AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.-NO. 9.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR THE DAILY.

Publishing Association Meets Next Monday.

Report of the Progress Made Toward Raising of the Fifty Thousand Dollar

A meeting of the Workingmen's C operative Publishing Association will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, Monday, June 2, at 8 p. m. The order of busienss is as fol-

Reading of minutes and correspond-

Admission of members and proposi

tions for membership; Reports of the Secretary and the Board of Management;

Issuance of the Daily; Recommendation to increase Pledge Committee from membership of the

Association: Report of Entertainment Committee

and of other committees; Unfinished business;

New business.
All members should be present promptly at 8 o'clock. Comrades de-

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of \$...... to be paid in monthly installments

Address

siring to join the Association should

iso be present in person.

The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party; sec ond, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for \$5-\$1 to be paid on the proposition of his name, \$1 on his admis sion, and the rest within one year.

The proposed meeting of Brooklyr comrades, originally intended to be held on June 1, has been postponed by decision of the Kings County Commit tee. Notice will be given.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund

present the present of the present o S. Elges, City Mark A. Schwartz, City Edward Rau, Newark..... Louis Mandelkern, City Phineas Rotrosen, City Felix Brosch, City 10.00 B. Yedlin, City

the Republican or Democratic party, for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Total\$5,745.00 Less pledge of G. Leist, cancell-Social Democratic Party alone stands for the interests of the working class ed and new pledge of \$10 substituted stand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Repub-

Total\$5,743.00 Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:
PAID ON PLEDGES. John Kerrigan, Dallas, Tex.... \$5.00 Fred. Bennetts, Yonkers, N. Y... 1.00 8. Kahn, City 1.00 Brunhöber, City 1.00 41. L. Duffe, City 2.00 Wm. Bernauer, City J. A. Goldstein, City 4.00 J. R. Anderson, City 1.00 Angus McDonald, Brooklyn . . . 1.00 John Spengler, Brooklyn Emil Boehme, Brooklyn W. C. Hager, Brooklyn Phineas Rotrosen, City 50 Louis Mandelkern, City 2.00 Sam G Raines, City Felix Brosch, City 1.00 O. Abbott, City 5.00 Hugo Pick, City E. Abbott, City 5.00 Wm. Meyer, City 1.20

was considered thus: (A) What So-cialism professes te get, wealth for all. (B) What Socialism proposes to do, take possession of the means of wealth production. (C) How Socialism pro-poses to do it, viz., by a political party of the wealth producers. The speaker claimed the last point was the import-ance use at present that is the How To

ane one at presnt, that is the How To Do I :.—The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.

Total cash archimeter 51,222.33 tanized Chinamen, but the evidence seems to show that Mr. Quay is not an expert witness.—The Commoner.

The acknowledgement made last week of \$50 paid on pledge by the Arbeiter Maennerchor should have been credited to the Arbeiter Maennerchor of New Haven, Conn.

Comrade Butscher states that the following comrades cannot be located at the addresses that he has on his books and he desires that they will in-form him of the full and correct ades: Harry Kravetz, Ludlow street; S. Solomon, 53 First street; A. Siff; Ab. Fischman, 329 E. Third street; C. Hitzel; Christian Brunn, 750 Lexington avenue; C. M. Armas, 881

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, All communications should be addressed to the newly elected Agent of the Committee, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyeum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York The Worker will contain, each week a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is no promptly acknowledged the sende promptly acknowledged the sende should at once inform the Committee that the matter may be investigated

Those who have made pledges should

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpers and Leonard D. Abbott,

PLEDCE. Socialist Daily Finance Con

remember to send in the monthly in

stalments promptly, saving the troub

and expense of notifying them. Let

each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaket and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

FOR NEW YORK STATE.

Every Socialist or Sympathizer in the

To the Workingmen of the State of

New York. The Social Democratic Party of the

state of New York asks your contribu-tion for propaganda of Socialism. That

is provided you approve of Socialism, or the public ownership and operation

For it is the supreme object of the So-

cial Democratic Party to secure to every workingman the full fruit of his

labor. If you believe that a working-

gans, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Schwabs

they may bestow it on the pauperized

nobility of Europe or on the owner of

Monte Carlo-why you should support

Workingmen:-You have heard be-

fers our appeals, but you continued to

lican and Democratic legislatures, Re-publican and Democratic judges are

pow, more than ever, the tools of your

exploiters. Was there a crime perpetrated by the capitalists in which the

were not protected by the very legisla

tors and judges for whom you, workingmen, voted? Was there a right

which you demanded that was not re-

3ce have elected? Why continue to

work against your own interests? The Social Democratic Party is your

own party. It consists of workingmen

and has no other supporters. Help it

out Socialist agitators. Help us to dis-

tribute Socialist literature. The dis-semination of Socialist ideas means the

fival triumph of Socialism, and your

own economic emancipation. Remem-ber, he helps doubly who helps

Send contributions to Emil Neppel.

treasurer, S. D. P. State Committee.

288 W. 142d street, New York.
New York State Committee, S. D. P.
LEONARD D. ABBOTT,

List 1,420, Wm. Brandt, Brokolyn, 2.00

List 939, J. Smith, Rochester 1.00 List 1,514, J. Lutz, Brooklyn25

List 1,633, O. Sloobs, Brooklyn .. .25

THE A B C OF SOCIALISM.

Sunday night. Two professors in the university were present, one with his

was considered thus: (A) What So-

Dr. Titus spoke to a full house last

\$28.65

Work of Propaganda.

State is Called Upon to Help in the

with New York. He said:

"Before the war the South was alplanter puts his surplus money in mill can planter and cetton manufacturer will control the market for American

ican product.
"The United States has learned of late years that it needs an ever widen ing and expanding market for its pro foreign outlet among the teeming millions of the Orient. The Asiatic market has come into the field as one of the most prominent factors in the mod-ern commercial problem. And yet, fust as we were profitably developing this great market in China, a move nent was instituted which, if ful, would have neutralized all the good results already obtained and parof course to the recent attempt to enact a very drastic measure of Chines

These Southern gentlemen are frank, at least. They indulge in no cant about "manifest destiny" and "our duty to civilize the Filipinos and give them good government." that is poured forth in such sickening doses by Northern politicians. They come out very frank-ly and say they want to keep the Philippines in order to sell their cotton oods at a better price.

competition of Chinese cheap labor.

McLaurin is a Democrat, but Pritchfriends, though, and quite agree in supporting the interests of the capital-"the only hope for the Southern peo-ple," he is referring to the planters and manufacturers only, the owners of land and mills, not to the working class of the South, whose poverty forces their six-year-old children into

If all the capitalist politicians were as straightforward as McLaurin and Pritchard, the Republicans would nominate Hanna in 1904, the Democrats would endorse him, and we would have a clear field for the battle

"COTTON IS KING." NEW YORK STATE.

Two Southern Senators on Preparing for Convention Imperialism.

Two Souls with but a Single Thought. Two Hearts That Beat as One"-Republican and Democrat Agree.

Here is something for the Anti-Imerialists to think about. What is more the point, it is something for workingmen to think about. It is a New York "Evening Post" report of

"Senator Pritchard of North Caro lina and Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, at the meeting of the American Asiatic Association last night talked on the Philippine question. They did not declare that the Filipinos were unfit for independence, but based opposition to surrender of the slands on a simple argument that the United States needs somebody to whom to sell its cotton. Senator Pritchard said:

Republican Pritchard.

The great problem with which the Southern people have had to deal in the past has been as to where we could find an adequate market for raw cot-South; and I want to say to you to night that the only hope for the South-ern people in that respect is in the Orient and inasmuch as the Philippin Islands lie in the pathway of the Orlent, I cannot for the life of me unde stand how any Southern man who has the good of his country at heart can for one moment contemplate the idea of relinquishing our jurisdiction over

"'Once we restore law and order in those islands, as we certainly will do, n my opinion the trade with the out side world with the islands will treble and the Southern people will be the

And Democrat McLaurin. "Senator McLaurin said that he rep

resented the most intensely Southern state holding interests in common

nost purely an agricultural country. the manufacturer is coming down to the cotton fields, and the tock. At no distant date the Ameriotton, and through that control die tale the terms upon which the world shall be clothed with this great Amer-

Those Common Interests.

When Senator McLaurin speaks of South Carolina as "the most intensely the fact, noted elsewhere in these columns, that Southern cotton mills are owned jointly by Southern gentlemen and Northern capitalists. The New York interests he talks of are those of he puts the interests of Wall Street and of the Southern exploiters of child labor in opposition to those of the workingmen of the country, who have

"People" and "Hands."

the cotton-mill hell. These are not people, in his estimation; they are "hands."

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The county convention of the Social ist Party of Passale County will be held in the Second Ward Labor Ly-ceum, 98-100 Sheridan avenue, Pateron, on Tuesday evening, June 3, for son, on ruesday evening, June 3, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the General Assembly, and to transact any other business that the convention may consider necessary.

WM. GLANZ, Organiser.

IN PENNSYLVANIA. SLAYTON

Active Socialist Agitation and State Campaign.

Vote Being Taken on Time and Place of Convention - Organizer Spring's Work-Vail Will Tour the State.

'At the last meeting of the New York Lyceum on May 20, a considerable amount of correspondence was received from locals throughout the state re garding the matter of the coming state convention. The time most generally favored is the Fourth of July. There s some difference of opinion in regard convention, but the majority of party members in the state at large se favor Syracuse. Local Rochester pro sented a lengthy argument in favor of nated by Rome, Gloversville, Long Isl and City, Queens County, and Peeks-kill; Locals Troy and Ticonderoga nominated Albany: Local Utica nomi nated Buffalo; and New Rochelle and Richmond Borough nominated New York. A referendum is now being

both time and place of the convention Organizer Spring's tour in the state has been accompanied by most encour aging results. Comrade Spring has state, and during the past two week has been conducting a vigorous cam Buffalo, which is especially receptive to Socialist dectrine just at present, o account of Bishop Quigley's attach upon the Socialist movement. Comrade Spring expects to be back in New York in time for the convention, and will visit before his return Water town, Rochester, and Syracuse.

Local Rome reports that a large pul lic meeting was recently held in that town, with William T. Brown of

Rochester as the principal speaker.

During the month of June, Charle H. Vail will tour the state. Meeting for him have already been arranged as follows: June 1, Staten Island; June 2, Long Island City; June 3, Mount Vernon; June 4, Yonkers; June 5, Dobbs Ferry; June 6, New Rochelle; June 7. Peekskill.

It is desired to make arrangements If possible, so that at least one agita tor can be kept always on the road, in addition to Comrade Spring. If a sufficient number of locals undertake to have public meetings monthly or oftener this can be done at very low expense to thme locals, rallway fares tion to the number of meetings. Every local in the state should take stens t this end and communicate with the State Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, at once, in order that vigorous agitation may be carried on.

AGAINST MEAT TRUST.

Mass Meeting in Cooper Union Ap plauds Socialist Speakers and Resolutions.

The following resolutions dopted at a mass meeting in Cooper Union, Tuesday night, held for the purpose of discussing the Meat Trust: "Whereas, Recent events show that the meat supply of this country is now absolutely controlled by a small group of capitalists, who are rapidly extendpeople's food, who care nothing for the people's wants and sufferings, but

wealth and unbridled power; "Whereas, The Food Trust is but a part of the great system of organized capitalism, by which the workers of field and factory and mine, whose collective labor creates all wealth, are robbed and enslaved;

"Whereas, The farmers and retail merchants of the middle class have proven powerless to combat organiza tools of the monopolists for the ex-ploitation of the workers; and

"Whereas, Neither the promises of nor the blind outbursts of popular in dignation described as "r have availed anything against the power of capital: be it

"Resolved, That we, the Social Democratic Party workingmen of New York City, denounce the capitalist par ties now and for years past in contro of file powers of government for their complicity in this enslavement of the

"We declare that the only hope for freedom is in the ownership and dem-ocratic control of the means by which the food, clothing, fuel, and all other things necessary to the people's life are produced: "And we call upon our fellow ork

ingmen, of whatever past political af-fillation, to join us in effecting this end through the method of independent political action of the working class, as set forth in the platform of the Social Democratic Party."

William Butscher acted as chalrman and the speakers were Algernon Lee, C. L. Furman, Courtenay Lemon, and Benjamin Hanford.

Having been hastily arranged and imperfectly advertised, the meeting was far from being as large as it should have been; but as the audience should have been; but as the audicace was chiefly composed of strangers and showed ready appreciation of the so-cialist position as explained, it should not be be denotedly had a good effect. The MEANS YOU.

Throughout the State.

Vail's Tour Has Had Good Results-Collins at Pittsburg and Spargo In Strike Field.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.-Comrade Vail's report of work in the state is most gratifying. Four new locals have been chartered-Spring Forge with 21 members, Mauch Chunk with 19, Cokeville with 19, and Blatt Lick with 24; and a number of new nembers have been added to locals

visited. Mauch Chunk has arranged a return visit for Vail on May 29; on May 3 and 31 he will again be in the mine

The conuty convention of the Soist Party of Philadelphia is called for Saturday, May 31, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets

Comrade Collins reports good meet ings at Pittsburg and East Pittsl During June he will visit all locals in quested to be prepared to receive him

John Sparge, at Wilkes Barre, today begins a week's trip in the coal field.

Several locals are in process of organization in Crawford, Potter, and Allegheny countles. Wilkes Barre hopes to have Father

on Labor Day. Williamsport and Car bondale are trying to arrange a date for him about the same time. Our speakers in the strike district

say: "The miners hear with eager-ness and enthusiasm of the necessity of the class struggle being carried to are strong and the capitalists weak. As to audiences, an audience can be secured almost anywhere or time, with an bour's notice."

The min owners' wall is: "We might as well give up our mines as surrender to the strikers." That is just what we want, gentlemen, and will have, as soon as the miners and others stop voting for "you gentle-men" and vote for themselves and their class. Capitalism will never rest between actual slavery without hope of better conditions or a war of or the institution of capitalism.

The capitalists have decided that this war has to take place, and they have chosen the state of Pennsylvania as their first battle-ground. If our workers do not yet realize this fact, it will not be long before it is forced upon them. Here comes in the great need of Socialist speakers and organ izers ot pave the way for political acized labor in Pennsylvania to the only

We have secured the services of umber of able comrades and it is of the utmost importance that we should be able to cover this territory.

The State Committee acknowledge with thanks the following contribu tions to the cause of the striking miners and the spread of Socialism among them: Local Philadelphia Nineteenth and Twentleth Ward Club, \$5; J. G. Sewell, Louisville, Ky., \$5; S Innes Forbes, Philadelphia, \$5. Send ntions to J. Edelman, Treas urer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philade

J. MAHLON BARNES, CAROLINE PEMBERTON. Assistant Secretary.

COMPANY OUGHT TO BE INDICTED."

Once in a long while even a City Magistrate tells the truta. We quote from a New York daily

of May 22: "Magistrate Flammer, in the Harlem Court to-day, denounced the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, when Herman von Prang, twenty-two years old of No. 2026 Seventh avenue, a ran over and killed a little girl last Saturday evening, was arraigned on a charge of homicide. 'The whole company ought to be indicted for main ng a public nuisance,' the Magis-said. 'All it cares for is making trate said. time, and does not care if its cars kill

And then—Oh, lame and impoten nelusion!-Magistrate Flammer held Von Prang in \$2,000 batl for trial. Of course, it would never do for a City Magistrate, holding his officfrom one of the two old parties, to

both of which the Metropolitan con-tributes liberally, to initiate proceed-ings to indict the Metropolitan officers even for maintaining a nuisance, to Poor Von Prang, workingman, who the killing of the little girl. It is the Wisker story over again. The capital-ists apply the orthodox doctrine of vi-

carious atonement-they make the wage-workers atone for the crimes by which they profit. And the capitalist judges play the double part of Judas and Pilate in the drama. How would it be to try Socialist

Send 10 cents to this office for

workingmen as judges?

ELECTED.

Socialist Enters City Council of New Castle.

Carries Fifth Ward by Plurality of 89-Election Marks an Epoch in Socialist Movement of Pennsylvania.

NEW CASPLE, Pa., May 27.-In the special election held in the Fifth Ward of this city to-day, the candidate of the Socialist Party for member of the Select Council, John W. Slayton, was elected, after a hotly-contested cam paign, by a plurality of 89 votes.

The result announced in the forego ing dispatch has been confidently hoped for by the Socialists and secret ly dreaded by the old-party politicians

from the beginning of the fight. In the state and county election last November the Socialist Party cast 312 ty election in February, with Comrad Slayton as our candidate, we increased the vote to 563, and carried the Fifth Ward in which Comrade Slavton lives. by a narrow margin. Tuesday's elec-tion seals the doom of the Republican politicians in that ward, formerly a

stronghold of their party.

J. W. Slayton is an active member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters having been a member of the Nationa Executive Board of the organization and its delegate in the last convention of the American Federation of Labor For some years past he has been equally active in the Socialist Party without perjecting his duty as a union well informed, and distinguished by cool, sound judgment. His election to the Select Council will mark an epoch in the Socialist movement, not of New Castle alone, but of the whole state.

CHASE SPEAKING TO TRADE UNIONS.

Addressed Twenty-nine Unions in Illinois During Six Weeks' Tour -Pleased with Results.

John C. Chase, having completed a six-weeks tour of Illinois, lecturing chiefly to trade unions, under the di-rection of the National Committee of the Socialist Party, has made a reporof his work to National Secretary Greenbaum.

During the six weeks, Comrad Chase has addressed twenty-nine un ons and eight party locals. Of the unions, fifteen were miners' organiza tions and six were local central bodies; the others included eigarmakers, bakers, carpenters, coopers, and metal polenport, Ia., and Galesburg, Canton, Kewanee, Rockford, Bloomington, Dixon, Sterling, Toluca, Colchester, Girard, Nilwood, Witt, Taylorville, Sorrento, Decatur, Hillary, Peru, Car-bon Hill, Alsip, Chicago Heights, Elgin, Morris, Spring Valley, Lincoln, and Troy, Ill., closing with a week in Chicago. He travelled about 2,500 miles on the tour, which was finan

Comrade Chase says, in closing his report: "These details will show that I have been able to get into places been reached in no other way. It will be understood of course by those who read this report that my mission has been to propagate the class struggle and the principles of Socialism among the working class, through the organ! zations of labor, and I can say to them that the work in that direction has I had anticipated on entering this

field of work. "Those who are familiar with the history of Socialism in this country know how hard it has been to bring the trade unionists to the belief that labor problem and the only means of emancipation of the working class fro wage slavery. In fact the apparently slow progress in that direction has led many Socialists to become sceptical and to assume a wrong position upon this subject. I am one of those cialists are obliged to have organized labor with them before they can win and that organized labor will have to accept Socialism before it can wir working class. "I am more convinced of this nor

the trade unions of this country are fast coming to see this, and are fast awakening to the fact that they are helpless in their struggle without So In nearly every instance where I have spoken to organized la bor, I have found a large attendan stance where the most radical Socialist position was not heartily applauded and accepted by an overwhelming majority. • • • It has been my inaporty. It has been my endeavor to show to those with whom I have come in contact the limitations of the trade union movement in its contest with organized capital, at the same time giving them credit for what they have done, and I have had no difficulty in making it plain to them that there is no possible permanent improvement to be gained under capitalism and that the ultimate aim of trade unionism in itself is the aboli-tion of the wage system. Once this position is made clear to and accept-

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

The Strikers Have No Faith in Mark Hanna and the Civic Federation.

Socialist Speakers Are Warmly Welcomed, Writes John Spargo -Men Realize the Gravity of the Struggle They Are In.

that the crowds of idle and listless the streets meant nothing more than a general holiday, or, at worst, an ordinary, "suspension" at the mines. There is no trouble, no sign of violence or turmoil thus far, and little enough to indicate the terrible struggle that is being waged between the handful of "operators," backed by all the powers of government in this corporation-ridden Republican-bossed state, and the great army of workers who are the true "opera tors" in the mines. But in spite of the quiet there is a great deal of anxiety and uneasiness and everybody eems to feel Instinctively that there is trouble ahead. The anthracite coal region is a great social volcano, threatening terrible eruption. Perhaps that is what the old miner with the gray pow meant, when he said to me yesterday, "There's worse'n hell com-

At present there are about 147,000 men on the strike roll, and, in addition, some 50,000 railway workers are idle in consequence of the stoppage of the mines As I have stated, the men are quiet enough-everything here is as quiet as a Quaker meeting when the "spirit moves" nobody to speak-but nevertheless the Republican governor has already sworn in an army of special armed coal police, ready to murder, at the first opportunity. Nobody doubts that the governor, and the operators whose pliant tool he is, are anxious for some trifling disturb ince to take place in order to afford pretext for calling upon the militia Our friends Bliss Bolton Hall Casson. et al., should try the experiment here in the strike region now of proclaim ing there is no class struggle. Even the unblushing politicians of the "machine" here cannot muster courage nough for THAT!

Strikers' Demands.

The demands of the men are: An eight-hour day for those who work by the day; an increase of 5 per cent, in the contract price for the men who are paid by the ton; a more equitable and just method of weighing the coal; and recognition of the union.

It is difficult indeed to secure any very accurate information upon the question of wages here. The miners who are paid by the ton have to pro vide powder, oil, tools, etc., and their own laborers, and naturally their earnings vary considerably. Miners employed by the day are paid, so several have told me, from \$2 to \$2.50 per day-little enough in all conscience when one remembers the nature of their work! The "United Mine Workers' Journal' quotes figures from the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics which show that last year the miners worked, on an average, 194 days each earning an average of \$1.28 a day averaged a trifle over 79 cents a day for a year." The same report shows that, in the ten years preceding 1900, 4.374 miners lost their lives in the nines of the state by accident, and over 10,000 were injured in the same period. Each year one man in every

Bosses' Frauds.

I have spoken with a good many eaders, and they all seem to attach less importance to the demand for an increase of wages than to some of the other demands, notably the demands for an eight-hour day and a more present there is no system of "weighing" so far as the miner is concerned. He has to fill the wagons so that they bear a six-inch "topping" at the landplace. Now a man might so fill the waggon, but in the course of tran-

WILKES BARRE, Pa., May 27.—A stranger arriving in Wilkes Barre might well be pardoned for imagining and finds that he is "docked" as much and finds that he is "docked" as much as half a waggon for the loss. The usual practise is, therefore, to put ping" to guard against this, but still the power of the Docking Boss inflicts much hardship upon the men. So they want a definite system of weighing the coal and to appoint their own check-weighers in the same way as the British miners, and, I believe, the soft coal miners of this country already do.

They Distrust the

Civic Federation. To-day there is some talk about the

ssibility of a settlement through Mark Hanna's Civic Federation. President Mitchell has been for a day or two in Chicago, and it is understood that an effort will be made to put the machinery of the National Civic Federation into operation at once. Several prominent citizens assured me to-day that there were grounds for believing that a settlement will be arrived at before the critical period is A concensus of opinion seems to place the date of the crisis at June 2. But the miners themselves do not trust the Civic Federation. At a meeting here last night which was attended by about seven hundred men. mostly miners. I incidentally referred to the Federation, in the course of my speech, and the hisses and groans with which the reference was greeted were significant. One of the men came to me after the meeting and exressed the opinion that they would have been in a better position to-day had their leaders not dallied with the lowed them to come out on April 1. as originally intended.

Socialists Welcomed.

Opinion as to the outcome of the few are confident of success; others are equally confident of failure. But the great bulk of the men only answer: "We don't know how 'twill end: listen eagerly to our speakers and applaud their strongest utteran read to the meeting last night the telegram of our national committee to the lesson that only the Socialist Party of all the political parties had openly, declared in their favor. They were alike bitter in their denunciations of the old parties and reason praise of the stand o.y. on Party. Several men promp.

niners organization came askings

to visit their districts, which is, alas! for this visit, impossible. Indeed they are clamoring for our speakers, and it

would be a good thing if we could put a dozen men in the field here with

literature. Agitation among the Poles

and the Lithuanians is especially neces-The comrades of Local Luzerne oody of men. Their influence in the various labor unions is evidently very reat and they do not forget to drive home the lessons of the strike. I do not know many of the comrades by name as yet, and may in my haste to do justice to some, overlook others equally worthy. That, however, will e understood-and forgiven-best by the comrades themselves. But a word of praise is certainly due to Comrades Roth, Lavin, Schaue, Quartenberger, Gulach, Harris, Bicker, Kuttenberger, Jones, and others for their quiet but persistent work. The prospects for Socialism were never, I am told, so bright in Pennsylvania as they are today, and I can well believe it. The workers are sick of the two old parties and turn readily to our propaganda. There is a great field-white unto harvest, but, alas! "the laborers

J. SPARGO.

The leastet is now being printed. It

We hope a few more readers will

will be sold at the price of \$1 a thou-

LEAFLET FOR STRIKING MINERS.

sand.

Wm. P. Nichols of Vineland, N. J. and a New York comrade have asked that the articles in last week's paper, Why We Are with the Striking Coal Miners" and "One More Big Profit Murder" be printed in leasiet form, and have each offered a dollar to pay for sending a thousand copies into the strike field subject to the direction of the Pennsylvania State Committee.

follow the example. Send a dollar and we will send a thousand copies of the leaset to Pennsylvania, or, if you prefer, to your own locality. Send at once. Socialist literature will be welcomed by the strikers.

ed by them, there is no difficulty in | Organized labor is in itself an evion independent working-class lines is absolutely necessary. Once they are brought to uncerstand their class position and realize that they are engaged in a class struggle, the more read-ily do they see the need of an uncompromising Socialist political party. From my experience of the past six weeks in the propaganda of this docrine to organized labor, I am led to believe that the trade unions of this country are ript for change.

"If Socialists do their duty and handle this question in the future as evolution demands that it should be handled, Socialism will grow as it has never grown heretofore in America.

dence of the class struggle; organized labor is, as a whole, honest and seeking as best it knows how the emancipation of the working class. Our duty as Socialists is to bring them into the class struggle politically, and it is my opinion that the Labor Lecture Ru-reau, by sending out speakers who have had experience in the trade union movement, and have from that experience gained a knowledge of the limitations of the power of trade unions and can impart that knowledge to trade unionists in a convincing manner, will be a big factor in accomplished ing this result."

BUT UNION LABEL GOG ...

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All communications should be written with ink and on one added the paper; words should not be districted; every letters; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED	
Tn	1888 (Presidential) 2,068
In	1890 13,331
In	1892 (Presidential) 21,157
In	1894 33,133
In	1896 (Presidential) 36,564
	1898:
	S. L. P 82,200

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



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Andrew Carnegle says that giving away money is m art. So it is, in his ch like that of the pro

Do you think a Beef Trust Mayor is any better than an Ice Trust Mayor? Why not try a Labor Mayor-a workingman on a working-class platform, such as the Social Democratic Party pominates?

A half-loaf is better than no bread, It is said. True; but it is foolish to beg for the half-loaf and gef only the crumbs, when you have a right to the whole loaf and have the power to take it when you will.

It is better to vote for what you want and not get it than to vote for what you don't want and get it. For many years the workingmen of Amer-

The Presbyterian Assembly has, after much debating, passed a resolution against infant damnation. We ould like to be assured that the post facto law is ruled out, by the United States Constitution; but any w. we congratulate the Assembly on being more progressive than the Massachusetts Legislature, which dedeated a bill against that form of infant damnation known as night work for children in factories.

The capitalists' ideal workingman is the one who thinks always of his master's interests, who hopes to save himself from pauperism by working at a killing pace and meekly submitting to every insult and imposition. In a word, the capitalists' ideal workingman is that of a good slave. The working men's ideal workingmen is the one who thinks always of the interests of his class and of his own interests as one of his class, who is willing to risk individual hardship in defense of his self-respect and his class interest. In a word, the workingmen's ideal workingman is that of a manly comrade.

The workingmen of New York, many of whom actively supported the "reform" ticket last fall, are finding out that they made a serious mistake. The Low police are ordered to club workingmen and working women just as were the Van Wyck police. Commitsees have to be sent to Low just as duction in common and each was guar-

they had to be sent to Van Wyck, and with just the same result-abundance of vague promises, every one of which is broken at the first opportunity. Well, there will be a work-class can didate in the field again next year, or the ticket of the Soical Democratic Party. Then the mistake can be set right.

THE ECONOMICS AND ETHICS OF

The capitalist papers are much in censed over the attempts of labor organizations to limit, in some degree at least, the present tendency to speeding up and excessive driving in all branches of industry. The New York "Times," in a recent editorial attack upon the trade unions, says: "Less fault is found with high wages

however, than with the inroads of the

British idea of 'ca' canny-the restrictions placed by the unions upon the disposition of industrious men to do a full day's work. The standard is be-low that which an ambitious man would fix for himself, and he can raise it only when his pay is increased. For example, if a man rece iving \$4.50 per day does as much work as one receiving \$5, he is reprimanded by his associates, and if he persists he is reported to his union for discipline. In that case his only alternative is to restrict his output or seek some other occupation. An instance was lately brought to the attention of a New ontractor of an industrious Gerhard he would secure the good will of his employer and in slack times would be kept at work. The German was being paid at the rate of \$4 a day, and a day men. He was reported to the labor union, and because he would not cease his industry he was fined \$100, and finally was expelled from the union because he was too industrious."

This sort of action upon the part of the unions moves the "Times" to deep indignation-not on behalf of the boss. of course, but solely in the interest of the individual "sucker" who was willing to work himself to death and set a killing pace for his fellows in order to "stand in" with the boss and hold Together preventing the employment onto his job when other men should

Some trade unionists are inclined to deny the fact of the policy here alleged or to apologize for it or explain it awny. They should do neither. Under existing conditions it is a necessary policy and a right one and no apology

The capitalist would like to have every workmen consider himself as an entirely separate and independent individual, with no interests to look after but his own. The capitalist does not believe in competition in his own class though he sometimes pretends to; but he does heartily believe in unrestrained ompetition among wage-workers. He thinks indiscriminate price-cutting by capitalists is immoral. He calls is cut-throat competition." He says there is a certain "legitimate" margin of profit which every capitalist is morally bound to exact for himself or else

go out of business, because the capitalist who sells below the price at which a "fair" profit can be made forces other capitalists to do the same thing and thus undermines the whole sacred edifice of profitable business. But for his vorkmen he has quite a different code of morals. He does not recognize any such thing as common interests or mutual obligations among workingmen. He says it is the duty of every work ingman-his duty to the boss, who "gives him employment"-to work as well as he can, as hard as he can, as fast as he can, as long as he can each day, and as steadily as he can the year round, so long as the boss will let him work at all; to put his wife and little children in the shop, if the boss wants ica have been voting for what they them, and let them work as well as as they can, and as long and steadily as they can, until the boss lays them off; and when he finds that he and his wife and children have worked themselves out of a job, to be content, to respect "law and order," buckle his belt asure is retroactive, even though ex | tighter if his stomach feels hollow, to vote an old-party ticket without asking why, and to wait patiently till the boss is ready to give him permission to

> Workingmen, having learned by long nd painful experience, take another view of the matter. We know that for our class competition is not a theery. but a hard fact, with which we have to deal and against which we have to struggle. We know that, in consequence of this fact, the interests of workingmen are indissolubly linked together and that, in all matters of wages, hours of labor, amount and speed of work, and the like, the actions of each workingman react upon the conditions of all his fellows and must therefore be regulated by the common

work again. This, from the capitalist

point of view, is the whole duty of

workingmen.

will for the common good. If each man were working for him self-if, as in the old times, each own d his separate tools or means of produc tion and, consequently, owned his whole individual product—then no one would care how fast or hard or long another worked; each would be con because each would bear the cons quences of his own action. If, againas in the Socialist Commonwealth that is to come-all owned the means of pro-

anteed the opportunity to work and to receive the full value of the product of is labor, we could, on the whole, safe ly leave such matters to the individual will because any man who was foolish enough to overwork would injure only himself and would soon learn better. But we are not living under the old individual system norunder the future Socialist system; we are living under capitalism-selling our labor-power to capitalists, who pay us wages fixed in the process of competition as the price of any other commodity is fixed and who keep for themselves all the surplus product of our labor.

Under this system we have to beg terms. Any man who works faster than his fellows directly injures them and, in the long run, does not ever benefit himself; the advantage of his folly goes to the employer. Knowing that "hard times" are coming when a part of the men will be laid off, stimu lated by the fear of unemployment for himself and the desire, as we have said, to "stand in" with the boss, the short-sightedly selfish workman applies himself to his task with feverish energy, strives to do the utmost poss ble amount of work without demand ing higher pay, and thus creates every day a greater profit for his master.

But in so doing he sets a pace for his fellows which they must try to keep up or risk unemployment for them selves. If they succeed, the result is: First, that they enormously increase the profits of the master class without increasing their own wages and at th expense of impaired health, reduced vitality and alfortaned life for them selves: Second, that so much the soon er they produce enough goods to glut the market and thus bring on the hard times when all are thrown out of work because the masters can no longer make a profit on their labor.

The policy of regulating by united ection the speed and amount of worl to be done, like the policy of reducing hours of labor and of restricting or alof women and children or of any others whose competition tends to reduc the working-class standard of living, is a perfectly right and necessary policy It is a matter of self-preservation, and union men should not be ashamed to avow it openly nor afraid to enforce it

May 17 was celebrated as Inippetion Day by the United Mine Workers, for the purpose of protesting against the injunctions which have rained upon the working class during recent years. There is just one day that is the logi cal day for such a purpose and that is Election Day, when the working class has the power to take things into its own hands by casting Socialist ballots

IMPOSSIBLE? NO, EASY!

The law-brenking glass capitalist of New Jersey say that it is impossible to run glass factories without boys. Even the State Commissioner of Labor supports them in this state ment as a justification of their habit unl violation of the child-labor law Fifty years ago the cotton mill capi talists of England solemnly affirmed that it was impossible to carry on cotton manufacture without the labor if six-year-old children for ten of twive hours a day, that no machinery could possibly be invented to do the work, and that to forbid such child fabor would ruin the cotton industry Under pressure from the workingme however, such a law was passed-and pretty strictly enforced-and straight way a machine was invented which did the work just as well as the bables had done if

"Impossible," said Napoleon;

not know that stupld word." It is possible and perfectly feasible for the workingmen of New Jersey to put an end to child labor in the glass works and other factories of their state thus securing health and educa tion to the children and at the same time, by diminishing competition in the labor market, increasing the par ents' wares. All they have to do is to elect tried and trusty workingmen on the Socialist ticket to legislative executive, and judicial offices, to en nct stricter laws and to visit severe punishment on every capitalist who violates them.

The working class can do all that it dares to do. Dare to be free, and your chains will break like cobwebs.

the courts can punish a boy who throws stones at an automobile party and how slow they are to punish as auto-owner who runs over a child.

It was highly appropriate that the Committee should carry with it the recognized leadership of Tammany Hall. Tammany's campaigns are financial campaigns, in methods and in purpose. But now, to their surprise the braves are told that their Finance Committee knows nothing of Tar many's finances-the explanation of which is that the members have been looking too closely after their private Gnances. And this is appropriate, too. If Mr. Groker "works for his own pocket all the time," why should not

each of his followers? We may admire the efficiency of Tammany's or ganization, but in the long run the higher ideal of Socialism will make our organization the stronger.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DEMOCRACY.

This is a word to comrades in the Socialist movement. It may apply to others-to members of trade unions, for instance. If it applies to you, read er, profit by it; if not, still it will do you no harm.

We all believe in democracy, the days. From time to time some of a think it necessary rather noisily to affirm our devotion to democratic principles. Sometimes this really is necessary. Oftener it is not. Oftener, the trouble is that we have ourselves been at fault, have failed in our duty as good democrats, and then, being dis satisfied with the result, would like to put the blame upon someone else. We are not usually conscious of this. We have a grievance, and we quite sincerely think that our grievance is the grievance of democracy. So we appoint ourselves as champions of democracy and representatives of the rank and file, and get up and make a loud protest against this thing that has been done or that thing that has not been done or the other thing that has been done in a way different from what we should have advised. And then we are surprised and grieved that good comrades of ours, equally entitled to represent the rank and file, set us down as "kickers" or "grumblers,"

It is an unfortunate thing to be "chronic kicker." It is almost as bad to get the reputation of being one. For every man has a tendency to live upor down-to the reputation he has, however he got it.

Let us consider, then, what is the difference between a "chronic kicker" and a real democratic comrade. What is democracy? And how shall a man behave in order to be a good demo crat?

We are very likely to define demo racy as a system or method of organization which allows all to participate on an equal footing in the decision of matters of common concern. We are likely to think that the submission of every question to general discussion and general vote is the whole of democracy.

That is a mistake. Democracy is more than this. Generally speaking, it includes this; but it includes some thing more.

Democracy implies more than the recognition of certain rights. It implies also the fulfilment of certain re-

A democratic society—be it a nation, a political party, a trade union, or a social club—is not simply an aggregate of equal individuals, with a certain scheme of voting to safeguard their various interests. That definition was good enough for bourgeois theory and practise in the last century. It will not do for workingmen here and now.

A democratic society is not simply Tom plus Dick plus Harry plus several others, each with a natural and unalienable right to vote and a divine and illimitable right to find fault. A democratic society is Tom and Dick and Harry and the rest, all with a ommon interest and a common aim. to which the several rights of voice and vote are merely means.

We make a mistake when we set the means above the end, when we forget the common aim in asserting our sev

In a word, democracy includes solldarity. That is a word pregnant with meaning. It is the great word of the present age.

How then shall one act if he be a good democrat?

He must not only claim his ow right to voice and vote, and respect the same equal right in others. He must do more than this. He must use his right of voice and vote, and use it at the right time. And when he finds himself in the minority he must be have as he would have his opponent behave when he is on the winning side. The minority has a certain right: To become a majority if it deserves to -that is, if it can do so by power of argument and example. It also has a duty: To work with the majoritynot passively and submissively, but actively and cheerfully-when decision has once been made, upless and until that decision can be intelligently reversed. Such are the responsibilities of democracy.

But the real democrat can best be described by picturing his oppositethe sham democrat.

The Sham Democrat in our partyand he is much the same elsewheredoes not attend party meetings regu larly. He says it's no use, because all the other comrades are dead or asleep. He, of course, is very wide awake-somewhere else.

Whenever he is nominated for a party office or a committee to do some work, he firmly declines. But he l exceedingly ready and2 voluble and severe in criticizing the party officers and committees for everything they do or refrain from doing.

If he does happen to go to a meet-

not taking the trouble to speak or vote for or against the propositions that come up, or else he is so intent on hearing himself talk that it is impossi ble for him to listen calmly to any other comrade's arguments. And then when some decision is made of which he disapproves or thinks he disap proves-he either goes off and sulki silently or, worse yet, he lifts up his yoice in just the places where such matters ought not to be discussed, to condemn others for taking a step that he falled to oppose at the right time and place.

. And he really thinks he is the Voice of the Rank and File, the personifica tion of Outragea Democracy. Such is the power of self-hypnotization.

This is the type of the Sham Demo crat, and it is a very bad type, even when combined with sincerity and many other virtues. He knows only the rights of democracy, nothing of it

Fortunately, there are not very many in the party to whom this description applies. We may say that we do not know one to whom it fully applies We do know many to whom it applies in part. We are all likely to fall into some of the bad habits of the Sham Democrat. It is a danger we all have to guard against-not so much in oth ers as in ourselves.

And here endeth this preachment whereof the preacher taketh due note for his own behoof and amendment o his evil ways, and craveth the pardon of any to whom it may be a wear! ness and a cause of offense

A man in Muskegon whose inten tions may have been better than his spelling left part of his fortune to Indignant old women." Some of this should be distributed among the citi zens who voted the Reform ticket and have just woke up-partly.

The New York "Times" pronounce the Humbert swindle in Paris "the biggest bunco game on record." Not Workingmen who vote the Republican or Democratic tickets are taken in every year by a bunco game of more magnificent dimensions and richer "graft." And, bunco-steerers being up for consideration, how about "captains of industry" and "friends of labor." The superlative shell-game skill of these gentlemen is not to be so lightly passed over.

The high regard of the capitalist class for patriotism and "republican institutions" is well shown by ex-Sena tor John M. Thurston's remarks on the difficulties before the Cuban Re public. In the New York "Journal" of May 19, he writes:

"I believe the first difficulty will arise when those who actually participated in the revolutionary movement and who feel that their services ought to be signally rewarded by the government their service has made possible present their demands for leadership in the control of Cuban affairs. men who led the Cuban Revolution were necessarily compelled to draw al-most wholly for their fighting force upon those WHO HAD NO BUSI NESS INTERESTS TO CONSERVE and who, without offense, may be said to be the least fitted for intellig ticipation in public affairs. I fear they will inevitably resent a political or ganization which gives the greater part of the power to those who were not actively in sympathy with the reolution, or WHO WERE COMPELLED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THEIR OWN BUSINESS INTER ESTS to suppress the manifestations of their sympathy and to hold them selves aloof from the organized move ment directed against the Spanish power."

You see, "those who have no business interests to conserve" are "the ast fitted for intelligent participation in public affairs," for they might not be sufficiently vigilant in maintaining the system of a lavery and robbery or which business interests thrive. Keep the government out of the hands of the vulgar revolutionists and Cubr will be governed well enough to suit Its owner, the Sugar Trust. Hurrah for patriotism and Cuba Libre!

TIMELY TOPICS. Open war is better than deceptive

Socialism a great service by warning workingmen against it.

The Coal Trust can be expected to levelop a strong regard for the pub lic welfare just about this time.

strike, let us hope the Civic Federa tion won't get a chance to break it. The men whose children do not wor in the mills cannot be expected to en-

labor. Invention will never lighten the bur den of the race, while the race per mits a few men to own and control in ventions.

act and enforce laws against child

That the Coal Trust considered the Miners' Union oppressive and worth fighting is the highest compliment th union could receive.

When the character of the men elec-

why they are afraid to trust the peo

Mine o wners are never the victims of mine disasters, which is another good reason why the miners should also be the mine owners.

To paraphrase and combine two toric sentences: "As the Senator from South Carolina said to the Senator from North Carolina, 'The working people be damned!"

Considering that American worker are said to be the best paid in the world, there is a decided antipathy on the part of those who say it to see them any better paid.

It is significant that 75 per cent. of the miners who are now condemned for striking for higher wages and shorter hours were formerly denounced as "foreign pauper laborers" for accepting whatever terms the capltalists gave them.

Capitalist papers are sneering at working girls in a Rhode Island factory for striking for ten minutes to make themselves beautiful". before going home in the evening. The aver age society belle would be happy if she could accomplish that task in six times ten minutes.

In their anxiety to arouse public indignation at the threat to shut down all the coal mines, the capitalist press makes some queer admissions. For instance, it is cited that for 456,500 miners to strike would mean a daily loss in wages of \$704,005-an average of not \$1.50 a day, out of which must be deducted cost of powder, oil, tools, tool-sharpening, and other necessar; expenses. These figures make clear why the miners are reported to have large bank accounts and why a raise in wages would mean bankruptey for the mine owners.

VROOMAN'S CIRCUS

Performances of the Middle-Class "Multitude Incorporated."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 17 .- A brass band mounted on a gorgeous red and yellow circus wagon (strange comingling of emblems of proletarian and plutocrat) and followed by a old byens cage, both rescued from the effects of the last stranded circus, paraded the streets here last Monday and every day this week, announcing to the wondering inhabitants that the Western Co-operative Association, and Multitude Incorporated," were ready for business. This is the Vrooman cooperative movement previously men-tioned, and but for the fact that the scheme is exploited on all sides as "So clalistic." would not merit more atten would any other business institution The Vrcomans, father and two sons, have been known as "Socialists" many years, but the fact that the brand of Socialism advertised with this institution is known as "imperial" is sufficient explanation to the know ing ones why the regular Socialist movement has not been graced with Vrooman talent. It might be well to ular Socialist movement has about ter million voting adherents and at least as many non-voting adherents in the world, it has the same right to define the position and purpose of Socialists as the Roman Catholic Church has to define the doctrines held by that body; and by no twisting of English can the qualification of "imperial" be gotter

As to the nature of this movemen on both sides: "Small Dealer, You Are Doomed. You Must Either Join the Monopolists' Trusts as a H Join the People's Trust as an Equal." No Socialist would quarrel with the first statement, but the salvation to be nd in the "People's Trust" while logical, is by no means a certain quantity; should the movement actually reach a respectable strength suf-ficient to attract the attention of the class now dominating the country we shall see very quickly that the "equalof the quality enjoyed by the working class now-equality of inse-curity and want. "The Multitude Inrated" is entirely a misnomer. The "Middle-class Incorporated" would be nearer the truth; as indicated by the hyena cage the appeal is made to the small merchant; and as a business proposition it concerns the small mer-chant only. The inducement hold are ant only. The inducement held out to him is worth considering—the abiiity of the pooled or merged interests to buy their supplies in quantities and therefore cheaper, which is at once their strength and weakness, and also weak point of the whole co-operalesson that unless they o ALL THINGS NECESSARY TO PRO-DUCE THE MEANS OF LIFE their efforts will finally be brought to "The Multitude Incorporated" is an-

other product of New Jersey laws. The kin College, of Trenton, Mo., so to use Valter Vrooman's own words, "The Ruskin College fall to discharge its du-ties properly, the State University at Columbia, Mo., should take hold; and thould this institution fall likewise, the course to be determined by the courts. The small dealers who are taking their stocks into this latest "trust" do not receive cash according to the state-

agement, neither do they receive stock but are given bonds with 5 per cent nterest and a position in the manage ment. The writer has not been able so far to ascertain the nature of the ds; they are not quoted in local so curities, but perhaps this iniquite feature will not disgrace the conduct

of the newest "trust. Some may be wondering just when the "multitude" comes in; and here is: Pay in ten dollars, buy at the "multitude" stores and each six months you the amount of your purchase. But it is provided that one-third of the pr fits are to be used by the managemen in furnishing free entertainment to the members of the "mob" who have no part in the management; advertised to be four theater admissions per week free reading rooms; free scholarship at Ruskin College, to be given in con petition, number not stated; and finally, oh woeful thought, free employment bureau! (The state free employ positions for 23 per cent. of applicants.) As stated at the beginning the only

eason for filling Socialist columns

with an account of this movement is its political aspect. This, as indicated in its appeal to the small dealer, who, of course, is the one to furnish the carefully avoids any reference to prop erty rights, and moreover throws out a strong hint that the concern is open to propositions political. Mr. John prince," is manager of the local territory, and really it is too much to ex that a capitalist of thirty years is likely to turn against the interests of his classs. Mr. Doggett is finunted as a "convert to imperial Socialism, and has this to say regarding politics "Most assuredly we shall go into poli ties, but not partizan polities, people's trust will make its first fight establish the initiative and referen dum" (to give the "mob" a chance to rule most likely) "No matter what asts the political parties may make they can't deliver the goods, for the trusts have them throttled body (This is first intimation that political parties have souls or that r oul could be throttled, but innovations are to be expected.) "We can buy as cheaply as the trusts and will gave the consumer as high as 30 per cent."

And further, quoting from the "Multitude," the official magazine of the movement, "We are allied with no ephemeral political party, but advocate measures and methods regarding our party, whichever it be, in the light of an instrument or means, which, when it cannot be used to satisfy our ends should be cast aside. We do not be long to any party, but seek to make all parties belong to us."

Mark Hanna would lanch to think of his party as "ephemeral." The careful student of events knows that s one of the hardest of all hard facts It would be hard to conceive of any thing more "ephemeral" than thi Vrooman scheme of salvation from industrial despotism, no matter how su cessful it may be for a time. It is difficult also for one at all versed in industrial organization of the day understand just what is meant by "buying as cheaply as the trusts," for the work of the association thus far is entirely in the line of distribution, and not of production. Except the depar bution, that is in retailing. And right here you have the Vrooman view, which is also the view taken by the middle class, that security and pros perity depend on the terms the numer receives, and not on what the producer gets.

The productive forces under control

of Mr. Vrooman so far are few. A farm or so (let the Single Taxers laugh here), and possibly a bakery. Say that a small abbatoir, a small bakery can be conducted successfully on a co-op erative basis, will they supply thos To date we have not heard that any bargain has been struck with the st has any railroad company been after any Vrooman stock for its property. The few who own all the real estate mill will roll for the "people." of the coal barons or iron and lead mine owners living here have taken hold of the scheme. The lumber com panies don't warm up a bit. There was something about a brickward but possibly brick-bat was meant. few who own all the ground in this locality hold strangely aloof, neither does any contractor come forth as a bullder of co-operative housing. There is much talk here of a cotton factory which, as a prominent business man says, "will utilize the labor of women and children, thus giving much needed employment," but we will not do Mr. Vrooman the injustice of charging this capitalist scheme to him. And really it looks as if the whole thing would fizzle down to a consumers' league which would last as long as the sumers have the wherewithal to pur-

It will not be long until the Vroc man movement will have an opportun ity of showing its hand politically, for the time of conventions draws near, The Socialists of the country may be sure of one thing: The trust" may seek to make all political parties belong to it, but it will have : hard time acquiring the Socialist Party. Contrari-wise, it is the legic of events that the adherents of Vroc manism must have their eyes opened in the end, and the Socialists complacent ly watch this latest economic development in the course which must be taken before the people will learn tha they must take possession of the earth and control it themselves, giving to each his due, if they are ever to enjoy the fruit of their labor and all the other powers which Nature has given them.

Among the notables who were featared at the free entertainments given at the Century Theater and in the hig are for from it, was Granville Lowther of McPher on. Kan., who has

just been expelled from the Methodist Church because he did not know whether Jonah was swallowed by the whale or not, Mr.W.D. P. Bliss of New York was also a star. He has been written up before in the Socialist press. He may well be classed as "unpress. He may were be classed as un-available." These people are long on the "brotherhood of man," and possi-bly actually believe that the powers that be will finally be persuaded. Dave L. Guyotte is calculated as a card, to catch the trade enionists, as he is sec-retary of the Missouri Federation of Labor. Comrade Behrens of Sedalia can probably attend to his case, 'Guytalist politics, and it will be interesting to see where he lands this time. John W. Breidenthal of Kansas, Populist, holding a federal appointment of roaders" sometimes have their suspi-cions of John. And Mrs. Annie L. Diggs must not be forgotten. It is said by Socialists present that made a fairly good presentation of Socinlism, but carefully refrained from any application of it to the

It has been suggested that the "im scheme is the "bread and circuses" of decaying Rome. As an advertising dodge free theaters and tent vaudeville certainly draw the crowd.

for good intentions, and also for ability as far as his means allow. His work in the establishment of Ruskin College at Trenten, Mo., cannot be conditions of any part of the people he is some use in the world, but his ections must not be allowed to compromise or cloud the issue between the people whose labor has built up the vast properties controlled by trusts which Vrooman fights, and who birthright in the world which gave them life—and those who have pos-sessed themselves of all these things.

GARNET FUTVOYE.

Our & Exteemed Contemporaries ### (and OTHERS)

We have frequently noticed that the neaner the vice the higher the virtue invoked to justify it. Witness the appeal to fillal duty in justification of child labor.

Pueblo Courier.

We note that the President has laid the corner-stone of the McKinley memorial. That is well. He should that idea we would suggest that on one corner of the "memorial" there be placed a glass case containing the skeleton of one of the men who were pen, and on another there be placed death agony with his life blood staining the land of his birth, for which he has fought, even as did Washing ton, and is dying. You see there are so many, so very many things to re-member and we don't want to forget any of them. By all means let the served. The ton or so of petitions he received asking that a stop be put to the outrages committed by the negro soldiers in Cour d'Alencs might be They would receive some attention there and that's more than they did at the hands of William McKinley.

The Socialist Scattle, Wash

to Renson" may now be considered closed by the hauling down of the flag. With its issue of May 10, the battle cry which it has carried for five years at the mast-head has disappeared. It no longer professes to be published "For Public Ownership of Menop-

This furnishes the occasion for a summary up to date. Two or three points have been made clear which should not be forgotten, but rather

First Point: A discussion is not a onarrel Differences in criticism is not an attack. It seems preposterous that anyone should aver discussion were forbidden among So

Public Ownership of Monopolles" is not Socialism. Without a single dis-senting voice, the Socialist press, which may be assumed to represent pretty accurately the sentiment of the Sceinlist Party, has agreed on the poult. The latest to speak is "Will shire's Magazine" for May, which but echoes the chorus with the leading article on "The Fallacy of Public Owner ship." It is in response to this univer-sal and imperative sentiment that the "Appeal" has taken down that headline which it has persistently and con-sistently carried at the head of its first page since 1897.

Third Point: The "Appeal" is not printed for Socialists and does not profess to do more than "interest people in the subject of Socialism." In other words, to learn what Socialism is, it is not enough to read the "Appeal." It ims to take advantage of the prevailing disconfent and unrest and point a finger toward Socialism. It depicts the heautles of the promised inud, but says little of the way to get there. * * *

Does not the "Appeal" as well as many others, fall to discriminate between the industrial evolution and the political revolution? One proceeding like a process of nature, as plains, and the other being the culmi nation and climax of the evolution process, like the bursting of the chrysalls and the escape of the butterfly alendy formed within.

Retween campaigns is the time when the people think calmly. That is the time to make Socialists of them. Use The Worker for that purpose.

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

John C. Chase addressed trade un ionists at East St. Louis, De Soto, and El Dorado, Ill., and also in St. Louis, Mo., last week.

The Pennsylvania State Committee has indersed financial secretary's monthly report book.

Comrades are warned against one C. C. Ross, late organizer of Texas, recently repudiated by the Texas State Committee, Ross is a very tall portly man, about forty-five, with a very blustering manner. In revenge for notice regarding him furnished by retary and Indiana State from the Socialist Party and forma tion of an independent organization He is now operating in the South.

Among the results of Comrade Vail's tour of Pennsylvania in the month of May is the organization of four new locals—Spring Forge, Mauch Chunk, Cokeville, and Black Lick—with a total charter membership of eighty-two.

The "Undercurrent," formerly of Redhuds, Cal., has moved to San Her-nardino (address, P. O. Box 464) and comes out in larger and better form.

Wilshire's campaign in Toronto getting lively. The papers are freely quoting Margaret Haile's speeches. One of the busiest men in the campaign there is Comrade James Simp candidate from East Toronto. It'is said that all his Sunday sermons bear

Walter Thomas Mills is kept busy on all evenings when not engaged in teaching, speaking for the trade untons and literary societies of San co. The Machinists, Garment byterian Club, Unitarian Club Congre gational Club, Iroquois Club, and William Morris Club are among recent ap-

John S pargo of New York, William Thurston Brown of Rochester, J. Stitt Wilson of Berkley, Cal., S. M. Reynolds of Terre Haute, Max S. Hayes of Cleveland, and H. H. Wise of Der ver, have been added to the Examin-ing Board of the International School of Social Economy.

The various branches of the party in Toledo, O., held a joint meeting and elected Charles R. Martin to represent Local Toledo in the coming state convention. The last two meetings, May 13 and 27, were rendered especially valuable by the reading of a paper by Socialist Program" and one by Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood on "Modern Socialism." Mrs. Sherwood is working for the cause with an energy which inspires the older comrades to renewed activity. Branch 1 meets on the second-fourth Tuesday evening of the month at Harmonia Hall, 518 Summit avenue. Readers of The Worker are invited to attend and join.

Comrade Spring spoke at Ningara Falls, N. Y., on Monday and at Water

Comrade Moses of Rochester is still rustling in subscriptions in a credit-able way. The Local has taken 5,000 copies of the Beef Trust leaflet.

meeting on June 13, 8 p. m., at 95 Main street, Room 9 ,the headquarters and reading room of the S. D. P. Every comrade in the city should be present, as very important business

Local New Rochelle will hold an open-nir meeting Friday evening. June 6, at the corner of Main and Church streets. Comrade Vail will speak.— Since Organizer Spring's visit this lo is in good financial condition.

Local Yonkers holds its second annual outing on Sunday, June 1, at the place by trolley from Mount Vernon and from New York by trolley or by the New York and Putnam Railway. The picnic will start at 2 p. m., with dancing, games, shooting, and r freshments; prizes for different contests. The proceeds of the outing will rades are invited to attend. No ad-

The agent for The Worker in Spring Forge, Pa., is C. H. Stover.

George Orendorff of 38 Columbia pointed agent for The Worker in that

Contrade Jennings, who has now made his home of Newark, N. Y., has lost no time in getting in some work for the party. He writes of the or ganization of a new local there, with Fred Phelps as Secretary, George C. Perkins as Treasurer, and Dr. Martin ford's speech here some months ago, the work of Comrade Vall, and the enhave prepared the field. The new loeal includes seven college graduates. We have the enthusiasm and energy for a good campaign and the finances to support it. You can expect to hear good news from Newark."

Comrade Healey of Lynn, Mass., rites: "A large and enthusiastic body classes lies with the Socialist. Private ownership of the masses of production of Polish workingmen met at the Ward Six Socialist Club room on Wednesday, May 21, and were addressed by Comrade Eischlet of New York on the Socialist question. Many pamphlets were sold and a number of subscriptions taken for "Robotnik."

As a result of the meeting we admitted to membership a number of smitted to membership as no one runs counter to capitalist laterests, but keeps out of sight As leng as no one runs counter to capita

those who attended the next evening. people will bear good fruit. Comrade Pischler is to return here again in about a week and endeavor to organize a club of his countrymen."

George N. Ward, clgarmaker, of for Mayor in February, is now nominated for the Legislature. Many citizens who failed to vote for him three onths ago have regretted it since, and at this writing it seems likely that he will go to Harrisburg at the next session.

John Spargo is preparing a pamphlet on "Child Labor," to be illustrated by Ryan Walker, which will be issued from this office about June 15.

A meeting of the Speakers' Club was held at 64 East Fourth street last Friday evening. Comrade Roemer was elected chairman and Martin, secretary. A permanent organization was effected, by-laws adopted, and arrangements made for future work. Another meeting is called for Friday May 30, 8 p. m., when a debate will take place on the subject of the Beef

The 19th A. D. favors Buffalo as the place and July 4 as the day for the state convention. One application for membership was received at the last meeting. A collection of 85 cents was taken for the West Side Agitation Committee. It was decided to com in regard to getting better headquar-

The 24th A. D., Br. 2, took in one new member at the last meeting. It was decided to start an active campaign and Comrade Brunn, Goldbarth, Loewentbal, Reichenthal, and Wallace were chosen a sa committee to carry on distribution of The Worker other literature from house to house and in the trade unions. One hundred copies of The Worker weekly were subscribed for for a year. The paer will be found on nearly every news-stand in the district. A thousand Beef Trust leaflets were also taken, a thousand of the "Address to Catholic Workingmen," and a thousand of Wilshire's "Why Workingmen Should Be

The 31st A. D. received two applications for membership at its last meeting. Reports showed the festival to have been a good financial success.

Two applications for membership were received at the last meeting of the 34th A. D. The Agitation Committee reported that an out-door meeting would be held Saturday evening. May street and Willis avenue, with Sol. Fieldman as speaker on the Beef Trust. Letters are being sent out to all readers of The Worker in the district and they are invited to attend the meetings held every Friday at 380 Willis avenue.

The 35th A.-D., Br. 2, met at 3309 Third avenue on Thursday, May 22. S. Elges was elected Secretary in pla of Comrade Fieldman, who resigned on account of his intention to go to Germany. The draft of by-laws submitted by Comrade Eiges will be discussed and voted on at the joint meeting of June 6. The Auditing Committee will also report and other import-ant business will come up.—The open-nir meeting held last Saturday was very satisfactory; twenty-six copies of The Worker and about thirty 5-cent pamphlets were sold and five hundred Beef Trust leaflets, besides others, were distributed.

The ice cream festival of the Socialist Educational League of 215 East l'ifty-ninth street has been postponed

Comrade Lee spoke by invitation at a well attended meeting of the West Side Machinists last Saturday.

SPRING IN BUFFALO.

In Conjunction with Steiner and Others, He Works to Organize the Interest in Socialism Aroused by Bishop's Attack.

The Buffalo "Daily Express" gives surprisingly full and fair account of State Organizer Spring's first public meeting in that city, held at Interna-tional Hull on Monday evening, May

19. It reports him as saying in part: "We Socialists are often attacked on the ground that we are seeking to create classes. That is not so. We do not try to create classes in society. The classes are already here. The So claffst as a student is merely pointing out that there are two distinct classes in society with two distinct economic interests. We are also trying to show the way to wipe out this nauseating

"Let me tell you about the two classes in society. One, the class of people who possess the means of pro-duction, such as machinery and the like, form the capitalist class. Then there is the class who have been expropriated of all means of existence by power. That class is the labor class, but for its own benefit. You laboring people are hopelessly at the mercy of the man who owns your product. There is just so much to a commodity. The more the capitalist gets out of it the less you get. The war is now on

classes lies with the Socialist. Private

ownership of the means of production and distribution, does not the solving of the problem lie with you? Just so litical parties, the Republican, the Democratic and the Prohibition, just that long you will deprive yourselves of the rights of human beings, just that long you will tighten the shackles of slavery on yourselves, just that long you will keep your children in the

"We you think it visionary for you to recognize your own class interest, to seek to get the possession and control of the machinery of production? Is there anything wild, anything danger-uus about such a proposition? Would not the world be happier and better if there were collective ownership of the means of production, as against the present private ownership of thos means? And how can we make th change, you ask? Not by sitting down and listening to fellows falk nor by reading books. The only way is to solidify our class into a great political organization that will grasp from the hands of the capitalist class the reins of government and legislate in workingman and against the capitalist.

"If you want to help yourself join our party, the Social Democratic Party. Our platform demands collective as against private ownership the means of production. It demands that its members must give up their allegiance to any other party. But the principles of that platform do not in anyway interfere with a man's reli that has been said to the contrary lately. A man, whether he be a Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, agnostic, atheist, infidel or anything else, may belong to our party without interfering in any way with his religious convictions,"

Robert Steiner, editor of the Buffalo "Arbeiter-Zeitung," also addressed the meeting in German.

Comrade Spring's ten day's campaign in Buffalo closed Sunday with a meeting in Sangford Hall which, in spite of the heavy rain, was a rousing cess. Comrade Steiner spoke first Jewish comrades in that language, and both were loudly applauded, as was also Spring when he addressed the meeting. A good amount of literature was sold and two applications for membership in the party were received.

The Jewish Literary Club held a meeting later in the day, and 11 of its

embers joined the party.

During the week Spring addressed meeting of 300 striking carpenters esides several meetings arranged by

The debate with Attorney Thayer. nnounced last week, turned out as such affairs often do-the opponent of Socialism ran away. The Socialist agreed to pay all expenses, let Mr. Thayer fix the statement of the ques-tion and division of time, and supplied him with party literature. At 8:30 on the night of the debate, after the came to the hall anonuncing that Mr Thayer had gone to Rochester and would not return till 10 o'clock. If the audience desired to wait, he would be gin the debate at that hour! The meet ing proceeded, with Spring as speaker, and Mr. Thayer did not show up at all. The audience drew its own con-

POLICE INTERFERENCE.

clusions.

Socialists of Kansas City Will Resist Petty Tyranny.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24 .- The police are doing what they can to make Socialists in these parts. On Wednesday noon, May 21, Frank P. O'Hare, who is employed by the Socialist Club of Jackson County as-orstreet about thirty feet west of Main street to a hundred people. Eleventh street here is by ne means a busy street, and there was no obstruction whatever. The police officer on near, though, prompted, it is said, by a certain alderman who is going to get himself into trouble if evidence can be obtained, ordered O'Hare to O'Hare insisted that he was not, and that there was plenty of room, however requesting the crowd to leave the sidewalk so people could get by. At least three-fourths of the road way was clear. But this, of course not being the reason for police inter ference, did not sult; and O'Hare was ordered to cease speaking. He refus ed and was placed under arrest, taker to the Central Station, where he wa searched and roughly handled by two of the plug-uglies, then thrown into cell until bond could be furnished. The charge against him was "obstruct ing the street," but Friday morning some fifteen witnesses were present to refute the statement of the officer That, however, made no difference. To let O'Hare go would not be sufficient intimidation, and so he was fined. Tel fine was small, but it was not paid An appeal was taken and the case is now in the hands of competent attor

A mass meeting has been called at the County Court House for Thursday evening, and everything possible will be done to arouse public sentimen and finally show those who have grown bold with their power that they cannot abridge the right of fre-speech guaranteed to the citizens o Missouri by their constitution; that what the national constitution denies to Congress shall not be exercised by a Police Judge and Board.

ify and clarify the Socialist movement

then not to make any fight. The con

duct of the Election Comp owever, has so far destroyed the faith of the members here in the hon-esty of capitalist officials that they are determined to fight it out right now. Even though permission were given it would doubtless be under the direction of the Police Board and the So cialists prefer to manage their own campaign. Moreover, the permit would expire with the fall campaign, while time for most effective propaganda is in the off years; and no permit could be obtained then. The Mayor will therefore be relieved from break ing any ordinances this time.

ill pay all Socialists who have not already gone through this experi-ence to look well into the ordinances of their municipal government. It has been known for several years that this Wednesday, and in fact in 1818 several Socialists were arrested but re-leased without trial, because of use pending election. Another ordinance relating to the throwing of paper or the streets can be very effectually used to absolutely prevent the passing of a piece of literature.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"-the man who starts obey laws because they are laws will have plenty of laws to obey. It is to be seen whether "public opinion" cannot be used in favor of constituional rights as well as the present rotten or der of things.

WILSHIRE IN MICHIGAN.

Comrade Wilshire, having accepted nomination for parliament in Onplans for his tour of Michigan. dates in the Wolverine State, as now arranged, will be as follows: Chifford, May 30, evening; Almont, May 31, 1:30 m.; Dryden, May St, evening; Oxford, June 1, 1:30 p. m.; Flint, June 1, evening; Battle Creek, June 2; Kala-mazoo, June 3; Jonesville, June 4; Ann Arber, June 5; Pontfac, June 6; St. Clair, June 7; Detroit, June 8.

Michigan Socialists are active and

Socialism is constantly breaking out in new spots. It is nothing uncommon to hear of work being done in new fields by men of whom the organization has previously known nothing. The farmers are slow to take hold, but they will come, too. The gréat growth of our vote within the last three years in this state is a good omen for the future. C. J. L.

NEWS FROM LYNN.

The Socialist movement in this city is growing gradually. Last Wednesday the Ward 6 Club of West Lyan nally affiliated with the National and State Committees, the club membership of twenty signing the charter list, and officers of the City Central Committee were elected.

The Central Branch has moved its quarters to the building adjoining the former location. The new quarters are only one flight from the street, lo cated in the centre of the city, 85 Monroe street. The main audience ple, with a good sized smoking and reading room adjoining. The whist parties run by the Entertainment Committee all winter will be continied on Saturday evenings as long as the attendance warrants. Comrades should attend Wednesday night meetngs and keep square with the Trens-

The Liberal Forum meetings, con fucted by the Educational Committee of the Central Branch, have been disontinued after a fairly successful ser les held on Sunday evenings. The local press has given good reports.

Beginning next Sunday, at 4:30 p. n, the Central Branch of Lynn will begin a sories of open-air meetings at Hartholomew's Pond Grove in Penbody, near the Lynn line. The speak ers for Sundays in June will be N. P. Gelger, W. P. Perter, William Mailly and John Weaver Sherman, Comrades and sympathizers from Penbody, Salem, Beverly, and Danvers are cordially invited to attend. Five cents fare from Central Suare, Lynn, It is hoped that friends and comrades in Boston will come down to these meetings. Refreshments are handy to the grove. Leave cars at Bartholomew.

J. H. P.

IN ESSEX COUNTY.

All delegates from the various County Committee are to meet on Tuesday, June 3, at 8 p. m., sharp epening of the campaign will be taken up and steps taken to push the worl in every quarter of the county. It is of the utmost importance that every delegate attend this first meeting of the campaign, as there will be work for everyone from the start.
On Thursday evening, June 5, a meeting will be held at Essex Hotel,

in Bloomfield Centre, for the organization of a new branch of the Socialist Party in that vicinity. Every sym-pathfiler in Montchir, Watsessing, and other places near Bloomfield, should ent, in order to start the branch a political power in the Northern and Western part of Essex County. Bring with you any wage-working friends who have a leaning toward Socialism. E. T. NEBEN, Organizer.

Longshoremen's Union No. 271, of Hoboken, N. J., has been admitted to the International Federation of Transport Workers, which holds its convention on July 4 at Stockholm, Sweden. This is the local which roused the wrath of the president of the American organization, Mr. Keefe, by adopting resolutions against the Civic Federation, of which he is a member. This question will come up in the conven-tion of the International Longshore neciation at Chicago on

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WHY JOIN THE PARTY.

Word to Socialists Who Have Joined the Political Organization.

Socialism is all right. I voted the ticket inst election. Will vote it again, like enough, if you put up good men, but what do I want to sign a blank and pay dues for? I never did it for any other party. I had rather be a free man.'

Yes, it is a delightful thing to be a free man, but how are you going to be free if you have to live under the cap Italist system that makes people slaves? And how do you you expect to change the system unless you join hands with those who are working to change it?

But no other party asks you to pay dues. Think a moment and you will see why. It takes money to run a campaign. Very little for a Socialist eampaign compared with what each of the old parties spend, but it takes money in either case. Now where

dees the money come from?

It used to come from the office-holders and office-seekers. But civil service laws have cut off most of the money from such sources, and still the campaign funds of the Democratic and Republican parties grow larger and larger. Where do they come from? Of course from the class that has money, the capitalist class. Not one old party fund alone, but both. The fund-are needed to keep up the appearance of a brisk fight and divide the votes of unsuspecting workingmen between the two parties. No matter which

wins, the politicians who are elected owe gratitude to the capitalists. Gratitude in "practical politics" has been well defined as "a lively sense of favors to come." The politician in office must always remember whos money elected him and whose money will be needed to re-elect him.

The capitalists do not pay out this money as a matter of sentiment nor for the fun of the thing. Their wealth comes from the labor of others and they can continue to control that labor only so long as they can have the laws made in their own interest. So you begin to see why they should be willing to pay all expenses if you will only vote their ficket.

But you are a Socialist. You want to make the laws in the interest of your own class. Very well, then you must elect men of your own class to office, and you must see that they ow no obligation to any other class for their election expenses. Now the fair-est way yet devised for sharing these needful expenses is the dues system. Every Socialist local must collect at

least ten cents a month from each member. Of this amount five cents goes to the National Committee and five cents to the State Committee.
This money goes to pay for postage. clerk hire, office rent, printing, travel-ing expenses of the organizers, and for the living expenses of such comrades as give their whole time to the work of the party. Besides this ten cents each local usu

ally collects from five to ten cents more, which is expended for party work at home under its own sup ion, in whatever way the majority of the members think best. In nearly every case, whether in nation, stat or local work, every dollar of money is made more than doubly effective by earn their living working for capitalists and find their greatest happines in working for Socialism wheneve they have an hour to spend.

Get into the work yourself and you will find the same pleasure in it that

As for the matter of dues he a man Do your part. You want Socialis come. Your own happiness and that of your children after you depend upon it. Then don't grudge the small sacrifice that all of us have to make in these g lorious years that are bring ing in the new social order.—Chicago

(Note.-This article will shortly ap pear as a leastet published by C. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, El. Price, 50 cents per thousand, postpaid

TEN DAYS' WORK.

Comrade Keogh of Toledo, in send-ing in a list of eighteen yearly and fifteen half-yearly subscriptions, says "The attached list is nearly all the rewilt of ten days' hustling by one co rade. Thos. A. Bragg, which shows the rade, Thos. A. Briagg, which shows the possibilities in this most important branch of propaganda work." The Toledo comrades have been at this sort of work steadily for many months past and the great increase of the vote at the recent election, in spite of the influence of "Golden Rule Jonesism," is a gratifying result. The same might be done in every city in the land.

-When a nation's loftlest ideal i expressed in a cry for "more markets," Socialism is needed to save its soul from impessions damnation.—William Matty.

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County convention of Socialist Party of Philadelphia will be held at Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown street Saturday, May 81, at 8 p. m.

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CALL SAHM CLUB (MCSICIANS UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the mouth, 10 a. m., at Club Home, 206 E. Eighty sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty seventh street. PENNSYLVANIA.

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F.W. HEISS, ed do to et

Socialist Representatives Score a Victory.

Win First Point on Carey's Referen dum Bill-Senate Busy Killing Labo Bills Passed in House.

BOSTON, May 24.—The two Social House yesterday, a victory that caused a sensation and some uneasiness of the other side. After being voted wn twice upon a rising vote, an and MacCartney succeeded in substi-tuting the former's bill to provide for a constitutional amendment requiring referendum on statutory legisla by a vote on roll-call of 54 to 52, ing the roll-call many many ing the roll-call many members left the chamber, presumably to avoid going on record.

Careys' bill provides that upon the petition of 25,000 voters matters before the Legislature can be referred to general vote of the people, and is broader in scope than the referendum bill defeated two weeks ago. Care moved to substitute his bill for the committee report, and in support of the bill delivered one of the most bri liant speeches given during the pres ent session. I regret that I am un able to give a report of the speech or its strength of logic. At its conclu sion Carey was applauded until the Speaker rapped for order. MacCartney answered the objections to the bill made by Fall of Malden, who was in charge of the bill for the Commit tee, in a forcible manner. Care speech, though only twenty minu Carey's long, covered tersely every point that had been made against the referndum upon previous occasions and antic pated the arguments that might be made in the debate. The result was that the opponents of the bill had fending the Committee, acknowledge given truth," but that the bill would take away the responsibility from the Legislature, and when that was done there might as well be no Genera

Carey asked if Mr. Fall knew that the people of '76 took away the re sibility's from George the Third when they inaugurated the Revolu tion. Fall replied by saving that tha wish to see a revolution again, if that was what the gentleman from Haver hill waspafter. Carey asked what Mr Fall meant by revolution. A great many people confused the word with murder, riot, and bloodshed, whereas it did not necessarily mean that. He was not afraid of the word revolution; he wished it understood that, as a So cialist, he believed in revolution whe brought about as the culmination t the evolutionary processes at work in society, assisted by the vital factors of education, agitation, and organiza tion. Mr. Fall dropped the subject of revolution and said that while the unmittee favored the referndum, ye enact such a measure.

Andrew Cingmen Favor Bill.

away won of Fall River supported the and quoted the organizations of labor as being in favor of it. Fall providing for the referndum on const tutional amendments that organized labor favored. Jackson replied tha the labor organizations favored this bill even more than the other Fall said that he had been told by a representative of the labor unions that they did not favor, this bill. Jackson asked the name of the man, but Fall would not give to Jackson reiterated that the trade ur ionists favored the bill, and warned referendum was not granted the peo ple, they would get it through anothe party or form a new one.

On the question of substitution, the rising vote showed 36 for to 43 against. Carey made the point of no quorum Upon motion a sufficient number of mbers were brought in from the corridors to make a quorum, and, upon another rising vote, the bill received 58 for and 60 against. Carey asked for a roll-call which, being granted, resulting in 54 for and 52 against. The plause, and the two Socialists were the recipients of congratulations from This unexpected turn will make the debate on the bill when it come up for passage all the more interest-

The Callender bill (in the form of a rule) to prohibit the solicitation of jobs by members of the Legislature from public service corporations was adopted and became a law last week. The bill will be remembered as the one to which Carey added a resolution early In the session requiring an investiga-tion into the matter to see if any of the members were gulity of what the bill aimed to remedy—a resolution which Mr. Callender opposed and which was defeated. In the debate on the bill last week, MacCartney said the rule would be ineffective as the members would not inform on each ed, and it was a most pitiable thing that the necessities of the working class were used to keep them voting for their enemies. He favored the bill, but it would not remove the can evil, for no one believed that it would cease.

Senate Kills Labor Bills.

The Senate had a day of amuse last Monday when four labor bills were killed with brevity and dispatch. They came up one after another and on roll calls, going where all good labor bills go. first called for specifications in textile factories relative to the intended

ength of "cuts." It was defeated by

The next bill was to prevent the en ployment of women and minors in the manufacture of textile goods after 6 p. m. or before 6 a. m. The vote was

ney's which had passed the House and under the head of the employers liability acts. One referred to injuries received upon or about railroads of ailways, and provided that the break ing or falling out of a pin, coupler etc., should be prima facle evidenc corporation owning or operating the railroad or railway. It got 11 votes

The last bill to be murdered related to the "assumption of risks" by em-ployees, and provided that in cases where an employee is injured because of a defect in machinery or want of repair of the same, the assumption of the risk of said defect or want of re pair "shall be a question of fact and not of law"-that is, a question for the jury to decide, not for the judge. The uestion came on engrossment and i net death to the tune of 12 to 20.

On Tuesday the slaughter was renewed, and a bill requiring that a nust be set up in each factory, an that the employment of persons at any other time than that stated on the printed notice should be a violation of the 58-hours-a-week law, received 15 votes against 16. On Thursday the Senate reconsidered its action on this by 18 to 8. If it becomes a law it is because its value is inconsequentia and something is wanted to offset the effect of the action on Monday, which and which provides a fine opportunity for Socialists to show how the Upper House is used to kill bills that have been passed for political effect in the lower branch. In fulfilling this his duty the Massachusetts Senate is right up with that of the national legisla ture and those of other states.

What is called "Candy Law" has at last been enacted, and now the people of the state can purchase candy, icc cream, and soda water on Sunday without infringing upon the puritani-cal code as laid down by the fathers. Who can say that Massachusetts lingers behind the procession after this?
WILLIAM MAILLY.

"WILL MAKE AN ISSUE OF IT."

Safe Proposition of Massachusetts Democrats.

Labor Record of Democratic Party in States Where It Has Power-Not Even Bryan Has Spoken for Southern Child-Slaves - Massachusetts Game a Simple One.

The Democratic party in Massacht setts has the effrontery to propose to "make an issue" in the coming cam-paign of the bill prohibiting nightwork for child and female factory opratives, which was defeated in the state Senate last week. In this connection it will not be amiss to call attention to conditions now existing in the states of Alabama, Georgia, and party holds full sway.

Cotton manufacturing has had a rap I growth in these states during the last few years and the danger of Southern competition is a club which New England mill-owners hold over the heads of their employees when ter wages or conditions. Yet it is a well-known fact that the Southern mills are largely owned by the same men who own the New England mills In almost every Southern cotton-mill ompany there are some Northern capitalists and some Southern gentleme living together in peace and brotheri love and dividing the profits derive from the labor of tens of thousands of

Conditions in Southern Mills.

A recent number of the "American Federationist" contains an article by rene Ashby Macfadyen, who invest gated the conditions in the Southern cotton mills under the direction of the American Federation of Labor. We quote some passages. Mrs. Macfadyer

"There are American children dragged into the mills when scarcely out of their babyhood, without educa tion, without opportunity, being robbed of health morally and physically, forced to labor as in the days of negro slavery negro children never were their baby hands ther slaves are undermining the liberties of the future, not only of the cotton op can working people; nor only of the working people, but of the cor they for good or evil are to play so large a part."

Why Are They There?

they there? she continues: "They are there, it is said, 'to attract North-ern capital'—a scathing comment on both those who sell and those who ask

"There is but one of the Southern states in which there is a Labor Con mission-North Carolina, Mr. G. B. Lacey, as Labor Commissioner, gives in his last report 7,605 children unde ing this as a general average would give at least 20,000 children under fourteen in the textile mills of the South. • • •

"The Associated Press reported the stating before the Legislature that 30 per cent. of his operatives were under twelve years, which percentage he says referred only to the spinning room, but that is startling enough. Jas. K. Orr stated that 25 per cent. of his machinery was run by children under states Senate, Democrat McLaurin of twelve years. These cold percentages do not give an adequate expression of their meaning. To the horrified visi-

tor the mills appear to be swarming

"Light and Easy Work." "The 'light and easy work' of which the managers speak is to stand on their feet all day before a spinning frame, where the threads may break at any moment, and when the thread breaks the spool stops and the thread is to be rejoined and the spool started

"A baby has one frame to attend to but most have two, many have thre and some have four or five. The boy is, they have to change the bobbins on the frames as they become full and substitute empty ones. In the exercise of their work they often run sixteen or seventeen miles a day with their trucks. The little sweeper plies a broom bigger than himself to perform these actions, trivial in themselves, u interruptedly for twelve hours a day on the average, with only one-half hou for rest and food. We all remember how Lord Shaftesbury obtained pow-erful backing for his child labor law by inducing a gentleman in high place to repeat for fifteen minutes the very action required of the child. At the for anything to put a stop to such bar barity. • • •

Babies Working Nights. "Without regulation of hours there ing at night and when they can do so profitably they avail themselves of this boy of seven years who, worked for forty nights in Alabama, and another child not nine years old, who at six years old had been on the night shift

"A clerk in a cotton mill told me that little boys turned out at two in the morning for some trivial fault, afraid to go home, would beg him to allow to go to sleep on the office floor,

"In Georgia it is a common sight to see the children of cotton operatives stretched on the bed dressed as they came from the mills in the morning weary to do anything but to fling themselves down for rest. . . .

Cutting Off Babies' Fingers.

"In one city mill in the South a do tor told a friend that he had personally amputated more than a bables' fingers mangled in the mill. A cotton merchant in Atlanta told me he had frequently seen mill children without fingers or thumb and some times without the whole hand

So frequent are these accidents that in some mills applicants for employ ment have to sign a contract that is ease of injury in the mill the company will not be held responsible, and par ents or guardians sign for minors.

"No mill children look healthy. Any one that does by chance, you are sure to find out has but recently begun work. They are characterized by ex-treme pallor and an aged, worn expression infinitely pitiful and incongruous in a child's face. The dull eye raised by the little ones inured to tol before they ever learned to play, shu slavery from liberty and the pursuit of ss, often to be early robbed life itself, are not those of a child but of an imprisoned soul, and are filled less reproach. There is unfortunately no question as to the physical debas

Carolina. A strike occurred at on mill among some organized employees because they were required to make up Labor Day beforehand. They were locked out and starved into submis

"Mill children are so stunted, that every foreman, as you enter the mill, will tell you that you cannot judge their ages. Children may look, he says, to be ten or eleven, and be in

" A horrible form of dropsy occurs among the children. A doctor in a city mill, who has made a special study of the subject, tells me that 10 per cent, of the children who go ork before twelve years of age, after five years, contract consumption. The list forms in their lungs a perfect cul tivating medium for tuberculosis, while the change from the hot atmo sphere of the mill to the chill night or morning air, often brings on pneum nia, which frequently, if not the car of death, is a forerunner of consump-

"How sternly the 'pound of flesh' is insisted on by the various employers is illustrated by the case of two little boys of nine and eleven, who had to walk three miles to work on the night shift for twelve hours. One night they were five minutes late and were shut out, having to tramp the whole three miles back again. The number of acclednts to those poor little ones who do not know the dangers of machinery, is appalling."

Democratic Responsibility.

All of these states have Democrat Governors and overwhelming majorities in the Legislatures; of their eight United States Senators seven are Democrats and of their thirty-six Representatives thirty-four are Den claim responsibility for the conditions that are permitted to exist in the mills.

On the petition of trade unions, bills for restricting child labor have repeatedly been introduced in all the resentations of mill-owners-Northern and Southern, Republican and Demo-cratic-these bills have invariably been voted down.

The Senators and Representatives from these states plead eloquently for the poor Filipinos. Not one of them has ever raised his voice against th barbarities practised upon the children of his own state by the profit-grinders he supplied his campaign fund. When, within the last month, th

Chinese Exclus ion Bill, demanded by trade unions of North and South alike, was under consideration in the United

the prosperity of the Southern millalienating the Chines chasers of American cotton go a word did he find to say for the child-

daves of his own state.

Mr. Bryan has travelled through the South has visited the cotton mills has their enterprise. He has not spoke one word on behalf of the explo bables whose unnatural labor is en riching those mill lords.

The Massachusetts "Issue."

Truly, it comes with a poor gra when the Democrats of Massachusett propose to "make an issue" of the bill dren. But it is easily explainable.

These gentlemen never thought of making an issue" of a labor bill until within the last three or four years. Why do they do it now? Beause the ocialists, and especially Carey and MacCartney in the Legislature bor and for all labor bills, have already made the issue and drawn it Now the Democratic politicians would like to steal the credit.

A Safe Proposition.

ver, the Democratic politician do not expect to carry the state of Massachusetts. They do not expec not expect to be in a position when they can be called on to "make good" on their campaign promises. It is safe for them, therefore, to take up such Massachusetts will contribute to their campaign fund as well as to that of Republican party, in order to make themselves solid" with both. and to keep votes away, if possible from the only party that takes up la bor legislation, not as a means of catching votes, but as a means of serv in its own class-the Socialist Party which exists only as the political rep resentative of the working class.

Massachusetts Legislature. It is not too much to say that the election two more next fall would assure the passage of the night-work bill, Carey's child-labor bill, and many other im portant labor measures, by the feaparty politicians. It is to be hoped that the Socialist delegation in State House at Boston will be much more than doubled on next Election Day. Surely the workingmen of Massa chusetts have had object-lesson

LITTLE BETTER IN NEW JERSEY.

Condition of Child Glass-Workers I Republican State Matches That of Child Cotton-Workers in Democratic South.

To match the accounts of child si very in the Democratic states of Ala bama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, we may present extracts from a special article in the New York World," describing conditions in glass factories of the now safely Re publican state of New Jersey. Thes ns grew up under Der governors and legislatures and havontinued under the Republican gove nors and legislatures which have line almost complete control during the last six years. The "World" correspo says in part: "There are child slaves in the South

Jersey glass factories,

"These boys, from eight years old up ward, often work one, two, and thre 'shifts' out of the twenty-four hours. "Many of the boys are living simply o carry bottles and close molds and bottles and close me eat and sleep and are receiving not one day's education.

last names, and they do not know their ages. They can neither read nor spell many of them cannot speak Eng lish. Their reply to all questions about

"In every case so far as I could de-ermine the factory owners have been furnished with affidavits from parents that the children employed are twelve years old and over, and none is receiv ed who gives in his age as less than

"Whether or not parents are compellto do this by the low wages received by themselves in the factories is one of the issues of the Minotola strike, and to make the situation a little clearer two statements may be set from Mr. Charles Jonas, proprietor of the Minotola glass factory, 325 of vhose employees are now on strike. Union One statement is:

"'My men make as much as their skill permits them. It is all piecework Skilled men can carn as much as they

"Mr. Jonas' other statement Is: 'If two men apply to me for work and one has one or two or three children and the other has none, I take the man with children. I need the boys. They do work men cannot do

T simply take the parents

Mr. Jonas means, of course, that the boys do work that men cannot do for such low piece-wages and, therefore, so profitably to him

As to the parents' responsibility, Mr. Jonas' statement is conclusive. Individually, the parents are helpless. The fathers cannot get work unless, in selling themselves, they will "throw in' their little boys. The correspondent continues:

"However it is the boys get in the factory or why it is their parents consider it necessary for them to work, the fact that each South Jersey fac the fact that each south Jersey fac-tory employs them and in most cases employs them under age remains. The school census of the state shows 5,519 children between the ages of eight and thirteen when the ages of eight and thirteen who are not attending school and the estimate is that two-thirds of them are at work, mostly in factories.

This is probably a small estimate.

"There they stood, little lads as high as the blowers' elbows, clad in brown trousers and open flannel shirts; there they stood before the red mouthed

loors of the furnace, breathing in the hot air, opening and closing molds, carrying bottles to the 'glory hole,' passing the completed product on the carriers, fifteen of them walking for hours at a time the little space close to the furnace, little red hands snapping ogether the heavy molds for the fresh blown metal to enter. And such faces Healthy enough, brown enough, but the saddest, oldest little faces outside the tenements. There they were, with the green fields forty rods away all abloom with May and affame with Howers, and yet spring means for them only more daylight hours in which to work.

"In the next few minutes I discov ered a quick succession of pathetic things, but I think the one that hurt the most is that those little lads, who gether, do not know each other' names. When they are through work, they go home with their parents, a sad little Wrocession among the noisy, good natured men and women with whom work is a duty—a sad little procession which ought not to know what work

"The strikers assert that if the men were paid more they would not be compelled to put their boys to work and that, though the employees are technically allowed to make all they can, really they are compelled to trade at the company's store, which is against the law, and are given poor positions if they do not trade there. In evidence of this they showed me in their tent a dozen envelopes from the More, Jonas & More factory in Bridge on which, they said, had been given to them empty, bearing the statement; count did not balance, the envelope read: \$12.36; store, \$10.30; coal, \$2.06. been made to balance their account in

And the working people of New Jer sey had a chance to elect a Socialist governor last fall, and falled to do it:

ERIE AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

Socialist Workingmen Follow Up February Success.

Large and Enthusiastic County Convention Adopts a Class Struggle Platform and Nominates Strong Ticket-All Conditions Favorable.

ERIE. Pa., May 23,--The Socialist Party, which came so near capturing this city in February and gave such a serious scare to the old-party politi-cians, held a most successful county convention in the Court House last dreddelegates representing the various branches of the party and some twenion representative was chosen on his explicit declaration that he accepted ise platform of the Socialist Party and evered all affiliation with other par

A. W. Garren, editor of the Eric "People," called the convention to or-der, and it organized with Harry C. Gould as Chairman, and W. G. Allen, I. E. Perry, and A. W. Garren as Sec retaries. The work of the Credentials Committee was soon disposed of, as the most harmonious spirit prevailed.

The Committee, on Platform and solutions, however, had a longer job, as nothing was "cut and dried." and the convention devoted the reces Klenke, James Wilson, Jr., and other

The reading of the platform and resolutions, when reported, was punc-tuated with applause at every refer ence to the distinctive working-class character of the movement.

The Ticket

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of the following ticket: Congress—Fay O'Camb, a member of the Metal Polishers' Union. Assembly (city)-George N. Warde,

of Cigarmakers' Union. Assembly (county)-David Walmsley. Registrar and Recorder-W. G. Allen of Carpenters' Union.

Prothonotary—William E. Stevenson of Iron Moulders' Union. District Attorney-Chas. Heydrick. Clerk of Courts-Thomas J. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen's Union. County Commiss

James J. Reed, of Electrical Workers Auditors-Elmer Perry of Clerks

Union; Murty O'Brien of Iron Moulders' Unio

Poor Director-John Mayer of Laboringmen's Union.

A local daily commented upon the unusual character of the convention. "It was an orderly and well conducted convention and the proceedings were devoid of the usual stereotyped features so common in the conventions of the old parties. There was no slate; the resolutions had not been prepared in advance and the officers were not agreed upon until after the convention

The platform adopted gives a concise statement of the class struggle be-tween Capital and Labor and the consequent necessity for political action by the working class to establish collective ownership of the means of pro-

Our One Test.

following words:
"The Socialist Party, when in office,

was called to order."

always and everywhere until the pres-ent system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, will make the answer to this question its guiding rule of con-"Will the legislation advance the

the class struggle against capitalism? If it does the Socialist Party is for it;
If it does not, the Socialist Party is
opposed to it."

Besolutions were adopted reaffirm-The Jersey City "Journal," a Repu

ing the national and state platforms of Socialist Party and endorsing the callst state ticket—for Governor, J. W. Slayton; for Lieutenant-Governor J. Mahlon Barnes; for Secretary ernal Affairs, Harry C. Gould. Fur-

ther resolutions were as follows:
"We call the attention of the wage vorkers of this city and county to the nanifestations of the class struggle etween the laborers and the capitalsts in the general unrest and distres of the working class. One hundred and orty-seven thousand miners in this state are battling against the oppres electrical workers, carpenters, plumbers, painters, moulders, tinners, oremen are in conflict with explotters of labor, and everywher throughout the land the same condi tions prevail.

"We urge our brothers and comrades to maintain the solidarity of their ranks, pledging them our moral and al assistance and urge them to transfer this unequal struggle from the economic field, where they are advantaged, to the political field. where by reason of their numerical strength our victory is assured.

No Fusion.

"We denounce boss rule and machine politics, but we refuse to abandon the ntegrity of the class struggle and betray our class by making a fusion of combination with any capitalist party, or organization, whose only purpose is to break the machine. We are waging our fight not only against the political machine, but against the economic system which makes the machine not only possible but inevitable, and we call upon all good citizens who would protest against the recent shameless exhibition of machin ties to rally to the support of the ticket this day nominated, and strike at effective blow at the very root of the

"We point to the contemplated rape of public rights in the proposed making of our parks a switchyard for the Eric Electric Motor Company, as an inevitable sequence of the business adninistration as was constantly assert: ed by us in the late municipal can paign. We are unalterably opposed to the granting of any new or the exten sion of any old franchises to any private corporation for the exploitation of the people, insisting that the franchises for public utilities are, and of right should be, the property of the and operated by and for the whole

The political situation is peculiar The Republican party is completely under the domination of a machin which runs things with a brazen effrontery that would put Matt Quay to blush. The Democratic politicians are talking of a "citizens' movement to break the machine," but the Socialis Party is now too strong to be disor ganized by that game. Everythin ocialism in this part of the state, at least.

OF COURSE HE SNEAKS.

Democratic Congressman McDermott Trust Magnate and "Trust Smasher." Will Not Debate with Socialists.

The following letter has been sent to Democratic Congressman Allan L. McDermott of New Jersey, corporation lawyer, trust magnate, and "trust smasher," all in one: "Congressman Allan L. McDermott.

"Dear Sir:--At an Anti-Beef Trust neeting held in this city last week

and addressed by you as principal speaker, resolutions were adopted p porting to express the sentiments of the citizens of Jersey City. Five hun mate of the attendance) cannot truthfully be construed to indicate the popfeeling of a municipality with a

population exceeding 200,000. "While we approve and heartily ommend all assemblages to consider discuss, and act upon grievances, w to herald meetings comprising only at small fraction of any locality and addressed by representatives of one party, as meetings representative of

"The question of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness appeals to all mankind and can be solved by the people only. As trustification has become international, the problem has assu ed an international character and its solution must be on an international is an international organization with a voting strength of ten millions: thre stablishing its claim to be the largest strongest, and ever-increasing political organization on the globe. We there fore justly expect recognition in the

meetings of the world's citizenship. "The mighty problems disturbing this nation must be discussed, not in the legislative chambers, but in the forum of the people, where all may be heard irrespective of race, creed or pofare of this country and its people be uppermost in your heart, you will not hesitate to meet us, together with able exponents of other political beliefs, in ublic debate on the subject:

"We feel justified to expect a courte ous reply of acceptance to this fair and unbiased request, feeling that you will thereby contribute your share to most interesting and structive gatherings ever assembled in this state.

would suggest that the expe of hall and advertising be met by an admission fee of 25 cents. A con tee stands ready to meet you proxy for the arrangement of neces sary details. "We have addressed you in prefer

ence to others because of your high of

fice, and awaiting a favorable reply very respectfully, "COUNTY COMMITTEE, "SOCIALIST PARTY. "324 Central avenue, Jersey City,

One of the keenest satires upon mantemporaneous history is the bomb in the chambermaid's house pail which now must always be found somewhere about the palace as part of the program in our properly regulated coronations. To think that the royal house of Spain should be entering, in 1902, reign with no protest from numanity. which it has so long disgraced and it sulted, other than the regulation bon shell from the police department is indeed satire. That some half idiot of an anarchist with his clumsy penn'orth of pop tries to deal the blow that should long ago have come from the hands of the race is as

great an insult to our intelligence as

ligion, morals, and humanity.

Perhaps the chief among President Roosevelt's numerous personal delusions is that he is one of the class known as men of action, and that his class, so described, is a law unto itself. He, though labelled "rough rider." be ing one of the greaslest mounts that ever reached the White House, seeks to disarm the clergymen's criticism of our foreign b-rutality rather because the clergymen ought to be its critics than because they are-thus: who sit at ease at home should not be querulous on those who are doing strong men's work abroad." This is probably how the Spanish court spoke or felt in the time of Pizarro. When thus addressing the Presbyterian Assembly he makes a false claim for men of action or falsely thinks himself to The world's ducers are its men of action, and they are committing no crimes,

I am sceptical, I must confess it. I

m growing sceptical of many things, and I pray you to pardon me if I be growing sceptical even as to the gene sis of some of our great strikes. It seems that the railroad companies have altogether too great an interest in promoting some strikes not to promote them. With just so many strikes they seem to be able to do just so many c bronic things. They are just able to supply all their orders and yet by these scares of artificial crises in production they are able just to keep famine prices up. They are just able to keep a surplus army of miners out of work at their own volition and their own charges and so avoid accumulate coals and a drop in the markets. They poor by mutual levies and they are able to do business in non-producing times by hitting the unions a la Fitzringe, simmons. By manipulating prices to consumers, at the proper time, they are able to make poor city folk swear at the striker; and through a subsidized press the strike become a sermonette for the teaching of false political economy otherwise out of print. Out of some strikes, by dickering, they reveal a false leader among in one another. Take it all in all the gain to capital is so large and that to doubt, terribly doubt, their genesis,

One of the fly blows that has appeared, by affidavit, on the trust com pany's beef has been allowed to slin notice without much comment so far. The little magget in question which labor leaders might well take up a little livelier is the statement sworn to concerning the companies' blacklists of mployees and retailers not in the of beef trust sanctity. The ability of the modern trust to beycott society should prove a useful lesson to the people who don't own them but

Oh that the workers would unite for

freedom at the ballot boxes!

Take it all in all we may well con gratulate President Roosevelt and the leaders of his party that in spite of the many forms of public corruption inherent in capitalism there is a comor in the world purer than the con selence of the Republican party and stronger than the interests Democratic party which has led to Cuba's political freedom. Let us hope that Cuba may soon lann how little that means.

With a lie in their right hand and a lie in their left hand and a lie all over them, the professional prosperity howlers, who conspired to howl it howlers, through thick and thin to glorify the gold standard of republicanism, are up against several hard, cold, unresponsive stone walls that need explanation. Hurrah for the fellow that's hurt.

Charity and church funds which are usually first to suffer in times of depression, are mildly rebuking an ungrateful presperity for not showing up. funds for foreign missions in New York were not for years so low as at the present time, and the great cathedral of Long Island City is quaking to its financial foundations. It is the strangest prosperity the world ever saw, it neither materializes nor spir-

- ala

* Mosquito Bites *

By PETER E. BURROWES

The disgraceful mining disaster of Knoxville, Tenn., which could and should have been avoided, according even to the official reports that can be grows more hideous as the days roll by. The mines have been officially long time. What diabolism is not this greed capable of? Think of it. Three nundred human creatures, bearing all of them good English-American names reign cattle, mark you, they might have struck) have been working their way to death on half air for months. But now, if you please, the company has discovered that some boy truck his pick into something and let the gas in. Was it a manuscript in a bottle or only a lie in a company's

The moral element of New York City is still being kept alive by Mr. Jerome on a diet of cold poultices, some of which were applied last year to old police captains and other cases of ulcerous depravity. Taking it in from ny side of morality I think Jerome's is about the meanest, if not the dirtiest little way, that ever the legal life of this great city was administered Let us have something besides old sores and poultices, Mr. J.

That home-grown and most remark able case of heredity cited at the ladies' temperance convention in New York City last Wednesday, should be sent to Comrade Ferri of Italy for his deep consideration and comment. lady prone to intoxicants died here in Brooklyn seventy-five years ago. That she had other pronenesses besides liquor is proved by the circumstances cited at the convention. She left 800 escendants that are known to the authorities, 700 of whom have been in fail, and 342 of whom were drunkards, 127 were also immoral by their own confession, and 37 were hanged for nurder. There is no evidence that the lady or her descendants were anarch ists or Socialists. On the contrary, they would all seem to have been strict observers of the sacrament of marsince all their descendants are so well known. Here is matter for meditation.

One of the greatest stimulants to the moral enterprise of our industrious New York detectives appears to be menaced by the law's refusing to pay for the drinks which its officers find it necessary to put up in order to dis-cover who drinks and to "run 'em in." If the city or county will not pay for the drinks, why then the Rev. Dr. Coldwater, D. D., er some other gentlemen in petticonts, must pay for the drinks, and so the crime must go or the pursuer must forego his virtue. To such crooked places get we who are troubled with overmuch corkserew morality.

The most disgusting feature of the eight-hour law concession made to la-bor in the government service by concress the other day was the hypocrisy of the Republicans and the hypocrisy of the Democrats who feared to oppose it. Whereas both sides of the capitalist bunco party smilingly felt and acknowledged that it was a farce for the galleries only.

It is the cowardice of the people and If the proletariat were to make one nove together, aye, only half way together, no power on earth could keep them in wage slavery. In the United States Congress itself, the other day, the cobweb nature of a despot's power was manifested when Hendersen fell down and a few Republicans dared to pass by him over to the other side then the bubble of that great terror, the Republican boss-the-house ma-chine was broken. But what led to this courageous breaking away? Was it a sentiment for liberty? No. Was it the shrill voiced eagle and the spangled banner? No. A lot of beet head and did more for freedom in a moment than all the Hoar y twaddle of Massachusetts could do in years.

lican organ, which published the communication in full, and which had 'roasted" both McDermott and his Beef Trust meeting, said editorially:

"The Socialists have a regular o canization in this county and they have challenged Alian McDermott to a debate on 'The Beef Trust and Trusts in General.' There is nothing wrong about that, but they would be more likely to get attention if they re tained him as counsel. He is a pretty ousy man, and while he may be con sidered an expert on trusts, it is at all probable that he will think i while to give them expert evi dence for nothing.

or artisan to give them the result of his labor for nothing." And this goes unchallenged by the American people! A so-called repre sentative of the people is not supposed to give information to his constitu-ents gratitously! And he is paid a salary of \$5,000 from the pockets of

well ask any other professional man

Small wonder, then, that McDermott's

"Washington, D. C.

County Committee, Socialist Party: "Gentlemen:-Your favor of May 5 received. I do not desire to particlpate in the debate therein suggested.

"Respectfully, "ALLAN L. McDERMOTT."

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