if desired, a fresh mount with which to continue the

Again, quoting Mr. Colton: "There are no people that I have ever seen who enjoy life so thoroughly as these Call-fornians. Their habits are simple, their wants few nature rolls almost everything spontaneously into their laps. Their horses, cattle and sheep roam at large—not a blade of grass is roun at more is required. The harvest waves wherever the plow and harrow have been and the grain which the wind scatters this year will serve as seed for the next. They attach no value to money except as it ministers to their

Again he says: "There is no ne an orphan asylum in California. The aminble and benevolent spirit of the people hovers like a shield over the helpless. The question is not only beipless. The question is not who shall be burdled with the care of an orphan, but who shall have the privilege of mering it."

of meting it."
Such is the testimony of an American who lived among the Californians during the haloyon days before capitalian came to wither with its palsied tunch all the beauty of that happy per-

it will do more than this. Out of knowledge it will forge wisdom. Knowledge should not be considered an end it itself. It should be a means to an end If a newly discovered law or fact does not result in a benefit to every member of society it might as well have re

Away with capitalism! All hail to Socialism and the Co-operative Com nonwealth! Los Angeles, Cal, learth, and was may share the curved kiss with others yet to come."

And be concludes: "What a family!
What a wife! What a mother! I have more respect for the shadow of that woman than for the living presence of

JOTTINGS.

Free trade England taxes pretty heavily all luxuries, foremost amonthem the workingman's lobacco and his vote.

Champagne and sham pain often go together. As a pun this remark was probably time worn a century ago, but as a fact none but opulent stock broker's wives, a few physicians, and some observers have ever thoroughly realized it.

Make hay while the sun shine Translated into modern mercantil English this old adage means; Make money while the dupes last.

Between the Bulls and the Bears of Change it is the Lambs that generall go to the wall.

shoulders, a child tugging at her skirts, gentleness, and, kindness, expressing "You are a lucky dog," said the oldes counsepance and black eyes and you see the type of woman who gave water to the wounded foe as well as kinsmen on the bloody field of Buena Vista and who thus inspired Whittier to sing hopefully:

Not yet whells being the country of the bloody field of Buena Vista and who thus inspired Whittier to sing hopefully: themselves in every line of the darkooster in the court yard. "How so?" snarled Master Barker.

"Why," sald the other, "I remembe the time when you used to be chained to your kennel, often getting a sound lashing for the least little offense, while now you are free to walk about in the yard, never get flogged, and should nuster get nasty you just take a French leave, and the matter is set-

"Quite so," said the dog. "The brouble only is that now, as before, I depend for my grub on a master, so that, chains or no chains, I am still : slave. In one way I am now ever I am no longer entirely the property of the man I serve, he will surely starve me to death, or drive me away when I am old and toothless."

Said George D. Herron: "The relations subsisting between Capital and Labor, forsooth! . Why, there ought to be no such relations."

He is evidently of the opinion that

closely as the hunsp and the back are related to each other, their connection is abnormal, the former being a dis grace and the latter a victim. . . . No doubt there are many parasites

in the Socialist movement. What of a lump of sugar that flies will settle. I am not certain whether the com

memoration of the "Glorious Fourth" has so far been attended with fewer "casualties" than the event so pyry technically, celebrated.

.If it be true that the Kaiser has it salt, of a coarse grade bing good for vited the gentle and graceful jawbreaker, James Corbett, to his court. there may be reason for it other than the obvious one that, namely, the yel-low emperor wants a new sensation. It is not impossible that file has got tired of his gill-tongued lick spittle and wishes to see licking performed by a master of the fistic persuasion for

"Dook at me," said the brend knife to the fork, "do you see that blade of

"It is not only steel, but a descendant

"It is not only steel, but a descendant of a famous sword, sir!"
"If that be so," said the fork, "I am sorry to see you so very blunt, for I should otherwise have respected you more than your ancestor." The knife was too 'tull to understand

"Instead of bothering my head about Socialism, which I may never live to see," says my practical friend, "I will the fortune toward by old age.

"Goed," quoth I, "but how do you know that you will live to see your old

M. WINCHEVSKY.

A SONNET OF REVOLT.

Life—what is Life?. To do, without avail,
The decent ordered tasks of every day:
Talk with the sober; join the solemp play.
Tell for the hundredth time the self-same Taile taile.

Taild by our grandsdres in the self same vale.

Where the sun sets with even, level ray, and nights, eternally the same, make way for hustes dawns, lutolerably pale.

And this is Life? Nay, I would rather see The man who sells his soul in some will The man who sells his soul to some wild-cause:
The fool who spurns, for momentary biles, All that he was and all he-thought to be; The rebel sinck against his country a laws God's ewn and lover, dying on a kiss.
—W. L. C., in Fortnightly Leview.

. When one man, fifty years old, who has worked all his life, is compellwho has worked all his life, is compelled to beg for a little money to bury his baby, and another man, fifty years old, who never did anything useful, can give \$10,000,000 to enable his daughter to live in luxury and bolster up a decaying foreign aristocracy, do you se nothing amiss? **Union Guide,

-In all the list of suicides you never read of one that happened be much money or too desirable for a job.

—The Workers' Call.

Workingmen of Newark!! Whoever desires to add his mite the Campaign fund of the Serial Des Party, for the coming Fall election, a by attending the Outing on July 4th, 1901,

at Buchler's HILTON, PARK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY LOCAL ESSEX COUTY.

One year, 50 cents. ine Shooting, Frize Fowling, Children Sames etc. Sefreshmenis and Lunch at renstmable rates 6 months, 25 cents.

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Take Second or Third Avenue "L" to 17th atreet Tremont) and then with Tremon Avenue car to Park or West Farms car at 120th street direct to Park; also 1250 street sar and transfer-to West Farms car sulpin goes direct to the Park.

GRAND FESTIVAL SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1901, -TO BE HELD AT-Crauer's Ridgewood Colosseum,

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