

The Worker.

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A GREAT WEEK.

Socialists to the Front in Massachusetts Legislature.

The Two Socialist Members Command the Attention of the House and Put Old-Party Politicians on Record.

BOSTON, May 31.—The last four days have been the most strenuous from a Socialist and labor standpoint, since the present legislative session began, and their results will be of the most far-reaching character. Each day a Socialist bill was up for consideration and the action of the Socialist members was highly gratifying to their comrades and embarrassing to the other fellows.
It was indeed a great week. The content over the various measures grew more bitter as each day passed until it assumed a political significance that threatened to overwhelm the principles involved. Only the Socialists kept their equilibrium. The Democrats were hopelessly at sea, for they have neither principles to stave by nor a competent leader to guide them. They floundered this way and that till they landed in a bog of political doubt where explanations will weigh down their feet and make them still more helpless.
The Republicans were not much better off, except that they had the benefit of the majority and therefore less to fear. Their position can be imagined, however, when it is stated that Mr. Meyers, the Speaker of the House, was compelled to leave the chair and explain for the benefit of his terrified friends, his action of the day before, when he cast the deciding vote which killed for that day, at least the picketing bill and this stirred up the biggest sensation of its kind during the legislative year.
This explanation became necessary because the Speaker is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and from a personal and party standpoint his vote was practically a "dead" to the aroused labor sentiment throughout the state. But his "explanation" did not help matters, but if anything, made them worse for his side, for in this case, as in nearly all others, it will probably be found that the politician who has to explain is lost.

What Two Men Can Do.

The power to be exercised in a body like the Massachusetts Legislature by two Socialists who know their business was never more forcibly brought home than it was this week. We saw the men who aspire to the title of statesmen and representatives of the people hunted from cover and compelled to apologize, defend, and equivocate until their very friends were ashamed for shame. That their position was calling for more than one was evidenced by the attacks made upon the two Socialists upon personal grounds, attacks which were met in a way that carried worse confusion to those that made them. It requires no exaggerating to say that of all those who participated in the debates the Socialists alone came forth unshaken.

On Monday Carey's bill requiring that when there is a strike or lockout in any factory or workshop the employer shall state the facts when advertising for other employees was debated and defeated. On Tuesday MacCartney's bill providing for the referendum in cities was also defeated after a warm debate. On Wednesday the famous bill introduced by Carey to legalize picketing was defeated without debate on a tie vote, the Speaker making the tie with the first vote he has cast this session. On Thursday this bill was reconsidered and passed to a third reading, after a debate occupying the morning session, during which the Speaker left the chair, for the first time in two years, and explained his vote of the day before, and to which the morning papers had given great prominence. In view of the Speaker's political aspirations. In the afternoon Carey's bill for the referendum on statutory legislation, which had been substituted for the adverse committee report on Friday of last week, was refused passage to a third reading after a debate extending over nearly the whole afternoon.

Carey's Strike Bill.

The Committee on Labor had reported adversely on the strike advertising bill and Carey, in moving to substitute the bill for the report, called attention to specific instances where workingmen had been deceived into going into strike localities through the misrepresentation of manufacturers and their agents—how agents get a percentage for securing men under false pretenses, how workmen, through necessity, are led to listen to the stories of these agents, how they find upon reaching their destination, that they are expected to become traitors to their class or tramps, unless the strikers give out of their scanty treasury to send the victims home. He cited what was done during the teamsters' strike, and what had been done within the preceding week at Plymouth, where wagons were brought from Tilton, N. H., to take the place of strikers, but how the majority of these men had manfully refused to go to work when they learned the conditions. He had been in Tilton a few days ago, and learned how the woolen company's agent had denied there was a strike on in Plymouth. This was a universal practice, and it had been recognized in Illinois, where a law similar to that proposed by the bill

had been enacted. If it was necessary to legislate to prevent misrepresentation in the sale of canned lobsters, why was it not necessary to legislate, he asked, where the interests, and often the lives, of human beings were directly affected?

Attack on Socialists.

Callender of Boston replied in a bitter and sarcastic speech, defending the Committee and ridiculing the Socialists. Two years ago, he alleged, the gentleman from Haverhill was advocating bloody revolution; now he wanted peaceful revolution; if things kept on this way he might see the gentleman from Haverhill acting as chairman of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and defending the chop suey trust, while the gentleman from Rockland would be seen going around with a banner on his back marked "Sold out to Raymond"—a local hit which raised some laughter.
Jackson of Fall River, the best of the "labor representatives," said he could not allow the gratuitous insults of the gentleman from Boston to pass without protest. Carey had stated the case for the bill truthfully and fairly. This was a bill which the workers wanted, for they were continually being shown the need of it. If the workmen were unable to make contracts for themselves it was because they were too poor to enforce justice and that was their misfortune, and not their fault. If the people had not secured the referendum this year they would some other year, let those oppose it who might.

MacCartney followed, citing a case reported in a morning paper of men who had been deceived into going from New York to the Pennsylvania strike center, but had turned back on learning of the strike. In reply to Callender's suggestion that workmen had ample protection in their right to sue for damages if they were deceived, he sarcastically remarked that he did not believe even Mr. Callender (who is a lawyer with all his friendship for Labor) would take such a case.

Howard of North Brookfield supported the bill, citing facts to support it. He did not claim to be an especial representative of Labor, was not a member of a trade union, and would probably never be one; but this was not a question of unionism but of simple justice. Mr. Callender had sought to defame the issue. If the manufacturer did not want the bill, was not that a sign that they were willing to deceive?
Schofield of Ipswich, a member of the Committee on Labor, said he believed the bill would do harm to the workmen, but did not explain how. He wanted to "preserve the rights of both capitalists and laborers."

Trying to Straddle.

When Carey was next recognized the members turned in their seats to listen. They expected something sly—and they got it. Carey first likened Schofield to the Colossus of Rhodes, spanning a river which divided Labor and Capital, with a foot on each bank. The great difficulty was that the bank kept growing further apart, and unless Schofield hurried up he would be required to perform an act quite beyond his powers. As for the gentleman from Boston, he never heard him (Carey) preaching bloody revolution. No man, living or dead, had ever heard him do that. If the man who said that was out in the street, instead of in this House, he would be tempted to call him a lineal descendant of Ananias. As it was, he would simply say that the gentleman was mistaken. Continuing, he set the House in roars of laughter with his reminder to Callender's attempted ridicule.

Democrats Kill the Bill.

Donahoe of Fall River, another "labor representative," defended the committee report and talked as if he was trying to square himself for acquiescing in it. Keenan of Boston, one of the leaders (save the mark) of the Democrats in the House, also opposed the bill and seemed to be indignant because the Socialists insisted upon pushing such measures. MacCartney closed the debate.
On a viva voce vote the noes had it, and on a rising vote 18 voted for the bill and 80 against it. Carey asked for a roll-call, but only 25 responded, and that settled it. The light vote was accounted for by the Democrats answering the call of Keenan not to vote for the bill.

Referendum Bill.

The debate on MacCartney's referendum bill was even more interesting. MacCartney spoke ably in its support. The bill sought to give 15 per cent. of the citizens in any city the right to have local affairs submitted to a general vote; it was founded upon the principle of the old town meeting which Thomas Jefferson, John Fiske and Bryce had all commended. The city is the epitome of the present civilization, and around them would wage the battle of the future. If corruption exists anywhere it manifests itself most in the cities, and corruption exists there because a few men own the franchises and desire special privileges. This bill gives the citizens the right to present petitions for the referendum to the aldermen, so that the power to vote away franchises should be controlled. The trend of the people's thought was toward a wider democracy, and the early difficulties attendant upon the attempts at democracy were removed by the increased facilities in communication. He could not see how the members could vote against this bill in view of their votes on the referendum last week.
Jewett of Worcester opposed the bill, his principal objection being that it would place every public service cor-

(Continued on page 4.)

CONNECTICUT NOMINATES.

State Convention Held at New Haven.

John W. Brown Heads the Ticket of Socialist Party, with Sweetland for Congressman-at-Large.

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of Connecticut was held in New Haven on May 30. Eleven branches in nine towns were represented. Geo. A. Sweetland of Bristol presided and W. E. White acted as Secretary.

The officers' reports showed fourteen branches in existence with 264 members. Receipts of the state organization since December 1 were reported as \$118.70 and the present balance on hand as \$14.20.

The Platform Committee recommended the adoption of the national platform, with some additional declarations on state matters, which was adopted. The following resolutions were also carried:

"Resolved, That we pledge our support to the Worker and adopt that paper for the publication of party news. We are especially interested in the publication of the Connecticut and W. E. White acted as Secretary.

An address to the trade unions was adopted setting forth the essentially political character of the labor question and the necessity for independent political action on Socialist lines.

The following ticket was unanimously nominated:
For Governor—John W. Brown.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Anton Frank.
For Secretary—W. E. White.
For Treasurer—Irving G. Chaffin.
For Comptroller—Charles T. Peach.
For Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy.
For Congressman-at-Large—George A. Sweetland, National Committeeman.

State headquarters were fixed at New Haven, with Rockville as the seat of the Board of Appeals and Waterbury as the place of the next convention. A. B. Corneilus was chosen as State Secretary; Eugene Toomey, Treasurer; W. E. White, Organizer; George A. Sweetland, National Committeeman.

A resolution of sympathy with the striking miners was unanimously adopted.

An attempt will be made in this campaign to carry our literature into every corner of the state and bring our principles before all the people.

AND OHIO, TOO.

State Convention at Columbus Nominates a Ticket.

Ohio Socialists also held their state convention on Decoration Day at Columbus. The report reaches us too late to be presented in full this week. The gathering seems to have been a most enthusiastic one. The reports showed a party membership of 822, divided into twenty-nine locals.

The following ticket was put in nomination:
For Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes.
For Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell.
For Food and Dairy Commissioner—George Plummerfelt.
For Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards.

A fuller report will be given next week.

ONE MORE ELECTED.

Socialist Party Gets a Councilman in Linton, Indiana.
LINTON, Ind., May 30.—The special election for Councilman in the Third Ward Monday resulted in a victory for the Socialist candidate, Edward Price. The vote stood: Price, 100; Griffin, 77; Harris, 40.

Two weeks ago The Worker announced that, in the regular city election at Linton, Comrade Price beat the Republican candidate and tied with the Democrat, making a special election necessary.

GAIN IN VIRGINIA.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 28.—The Socialist vote here grows slowly but surely. In the election of 1900 we had 15 votes for Debs for President. In that of 1901, our candidate for Governor polled 27. In the recently held city election, E. K. Emerson, our candidate for Mayor, is conceded 07. Our other candidates ran higher: Clark, for Treasurer, 128; McKnight, for City Sergeant, 221; Hall, for High Constable, 217.

THIS IS SUPPOSED TO BE A JOKE.
Butcher—"Well, my little dear, an' what do you want?"
Little Dear—"Tain't wot hi wants! Hi wants a dimled dog collar, an' a 'brom, an' a perminant parse to the Music 'All, an' a seat at the cornishun. But it ain't wot hi wants, it's wot muvver wants, an' she wants 'arf a pound off the scraggy end of a neck o' mutton, on the nod till Monday."

Punch.

THE WESTERN MINERS ARE FOR SOCIALISM.

Convention of Western Federation, After Long Deliberation, So Declares.

Eugene V. Debs Sends the News—Subject Fully Discussed—Presidents Boyce and McDonald Support Proposition—Action Creates Sensation.

DENVER, Colo., June 3.—The convention of the Western Federation of Miners in session here to-day adopted a platform and declared in favor of the Socialist Party and International Socialism.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

The foregoing dispatch indicates what will be to all Socialists a most pleasing outcome of the exhaustive deliberations of the national convention of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver. The convention met on Wednesday, May 28, and the Socialist proposition, supported by President Boyce of the W. F. of M. and President McDonald of the Western Labor Union, was taken up on the following day. It was eventually exhaustively discussed, for the decision was not reached till the seventh day of the convention.

A Momentous Step.
If the Worker is not mistaken, the dispatch indicates that the Western Labor Union, which includes other trades besides the miners, coincides in the action taken. These organizations, which form a body independent of the American Federation of Labor—and to which the latter is bitterly hostile—comprise most of the unions of the Rocky Mountain states and territories, from Montana to Arizona, in which, of course, mining is the chief industry.

The workmen of this region are energetic and determined fellows—as they showed at Cripple Creek, in the Cour d'Alene, and elsewhere, and their decision to enter the political field on Socialist lines is a most important one. There may be other parts of the country where Socialism as a theory is better understood, but the Rocky Mountain workmen have the true proletarian instinct, which goes far to make a sound and effective movement.

Capitalists Alarmed.
We have received at this office several copies of Denver and Colorado Springs papers, issued during the earlier days of the convention, and they show that great excitement was produced in capitalist circles by the fear of the action which has now actually been taken. These capitalist papers warn the men that if they declare for Socialism they will destroy their unions, that they will endanger law and order, and so on to the end of the chapter. The workmen knew what this advice was worth.

Addresses Big Meeting at Labor Convention.
National conventions of three labor organizations began their sessions at Denver, Colo., on May 27—the Western Federation of Miners, the Western Labor Union, and the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees. The evening was given to a great mass meeting in Coliseum Hall, where over 3,000 workmen listened to addresses by Lieutenant-Governor Coates, Father Hagerty, and Eugene V. Debs.

A Rousing Reception.
The Colorado Springs "Gazette" says: "Mr. Debs was given a rousing reception, in fact the applause accorded him has seldom been equalled in length to any public speaker ever heard in Denver."

Comrade Debs said in part:
"We are in the midst of one of the greatest industrial revolutions the world has ever known. Humanity is struggling on the verge of the greatest political shake-up in the history of the United States. What is known as the competitive system in our country must go and with it all fractional camps. We have the fruits of this competitive system before us for inspection. It has given us millionaires and paupers; palaces and hovels; robes and rags. The importance of organizing is so conceded that it need not be discussed. The one thought should be the use that shall be made of organized power. You have tried a strike, you have tried the lockouts, and you have been defeated and blacklisted. The time has come when workmen must learn to combine their forces on the political field, where they would find themselves absolutely invulnerable. In that field, where they would find one capitalist you find ten workmen."

Refers to Coal Strike.
"As I speak here to-night an army of 147,000 coal miners are on strike in Pennsylvania. The average wages they receive is 78 cents per day, and yet they have been organized for years. They have at all times looked forward to some time when they could command enough power through striking to bring about better wages for themselves and better homes for their families. These miners ought to get together, 147,000 strong, and adopt a resolution to obey the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, but they should also send word to the governor of Pennsylvania, who has ordered together an army of militia, that they will bring the same men."

Persecution and Progress.
Socialism, he said, is unpopular as yet. Socialists are condemned and sometimes persecuted. But this is the way with every great forward movement. "Lovejoy was mobbed in Illinois for protesting against slavery and 60 years afterwards the children of the man who mobbed him erected a monument to his memory. When John Brown was mobbed he was looked upon as the greatest criminal of that day. Ten years later he was called a misguided fanatic. Ten years after that the people sympathized with him and a federation of his name of New York if you will adopt the doctrines of Socialism, your actions will reverberate around the world, and you will prove to the east that the west has accepted a change to better herself. I know if you attempt this it will meet with opposition, but have the courage of your convictions, and allow those men who are opposing this movement to go. They are only opposing it because some capitalists who are politicians keep them in political jobs. I am no reformer. So far as I am concerned, I intend to end, not mind, the system. I don't like the word 'reform.' It savors of suspicion. I prefer revolution. I prefer agitation instead of stagnation."

Enthusiasm Greeting.
When the speaker finished, "Three cheers for Spargo" rang out again and again—and they meant "Three cheers for Socialism," too. Hundreds crowded about to shake hands with him and groups of fifty or sixty could be seen gathering here and there on all the neighboring streets to discuss the question long after the meeting was closed.

Never has Socialism been so widely discussed in this region as it now is, and never so favorably. The miners want more speakers and papers and leaflets.

Spargo's presentation of the subject is clear and forcible and, at the same time, he sets forth the theories of revolutionary Socialism in the most uncompromising form. And the people understand, and approve it. They will respond far better to this than to any sugar coated "reform" argument.

At Duray's the old S. L. P. men were delighted. They saw how they had been deceived in regard to our movement, and a number of them assured Comrade Spargo that they wanted no more fighting between the parties. "You're all right," was the sentiment, "and we're with you."

WIN IN SCHOOL ELECTION.
DAVENPORT, Wash., May 23.—The recent school election was somewhat exciting. The main issue was "should the citizens of Davenport support a Director who was in favor of a principal with progressive ideas, or one who favored a sectarian and unprogressive person for the principalship." The Socialists worked hard and succeeded in electing Comrade H. V. Martin as School Director for a term of three years. Comrade J. H. Perkins will now get the position of Director of the High School if he desires it. The ballot was close; 267 votes were cast for Comrade Martin and 260 for his opponent.

—C. L. Fox of Portland, Me., is one of the comrades who always keeps some of The Worker paid subscription postals in his pocket ready to catch a new subscriber at a minute's notice.

LISTEN GLADLY TO SOCIALISM.

Striking Miners Crowd to Hear Spargo Speak.

In Four Days He Addresses Eleven Thousand Persons—Socialism Loudly Cheered.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., May 30.—The reception accorded by the striking miners to John Spargo, who was sent down to the strike field by the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Socialist Party was a surprise to everyone. His speaking has mostly been in the open air and the crowds that gathered have been so great as to tax his excellent voice and his great physical energy to the utmost.

On Monday evening Comrade Spargo spoke at Wilkes Barre to a street crowd of more than six hundred people. The following afternoon at Luzerne he addressed an audience nearly as large. Tuesday night he was in Nanticoke and fully eight hundred hearers cheered his exposition of Socialist principles.

Wednesday afternoon he had a meeting seven hundred strong at Duray. That evening it was intended to hold an open-air meeting at Pittston, but on account of the weather it had to be abandoned. The meeting was held indoors in the Union Hall, which holds only about three hundred and was packed to the doors. It was a rousing success. The workmen were so pleased that Spargo was at once asked to come for the Labor Day celebration to be held by the Pittston Central Labor Union on September 1.

Thursday afternoon at Edwardsville the enthusiasm ran higher than ever. Fully 2,500 men listened to his address—and, as in every other place where he spoke, they got straight Socialism.

Five Thousand Hearers.
But Thursday evening at Plymouth brought the climax. When Spargo arrived at the place announced for the meeting he found the main street thronged with people eager to hear him. The street cars had the greatest difficulty in getting through the crowd. People had been coming in from all the surrounding districts for two or three hours.

The boys got a wagon and drew the crowd into a side street, filling it from side to side and almost from end to end of the block. The people covered porches, balconies, roofs, and were literally wedged in. The rest of the town seemed to be deserted. It was a slight word beholding—a great sea of eager faces, men and women, hanging on every word. Even the clergymen were there, and some of them joined in the cheering.

After four days of speaking to large crowds in the raw cold wind, Comrade Spargo was, as may be imagined, pretty thoroughly tired out. But he rose to the occasion and for over an hour he held the rapt attention of from five to six thousand people, the vast majority of them worn with toil and anxiety, to whom the ideas of Socialism came as a glad ray of hope in the darkness of their present struggle. He held their rapt attention—except when, as happened again and again, they broke out into tumultuous cheers and applause.

Enthusiasm Greeting.
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TO THE STRIKING MINERS.

You mine-workers of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Michigan who are on strike, the Socialist Party of this country has a message to you.

Very few of you are Socialists, as yet probably most of you do not know much about Socialism, having had little chance to learn anything about it except from its enemies. No doubt many of you are more or less prejudiced against it.

But now you are showing an interest in the subject—as is quite natural, because you are engaged in a great battle in which all Socialists sympathize with you, and because Socialism is now "in the air," is being thought of and talked of everywhere.

What has Socialism to do with your strike? What does the Socialist Party want to do? How would it solve the problem you are now facing? We shall try to answer these questions in a few words.

Who made the mines? The coal was in the earth before the human race began. No man made that. Who sank the shafts and built the machinery and made it possible to get the coal to the surface and bring it to the people who need it?

It was you and men like you who did that, was it not? It is the joint labor of many thousands of wage-workers, that digs the coal and transports it. It is your united labor that creates all the value in the mines.

But you, who have made and are making the mines, do not own them, nor any share in them. A few capitalists, who do not dig coal nor do any other useful labor, own the mines that you have made.

You cannot work in the mines without the permission of these capitalists. They are willing to let you do the hard, unpleasant, dangerous work—provided they get a satisfactory profit. When they cannot get a satisfactory profit, they will not let you work. You might be hungry and eager to work. The rest of the people might be cold and eager for fuel. If the Coal Barons could not get what they call a "fair" profit, they would calmly see you starve in idleness and see other people suffer from cold.

Every day you work you create for the capitalist from two to four times as much as you get back in wages. That is why you who work are always poor and they who do not work are always rich. It is because you do not own the means of production—the things which you have to use in your work—because, therefore, you are dependent on these owners of the earth for opportunity to work and live at all.

What is true of you in the mines is true of other wage-workers on the railroads and steamship lines, in the mills and factories, wherever useful work is being done. The workers are slaves and the idlers are masters—and all because one class owns the means of production (the land, mines, railroads, ships, factories, machinery, and the like, and can thus dictate terms to the other class which uses these things.

In order to better your condition even a little, under this system—in order to get even a little larger share of the wealth you produce—you have to go on strike. A strike means suffering and hardship to you. It means loss to the capitalists, but not suffering or hardship. They can hold splendid banquets while you are on strike. That is because your labor has already created

for them more wealth than they could possibly use up. You do not hold banquets these days.

A strike means danger to you. You are going to do your best to win, and workmen of other trades are going to help you. But, at the best, you are not sure of winning. You know that some of you may be blacklisted if you lose. You have courageously taken the risk.

But is not something terribly wrong when you have to suffer such hardships and brave such dangers in order to get just a little larger share of the product of your labor? Socialists say the system is utterly wrong. We want to change it entirely—to secure to every man the right to work and to receive, not a larger share, but the whole of the value of his product. We appeal to you to help make this change.

The reason you cannot work without asking the capitalists' permission, the reason you get only a small share of the value you create when you do work, is that the mines are held as private property by the capitalist class. The way to remove these evils, then, is to remove their cause—to abolish private ownership and establish public ownership of the mines and other means of production, joint ownership by the people whose joint labor creates and operates them.

But, you ask, How are we going to make this change? We answer by asking, How do the capitalists carry out their will? How do they rule you for their own profit? How do they oppose you when you dare to strike?

They use the power of government. Government makes and executes laws for their benefit and sets judges on the bench to issue injunctions against you and employs police and militia and regular troops to enforce the laws and, if need be, to club you or put you in prison or shoot you as they did at Lattimer. When the mine-owners violate the laws for the sake of profit, as they did at Fraterville, and hundreds of miners are killed, the police do not club the mine owners, the judges do not send them to prison.

Now if the power of government is so useful to the capitalists, why should it not be equally useful to you? If it is now used to make slaves of you, why should it not serve to set you free?

For every capitalist in the land there are ten wage-workers. In a strike, a lockout, one capitalist is a match for hundreds of workmen. But on Election Day, each workman is as powerful as Morgan or Rockefeller. Whenever the working class decides to use its political power it can emancipate itself.

That is what the Socialist Party is in the field for. It proposes that the working class shall take hold of the government—too long left in the hands of coal barons, railroad kings, and corporation lawyers—shall elect its own men, on its own platform, without any connection or compromise with capitalist parties, to legislative, executive, and judicial offices in town and state and nation, to put an end to wage-slavery by restoring to the people the means of production which they have created, which they operate, and without which they cannot live.

This is Socialism. Will you not vote for it next November? Will you not work for it from now till the day of victory?

THE TIME FOR SOCIALISTS TO ACT.

The center of activity in the labor movement at the present moment is in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. The miners have leisure now for listening to speeches, for reading and thinking. They are in the mood to give a favorable hearing to Socialism. The experience through which they are passing is an object lesson, which needs only the comment of Socialist propaganda to crystallize their hopes and fears, their sense of wrong and their desire for a better condition, into definite Socialist thought and feeling.

Comrades who live in that region and others who have visited it since the strike began report that the strikers listen with thoughtful attention to our speakers, and that they are eager for Socialist papers, leaflets, and pamphlets, that they may get a full knowledge of our principles and be able to act wisely on Election Day.

TIMELY LEAFLETS.
The Socialist Literature Company has the following timely leaflets, which should be circulated widely.
1. "Why Socialists Are with the Striking Miners."—Price, \$1 a thousand.—Good to distribute anywhere, but especially in the mining regions.
2. "What Do You Think of the Beef Trust?"—Fifty copies, 15 cents; 100 copies, 25 cents; 1,000 copies, \$2.
Cash must accompany all orders. Address Socialist Literature Company, 184 William Street, New York City.
See also, on third page, advertisement, headed "An Offer."

—The capitalist laborers neither with his hands nor with his head.—Lafargue.

The Worker.

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Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper.

Works should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness.

Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

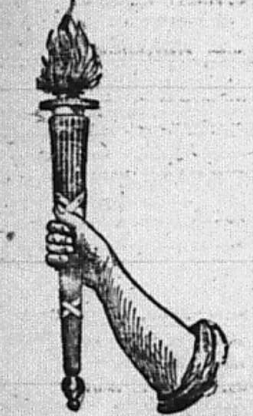
Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y. Post Office on April 9, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) 2,008. In 1890 13,331. In 1892 (Presidential) 21,157.

In 1894 38,133. In 1896 (Presidential) 36,564. In 1898 82,204.

S. D. P. 92,204. S. D. P. 96,918. S. L. P. 33,450.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

A correspondent, referring to the Ohio Republican convention, asks, "Does the Honorable Parkus Hanna And all the people for fools?"

SOCIALISM IN THE ROCKIES. The victory of the labor ticket over the so-called "law and order" party in Walker, Idaho, is hailed by the Colorado "Chronicle" as being "a severe rebuke to the pernicious deputy system" and the editor thinks that it presages the downfall of that system in next fall's election in the Cour d'Alenes.

To those of our newer readers who do not fully understand the allusion, we commend the reading of Job Harrison's "Class War in Idaho," reprinted from The Worker in the spring of 1900, which relates the history of the crushing of the Idaho miners' strike by the use of Pinkertons, state militia, and federal troops, martial law, bribed judges, and packed juries, carried out by the joint efforts of Democratic Governor Steiensenberg and Republican President McKinley.

When the strike had been broken, what Governor Steiensenberg called a "state blacklist" was established through a proclamation of the Governor, counter-signed by the President's representative, General Merriam, forbidding the employment of union men in any of the mines of the state.

And to carry out this infamous decree a force of armed thugs, backed with the legal authority of the state and used according to the directions of the Standard Oil mine-owners, has been maintained ever since in the mining districts of the state.

This extraordinary outrage—of which not an Eastern paper gave the slightest approach to a true account until The Worker published the facts and raised a vigorous protest—has effected one good purpose along with all the misery it has produced. It has taught the Rocky Mountain workmen a lesson. Socialism is growing rapidly in all that region.

The "Miners' Magazine," the Colorado "Chronicle" and "Courier," the Utah "Labor News" and other labor papers are teaching Socialist ideas in every issue; the circulation of The Worker and we have no doubt, of other party papers there has considerably increased; the Socialist Party has organized a number of locals in the Rocky Mountain states; and everything points to a vigorous class-conscious movement which will inspire the mine magnates with fear and the workers of the East with greater hope.

And now comes the news of the endorsement of the Socialist Party by the Western Federation of Miners—news wholly unexpected to us, although we were aware of the strong Socialist tendency in that region. The action of the Denver convention is a spontaneous expression of the awakening intelligence of the workers, and it is a happy omen for the future.

The army of Labor marches on in victory, growing in numbers and in courage as it goes; and the Western division will not be the last nor the least renowned when the lines are drawn for the final battle.

The people of Toledo are finding out that their great "non-partisan" mayor, Golden Rule Jones, is up to all the tricks of old partisan politicians and uses them with good effect. We Socialists learned that in the campaign of 1900, if not earlier.

ONE "LABOR" MAYOR. "Advance" reports that Mr. Schmitz, the "Labor" mayor of San Francisco, said at a Republican banquet that he believed in the principles of the Republican party; and in a letter to the public added, "If the people ask me to accept the Republican nomination for Governor I will accept."

In other words, he was supporting the Union Labor Party in order to turn it over to the party of the trusts. Such was the outcome which Socialists foresaw and predicted when Schmitz was elected, and it required no power of clairvoyance to foresee it. Such is the inevitable end of every labor party which is not based on a recognition of the fact that the interests of Capital and Labor are diametrically opposed and that there can be no compromise between them, and which has not as its aim the destruction of capitalism. "Labor" parties may come and go, but only the class-conscious Socialist Party endures and grows, because it is based on the solid rock of the class struggle and never compromises with capitalism.

TURNING A MARTYR TO USE. Perhaps the most nauseating piece of vulgarity in present-day politics is the use of President McKinley's name for political capital by the Republican party. Politicians who would have knifed him in an instant at any period of his political career had their interests required it now reply to every arraignment of their own rascality by an appeal to McKinley's memory. Does some one denounce the admitted massacre of non-combatants and the alleged torture of prisoners in the Philippines? The Republican politician rolls his eyes to heaven and deprecates such an "insult to the memory of our martyred leader." Does some one point out that the Administration bluffed in regard to the Railroad Trust and is now bluffing in regard to the Meat Trust? The Republican politician meekly folds his hands and weeps at the "insult to our martyred leader." Does some one reproach Hanna for posing as a "friend of labor" while his own employees are on strike for the eight-hour day? The obese aspirant to Presidential honors indignantly resents such an "insult to our martyred leader."

Mark knows the political value of martyred leaders and he has no qualms of false delicacy about using his dead friend's memory for his own advancement—assuming to himself all McKinley's virtues, great or small, and depositing on McKinley's grave all his own undoubted iniquities.

Mayor Ross of Milwaukee has sent a letter to the Board of Public Works of that city, giving notice that hereafter no non-union men must be employed by the city on contract work. This is undoubtedly the result of the alarm of the old party politicians at the enormous increase in the Socialist vote at the recent election in Milwaukee, when our party polled over 8,000 votes. This is another illustration of the fact that the working class can secure palliative measures and "get something now" only by threatening capitalist rule with revolutionary Socialism.

WORSE INSTEAD OF BETTER. The "Appeal to Reason" has shifted its ground—at first we thought for the better, but as it now appears much for the worse.

Already since the beginning of this year about a thousand men and children have lost their lives by "accidents" in the coal mines of this country. And almost without exception these "accidents" were directly traceable to the greed of the mine-owners. Socialism is truly a question of life and death with the miners.

The Republican state convention of Ohio "commends Congress for re-enacting the Chinese Exclusion Law, thus ensuring continued protection to American labor." The trade unions of the land are not very well satisfied with the form in which that law was re-enacted and are doing a good deal of grumbling about it. Will they resent this insulting utterance from Mark Hanna's booming committee?

The New York "Journal" is "seizing things" again. Last week it had a display article telling how Jesus Christ appeared to some sisters in a convent near St. Pierre just before the eruption of Mount Pelee to reassure them. Only the wicked were to be destroyed. It seems. But the best of the story is the part which intimates that the wicked Socialists were responsible for the whole affair, having provoked the divine wrath by carrying on their campaign for the workers' freedom without the sanction of the church. Really, it's time for Hearst to take another trip to Egypt. He evidently needs it.

The "Christian Advocate" seems to be a literary asylum for the feeble-minded. Its issue of May 22 contains a contribution by George Lansing Taylor, D. D., L. H. D., in which the author asks himself the mysterious question: "What are the origin and purposes of political socialistic anarchy?" We should judge that the purposes of this hitherto undiscovered school of thought must be cross-purposes; but as for its origin that is plain—its origin is in the gaseous void enclosed by the skull of George Lansing Taylor, D. D., L. H. D. This learned man also gives the astonishing information that "Karl Marx, a German, a younger contemporary and disciple of Proudhon, carried out his teacher's doctrines more completely in his famous book 'Capital,' which rivals his master's book, 'Property,' in authority among their followers and exceeds it in bitterness. It is, in fact, the 'New Testament' of anarchy. It amplifies the doctrines of no property, no government, no marriage, and no religion and openly advocates violent measures for abolishing these four chief pillars of civilized society." The title of George Lansing Taylor, D. D., L. H. D., is one for pathological stupidity as well as passing amusement. He is an instructive specimen of the genus turned out by the subsidized colleges of capitalism. We have never had the pleasure of seeing George Lansing Taylor, D. D., L. H. D., but from reasonable inference we should describe him as a low organism, with a digestive apparatus and a rude mouth.

INDUSTRIAL WAR WILL CEASE WHEN THE WORKERS COMPEL THE CAPITALISTS TO SURRENDER THE OWNERSHIP OF THE TOOLS OF INDUSTRY. The terms of peace will be industrial liberty for all mankind.

The important thing about a strike at the ballot box is that it would only have to occur once to win the workers what they cannot gain by striking every day between elections.

The miners will probably learn that among the necessary preparations for this strike they neglected to take the important precaution of electing a Socialist governor two years ago.

That Mark Hanna is so anxious to have the unions on the side of capitalism is a very good reason why Socialists should work to have them on the side of Socialism.

The attitude of the New York "Sun" on the miners' strike indicates that signing the typographical union scale does not necessarily make a newspaper a "union paper."

"The miners have become insolent toward their employers," says a mine-owners' journal. Wait until the miners demand all that is coming to them!

It looks as if the American capitalist had secured such a tight grip on Cuba that he no longer needs the American flag to shield his graft.

That Mr. Bryan remains grateful for small favors is again demonstrated by his announcement that he is satisfied with the Democratic outlook in the South.

Massachusetts workmen are again discovering that it takes more than resolutions to pass labor bills with only two Socialists in the Lower House to fight for Labor. W. M.

Some people without being sent there, do of their own volition and in obedience to the law of gravity which bids them usually to drop behind everything in sight, do go away back and sit down. This was the case with the late Presbyterian Assembly of New York, which suffered one of its numbers to get up and make a general charge of being drunkards and what not against the labor leaders of the coal regions. This poor man deserves punishment.

It is instructive to note how people who desire very much to dance with Mrs. Herod are apt to out-herod Herod himself in not seeing the crimes of the lady. From the Reverend MacArthur up, the proper stride of good people have been hurling loyal epithets at the heads of the calliffs who dared to say that "our boys" were doing naughty things in the Philippines. When up speaks Old Herod himself, General Chaffee, and instead of thanking the gentlemen and saying to the dear soldiers, "Bless you, my children," frankly admits that they behaved as rascals, and almost reverses the court martial that acquitted one of their leaders of murder. When ministers' consciences have to be straightened out by old soldiers it is time for a general revival.

Some surprise has been manifested in business circles at the wickedness of certain New York coal dealers in getting "what the coal would bring." This surprise indicates how well established the practice of fixing the prices of necessities has become. Since when have traders ceased to get what they could for their goods? Yet this piling up of prices by the get-what-you-can, thus early, is very disconcerting to the plotters who sit in their offices and rig things up by schedule. It is by this unregulateable element of business gamblers that capitalism's fall will be hurried on.

It has been publicly stated by a representative of Virginia miners, that they are mining coal there cheaper than in any part of the world. This astounding statement, which is enough to make our venerable Uncle Sam's shudder, was made by a man who knows; and made in a very public manner; yet, strange to say, none of our great patriots have steamed up their automobiles in any sort of haste to deny it. Is it because the idea is too ridiculous? Or is it because the statement is too true? What a time of humiliating diffusion awaits the flag-blimbed workmen of America!

It is to be expected from now on that that grand old man, the Lord of the Lakes, the friend of all silent laborers, the nursing pop of blatant arbitration and of all good subsidy-suckers, will gather around his foghorn personality a following to boom him for the presidency. And then, at some sublime moment in the performance, the great Marcus Aurelius will arise and surrender all his popularity into the bosom of his grateful party, from which bosom more milk than ever will flow into the lips of the infant shipwreck and other infants of our beloved country.

Poor old President Palma of Cuba has had his first taste of the man who wants money in government circles. Before his first message was delivered to the brand new Congress, an evening paper had it all spread out in full for the perusal of everybody. Palma is irritated; the House is holed; and a typewriter gets the sack. This President has, however, learned his first lesson very cheap, if he learns it well. Keep the man who wants money away from you, Mr. President, and you will be the only ruler on earth who is safe. But remember, the most dangerous type is he that wants a lot of it.

Is it a sign of moral enlightenment or of increasing darkness that our great churches are no longer particular where their light comes from? Or, come to think of it, were they ever particular? Mr. Morgan, by the magnificent gift of an electric plant to St. Paul's Cathedral in London, has grimey turned on the light to that grimy old edifice; and Morgan is the man to do it, for by his advent into English financing he will turn on more darkness than St. Paul's will ever be able to show up.

A water famine in New York may be confidently looked for in the near future. The present Administration is doubtless under many unfulfilled obligations to the eminently public persons who have an eye on supplying us through private pipes, from Ramapo or any other old pot that will yield a hundred per cent. Commissioner Dougherty is therefore already about to resign on account of the provision for a famine already made by the city fathers in the water compartment of their budget. What a pity it rains now, and again!

Among the rising shopkeepers of New York during the late Editor Godkin's time, it was possible for Mr. Godkin or any other man capable of printing a newspaper three hundred and sixty-five times a year and never letting a live thought into it, to become a great editor. He was a martinet who maintained good old English order in all his newspaper columns—for, although the "Post" was not printed in old black-letter, it ought to have been. All his usefulness was strictly confined to the financial district of the city, which he would always have reserved, every minute that he loaves is a theft he commits upon the capitalist—Lafarge.

Mosquito Bites. By PETER E. BURROWES.

Some people without being sent there, do of their own volition and in obedience to the law of gravity which bids them usually to drop behind everything in sight, do go away back and sit down. This was the case with the late Presbyterian Assembly of New York, which suffered one of its numbers to get up and make a general charge of being drunkards and what not against the labor leaders of the coal regions. This poor man deserves punishment.

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he was previous to the "Sun," though not fiercer in his rays. Yet he wrote good strong English, which was strictly tory and delightfully, turbidly brutal on matters relating to the working people for saving themselves. In England, where every local journal has a similar editor at its head, he could never have risen above third class. But when he "came over," the small emigrant shopkeepers from Al-bion's isle, etc., wanted a Godkin, and hence his fame. We shall not see in journalism so small a god again.

The safest bits of paternalism ever yet engineered by the shrewd benevolence of thieves are the pension schemes of the big railroad companies. There can be no doubt that poor humanity may acquire a power of stekion which in time enables it to stick to anything on earth, even to a switchman's job on a railroad for thirty years. Men who are really too good for anything and who cannot be rushed into any evil ways, not even into trade unions, what shall be done with them? Clear them out, of course, if they are old.

Some people will live too long, anyway, even on the railroad tracks. To get rid of these long lives and those who threaten to be stickers, the Railroad Company proposes to make a clean sweep of the elders, under what it is pleased to call a pension system. If any miscreant old men of seventy have survived the imminent deadly smash for thirty years, AND ARE STILL CAPABLE MEN, they shall be pensioned. If others, being incapacitated, ARE STILL IN THE COMPANY'S SERVICE, and are also over sixty-five years of senility, they shall be pensioned. Grazie, Signor! But to reach these miracles of survival quite an army of the moderately old will have to go, to have their wages saved to pay the pensions. There are workmen in the world who fondly believe that private companies will pension them off, forgetting that there are a thousand ways of making the job a hell to a man who is maturing for that benevolence. None but a slave in soul and body could ever pull through these later years. And save me, ye gods, from living with them after they have won it!

The medical profession occupies rather a peculiar position between the law and the people. They bill a man for visits, not for benefits received. Since ecclesiastical tithes were abolished, there is no class of litigants more clamorous nor who can show less for their bills than the doctors. The law has armed them each and all with a vaccinado which they have the privilege of sticking into a houseful, a fraintful, or a shipload of people at will, and then get paid for it. They learn their trade free and pick up patients, and they may dump into those hospital patients no longer able to pay them. Now they want the legal power to collect from all hospital patients waited upon who are thought to be able to pay. Their bills kill more patients than their science is able to cure. What an indictment against civilization is the doctor's bill!

A SOCIALIST ODE FOR DECORATION DAY. Oh, days that are dead as the roses That blossomed where no roses grow, O, the grave where forever reposes The soldier that fear did not know, Your sun that rose sullen and lurid And gleamed through the smoke of the fight In the darkness of peace is now buried As a meteor lost in the night.

No war-horse tramples the meadows In the passion and power of might; No more through the sentinelled shadows Of evening the camp-fire gleams bright; No more the far bugle sounds lonely To call the tired soldier to sleep, Far watched by the distant eyes only Of Night in her infinite deep.

Peace reigns—Peace that steals the rich favors That War out of carnage hath won Through the long and continued endeavors That robbed half our homes of a son; Peace, that keeps back its earnings from Labor; Peace, oppressing the homes till they groan; That makes a Shylock of the neighbor, That takes the flesh and the bone.

Peace? Peace may be deadlier than War! Peace with evil, injustice, and sorrow, With wrongs men scarce live to endure! Homes fearing the landlord each morning! Such Peace is a sanctified strumpet, And we long for the sound of the life, We long for the blast of the trumpet That shall call us to action and life.

Then, winds of the world, blow us hither, So teach us in honor to smite. Let the loud roar of musketry rattle, So we struggle and fight for the right, Ah, tears for the dead are yet sweeter Than those that false Peace makes us shed And the nation is better and nobler That mourns not the live but the dead.

—The workman's time is money; every minute that he loaves is a theft he commits upon the capitalist—Lafarge.

POST-OFFICE "SOCIALISM." Railway Postal Clerk, Speaking from Experience, Approves the Stand of The Worker.

"Editor of The Worker. "My Dear Comrade—You will find enclosed a few remarks elicited by the article taken from the 'Social Democratic Herald.' Can you give me space for same? Of course, you must omit my name, for various reasons that you no doubt can guess. People nowadays imagine a railway postal clerk has a fine job. We in the service know better. I feel that I must personally express to you my thanks for your great service in the cause of Socialism. Each and every week I look for The Worker and am never disappointed in your attitude. Some may talk sneeringly of class-consciousness, but I say without class-consciousness our movement would not be worth a minute's consideration. All my hope, all my encouragement comes from knowing that our party is class-conscious. I know that as a rule editors of Socialist papers do not receive handsome salaries, and that they make sacrifices day after day for the cause. I hope that you are better off in that respect than some I know of. I feel that your cause is helping the workers all over the country. Dare to do as you have been doing and receive thanks from your friend and comrade.

(This letter enclosing the subjoined article, was not intended by the writer for publication; but it seems to fit to throw so much additional light on the subject that we take the liberty of printing it. The fact that, "for obvious reasons," the writer's name must be suppressed, is, by itself, almost a sufficient reply to those who would abandon the working-class basis of our movement, and join with all sorts of "reformers" in advocating mere government ownership.—Ed.)

A Postal Clerk's Opinion. I wish to second your remarks about the Post Office Department. The Railway Postal Clerks have had a bill up in Congress for the increase of their wages for the last six years, and they have still to get the increase. Last year the clerks of Classes 5 and 4 were RESTORED TO THE SAME AS THEY RECEIVED ABOUT TWENTY YEARS AGO, when they were reduced on account of the government being short of money. The government wanted to ECONOMIZE, and the only way to do that was to LOWER THE WAGES OF THE WORKERS, of course. True capitalist economy! Never a year passes but we receive orders, about May 1, to be saving of this or of that on account of the appropriation being exhausted. Last year it was the twice; this year it is the blank slips and printed slips. The printing on our slips is paid for by ourselves; that is, the printing used by clerks. Never heard of a government OFFICIAL having to pay for ANY of their printing.

We have an organization, the N. A. R. P. C., and every year the whole Association gets down on their knees and begs for what everybody knows we have long been entitled to. Every year we expected to be successful, except the Socialists among us (there are not many), who know that the congressmen need not worry about the great majority of R. P. C's. They will get their votes anyhow.

We railway postal clerks that are Socialists, know that ONLY WHEN WE UNITE WITH THE REST OF OUR FELLOW WORKERS AT THE BALLOT-BOX AND ESTABLISH A WORKING-CLASS GOVERNMENT will we get our due. We are at the beck of our superiors, who at any time can call on us for extra duty, and for which we don't get a cent! When the mails get heavy or a clerk or so is injured, and the appropriation is low or is exhausted, then Mr. Postal Clerk works for glory. Let me ask the editor of the "Social Democratic Herald" if he ever saw a trade unionist work for nothing because there was so much to do, or one of his comrades was killed or injured? As compared with the employees of private corporations, I will say that our necessities are greater. We are on duty from twelve to thirty hours at a stretch, and frequently, by the time we arrive at the terminal, are ready to collapse. Add to this length of hours on duty the mental strain that is placed upon us, and you can imagine what a nerve-racking picnic we have.

The President tells us to "hold our tongues" if we want to "hold our jobs." It is not a question of government ownership alone, but of GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP CONTROLLED BY THE WORKING CLASS and administered democratically. "We have a vote yet, ain't it?" Sincerely and fraternally, RAILWAY POSTAL CLERK.

Another Phase of the Question. Among the many letters from readers throughout the country endorsing our position in the recent controversy with the "Appeal to Reason" and the "Social Democratic Herald"—most of which we have refrained from publishing, not wishing to allow that controversy to occupy too much of our space—is one from L. Maler of Grangeville, Cal., dated May 1, and enclosing a clipping from the San Francisco "Examiner," which reads as follows: "WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Post Office Department has disposed of the report that Representative Woods of California had been leading the mails during the weighing season for the benefit of Prince Poniatowski's Sierra road. The report, though extempore, admits substantially what had been charged.

"Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberg made this remarkable statement on the subject to 'The Examiner.' "The reports we have received

From the official inspectors show simply an enormous distribution of public documents, which were legitimately to the credit of Mr. Woods and forwarded under his frank.

"THE ONLY THING THAT EXCITED OUR ATTENTION" WAS THAT IT JUST HAPPENED THAT FOR A FEW DAYS THESE DOCUMENTS ACCUMULATED AND WERE IN EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS, AS COMPARED WITH THE SHIPMENTS OF A YEAR AGO.

"Our inspectors are asked to report anything excessive and of course we received a prompt report."

"It may be stated that at the time of the report that Representative Woods' mail was particularly heavy over the Sierra road during the weighing season the Second Assistant Postmaster General's inspectors on that road had not reported any 'excessive' amounts to the department. It is not explained here why they failed to do so."

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the details of the system it may be explained that the mail matter going over each mail-carrying road is weighed for a few days each year, and the amount carried in those days is taken as representing the average amount actually carried and is made the basis for payments to the road by the government. It is a common thing for railroad companies themselves to send out enormous quantities of mail matter at the weighing season, for the purpose of raising their subsidy. In this case, however, by the collusion of a Republican Congressman, they seem to have bettered the trick. Had the company sent out the extra matter, it would at least have had to pay postage on it; the company's obliging friend at the Capitol can send matter free. We do not know whether or not the company was decent enough to pay Congressman Woods anything for his aid. Perhaps it didn't need to. Perhaps it already owns him.

And the Administration which winked at such a fraud as this is the same strenuously business-like administration that upheld Madden in withdrawing mail privileges from Socialist and trade union papers with a bona fide circulation—"in the interest of economy." It is an Administration of the same capitalist party which, as noted by our first correspondent, reduced the wages of postal clerks "in the interest of economy." And it is the same Administration which, "in the interest of discipline in the service," forbid postal employees, through their organizations, to agitate for the reduction of their hours or the increase of their wages.

A Consistent Policy. And the Administration is perfectly consistent. All this is good business. The two old parties both frankly support the system of business, of private property operated by wage labor for capitalist profit. Accepting capitalism as a foundation for society, there is no reason why we should not carry its principles into the realm of government and apply them consistently as the old parties do—the Democratic party hypocritically and clumsily; the Republican party more openly and much more skillfully. Profit-making is the test of efficiency in private capitalism. In state capitalism the same test must hold good. State capitalism, of which the postal service is an example, implies low wages and overwork for the common employees, petty tyrannies on the part of officials, and hand for the joint benefit of officials and contractors, just as private capitalism implies low wages for the wage-workers, petty tyrannies on the part of bosses, and fraud for the benefit of the individual capitalist. It's all of a piece. If you vote for government ownership on a capitalist basis, as already advocated to some extent by both old parties, you vote simply to transfer all the evils of capitalism from the field of private business to that of government.

As Socialists—as advocates of Social Democracy against private capitalism and state capitalism—we repudiate all suggestions of compromise and appeal to the growing intelligence of the working class on our revolutionary platform.

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE. It was well named "Consumers' League," and it was fittingly introduced to fashionable Los Angeles society, in the neighborhood of 3300 Figueroa street, by a select luncheon.

The condition of the working children, dwarfed for want of food, was discussed most feelingly between the courses, and the ladies pledged each other never—never to wear sweatshop clothing. The very flame "sweatshop" was enough to call down the ban of good society—what lady was ever known to sweat—and so they "resolved" that the "Consumers" should abolish sweating.

All this is a fair sample of the "reform" efforts put forth by the employing, or consuming class, that tell not neither does it spin. What a joke for the "consumers" to resolve that the producers shall not sweat, with the double burden of feeding themselves and the idle rich, who live in the houses that fine fashionable Figueroa street!

Read the names of the eighty "prominent women" who have joined the Consumers' League—wives of bankers, factory owners and cash-boy employing merchants. Will they give back in charitable doler a one hundredth part of the wealth of that idle children's hands have piled up for them? Are they willing to work, so that their sisters' toil in the factory or store may be lessened? Are they willing to stop being merely "consumers" and share the sweat of production with the working world? No. A doler is what they like to give—a doler, that will ease their dyspeptic-laden consciences from nightmares of hell.

"The rich will do almost anything for the poor—except get off their backs."—Los Angeles Socialist.

BUY BLUE LABEL CIGARS.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (And OTHERS)

The New Era. Morgan and six other American citizens have now become more powerful than any congress or parliament in the world.

Forty-seven steamship lines and forty-four railroad systems belong to them. On land a mileage of 108,500 and on sea a tonnage of 1,200,000 are in their control.

This handful of the largest steamships in the world and 30,000 of the best equipped passenger and freight trains take orders from them.

This railroad mileage is greater than the combined mileage of Russia, Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Spain and Belgium. And more than 300 vessels which will sail under its orders cannot be duplicated from the merchant marine of every ocean.

Cleveland Citizen. National Chairman Hanna of the Republican party appears to be quite alarmed at the spread of Socialism.

Every few days or so interviews and special articles appear in the leading daily newspapers in which the Senator discusses the "evils of Socialism."

Monday's Cleveland "Leader" contained a half-column Washington dispatch that was quite instructive. It dealt with the G. O. P.'s annex, the National Civic Federation, of which the Senator is also the chairman, and in fact the whole thing.

With a frankness that is really surprising it is pointed out that one of the National Civic Federation's important missions is "the eradication of the evils of Socialism." Hanna had become impressed with the spread of "Socialistic ideas" in 1900, and divulged his fears in a speech at a banquet given in his honor by the Union League Club, a New York millionaire's organization, at which "were present many of the most prominent financiers and industrial leaders in the United States, and hundreds of millions of capital were represented."

The remedy for the threatened danger, the Senator said, was to be found in leading the great mass of the population in the right direction and to convince the people that the interests of capital and labor are identical.

So that memorable banquet Senator Hanna doubtless decided to become an industrial labor leader to strengthen his position as a political labor leader.

The "Leader" correspondent does not reveal all that was said by the great boss, but that his views struck a responsive chord in the bosoms of his hearers may be

PARTY NOTES.

John C. Chase addressed trade unionists and Socialist locals this week at Cape Girardeau, Dexter, Poplar Bluff, and St. Louis, Mo.

Comrade Vall spoke at March Chumk, Coledale, and Nesquehoning, in the strike field, on the last two days of May. Good meetings at all three places.

John W. Brown of Hartford, Conn., will speak on Socialism at Washington Park, Bridgeport, Friday evening, June 6.

Howard H. Caldwell of Philadelphia has a good letter on Socialism in the "Brewers Journal."

Delaware County, Pa., is waking up and will soon have a lively Socialist movement. Charles W. Olson of 322 W. Second street, Media, is the temporary secretary.

The Rockland district of Boston has been organized with eight charter members.

A local has been formed at Franklin, N. H., and one will soon follow at Somersworth, where there are already many Socialist voters.

J. E. Nash has been elected Organizer of Local Union No. 1 in place of Geo. H. Lockwood, who has taken up state work.

Comrade Emil Vanderveile of Belgium, with Madame Vanderveile, contemplates a tour of two months in America, and negotiations for lectures by them are now in progress. They are expected the latter part of August or early in September.

Large quantities of Socialist literature intended for distribution among the striking miners have been received by Local Wilkes-Barre. All comrades in this vicinity having time to distribute are requested to report to Organizer J. G. Roth, 40 W. Market street, or come to the meeting next Sunday afternoon at 16 S. Main street and receive a supply.

The State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs has ordered 20,000 copies of the leaflet, issued from "The Worker," "What Do You Think of the 'New Tragedy'?" to be distributed among the various clubs for distribution. Comrades should see that the copies are properly distributed, as the subject is an interesting one at this time and the leaflet is an effective one.

The Socialists of Quincy, Mass., will hold their fourth annual picnic on Tuesday, June 17, at Quincy Woods, and the affair promises to be the finest yet given there. In addition to speaking by John Spargo of New York and Dr. Edward A. Gilboa of Worcester, there will be sports of all kinds, such as running, jumping, tug-of-war, and so on. A band concert will also be held throughout the day. A mammoth clam dinner will also be a feature. As the picnic occurs on Evacuation Day, there should be a great crowd gathered to make the occasion a success. Admission to the grounds, ten cents. Take cars for Hough's neck. Free transfers on all Quincy electric cars. Socialists of Massachusetts invited.

New clubs have recently been organized in Massachusetts at Plymouth and Rockland, while the Everett Club affiliated again with the state organization. At Plymouth a very successful meeting was held, at which Representative Carey and Organizer Mally were the speakers. Two hundred weavers are on strike at this place against the two-class system being introduced into the Puritan mill, owned by the American Woolen Company. A large number of the strikers were at the meeting, and seemed to appreciate Carey's speech. Comrade Hallinan is the leading spirit among the Plymouth comrades, and he has done good work among the strikers, who are fighting a hard battle and seem determined to win.

At a meeting held Tuesday, May 27, Local Toledo adopted an amendment to the constitution providing for women members paying 15 cents monthly dues. Heretofore they have been but honorary members. We have a number of active women workers who insisted that they should be admitted as dues-paying members. Hence the amendment. We immediately received the applications of four women and expect many more in the near future. The splendid growth of the movement here recently is due largely to the efforts of our comrades of the profession, who are not of the working class, but who realize thoroughly that it is a class struggle and are engaged in and not a sentimental or religious movement. Branch 2 of Local Toledo is temporarily crippled by a strike in the Libby glass plant, where most of the members of that branch are employed. Eighteen of them have gone to Pittsburg to work until the trouble is settled. Comrade H. Graydon Wilshire will speak in Toledo on Sunday, June 8.

The 12th A. D., at its last meeting, elected a committee of five for the purpose of carrying on an aggressive and systematic educational campaign until Election Day. The next meeting, Friday, June 6, at 96 Clinton street, will be preceded by a lecture on naturalization, delivered by Comrade Edlin. Those wishing information on the subject are requested to come. The presence of the members will be urgently required, as matters of high importance will come before the business meeting.

Branch 2, 24th A. D., held an open-air meeting last Saturday night on the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue. Comrade Goldfarb acted as chairman and Comrades Wood, Phillips, and Reichenthal spoke to an attentive crowd on trusts in general and the Beef Trust in particular. Another open-air meeting will be held on Saturday evening, June 7, at the

corner of Fifty-eighth street and Second avenue, when good speakers will be present.

The last meeting of the 34th A. D. was addressed by Sol Friedman. One new member was gained and the committee chosen to visit readers of The Worker gave a very encouraging report. The organization meets every Friday evening, at 280 Willis avenue and all Socialists in the district are invited to join.

The meeting of Speakers' Club held last Friday at 61 E. Fourth street, was devoted to a discussion of the Beef Trust. After a short defense of the Trust by Comrade Wood, the members present passed a general fire in the negative. Gowerman, Paulitsch, Martin, Abrams replied and the decision was rendered in their favor. A series of impromptu speeches were then made showing how each speaker would explain the Socialist cause for the Beef Trust to a street corner audience. Until further notice meetings will be held on Wednesday evenings at same address.

The outing of the Brooklyn Socialist Club on Decoration Day was highly successful in every way. The attendance was small on account of the Labor Lyceum parade early in the day, but later a good crowd was in attendance. Frederick Kraft was the speaker of the day.

STATE CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

General Vote Fixed July 4, as the Date and New York City as the Place.

To the Locals and Members of the Social Democratic Party in the State of New York.

In accordance with the general vote of the members of the party in the state of New York, the convention of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to nominate candidates for public offices and to elect a State Committee for the ensuing term, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention, is hereby called to meet on the fourth day of July, 1902, in the Labor Lyceum, 61 E. Fourth street, in the city of New York.

Locals and county committees are hereby called upon to elect delegates to the convention. Delegates to said convention must be elected at town, city, or county conventions. The delegates to such conventions must be elected at primaries held according to law.

Information in regard to primaries and conventions will be mailed to local secretaries.

For the State Committee, Social Democratic Party in the State of New York, LEONARD D. ABBOTT, State Secretary.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Primaries for the election of delegates to the county convention of New York County will be held on Saturday, June 21, in all the assembly districts. Secretaries must secure meeting places for that date.

By order of the General Committee, JULIUS GERBER, Organizer.

REPORT OF SPRING'S WORK.

State Organizer Spring visited Niagara Falls, N. Y., last week and formed a small local there.

From there he proceeded to Watertown, where four public meetings were held and much interest shown. Seven new party members were gained.

He addressed the Paper Workers' Union of Dexter and was favorably received. He also held an open-air meeting there, with a large crowd. After the meeting, those who agreed with the Socialist principles set forth and wished to work for them were invited to a neighboring hall, where a local of the party was formed with fifteen members. This was the first Socialist meeting ever held in the place; the seed is now sown and it will grow.

Comrade Charles H. Vall, having just completed a month's work in Pennsylvania, began his tour of New York on June 1, speaking at Stapleton, Long Island City, Mt. Vernon, and Yonkers on the first four days of the month. His future dates, as now arranged, are: June 5, Dobbs Ferry; June 6, New Rochelle; June 7, Peekskill; June 8, Cold Spring; June 9, Newburgh; June 10, Catskill; June 11, Troy; June 12, Schenectady.

THE SCRIMSHAW MEMORIAL.

The parade and meetings held by the Socialists of Essex and Hudson County, N. J., on Decoration Day, in honor of the memory of Comrade Frederic Scrimshaw, formerly assistant editor of The Worker, was an inspiring demonstration.

The procession formed in Harrison, headed by the Socialist Pipe and Drum Corps, and included large delegations from the West Hudson branches of the party and from Local Essex County, and of Brewers Union No. 2, and of Branch 45 of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society. A group of young girls in white, daughters of comrades, escorted the red flag. E. T. Neben and H. R. Kearns were marshals.

Marching through Harrison, Kearny, and Arlington, followed by a great crowd, the parade reached the cemetery, where wreaths were laid on the grave of our brave and lovable comrade and his old friend, Peter E. Burrows, introduced by Comrade Kearns, spoke a few fitting words. Comrades Cole and Goebel also spoke. After the speeches a halt was made at Kearny for lunch. The parade returned to Harrison, and at several points on the way addresses were made to the large crowds of spectators by Comrades Burrows, Neben, C. E. Efort, and McIntosh, which were well received. The parade was not only a hearty tribute of affection to a friend and comrade whose memory deserves to be

held dear; it was also a means of effective propaganda for the cause in which he labored so well.

BERGEN COUNTY CHOOSES TICKET.

The Socialist Party of Bergen County, N. J., held a county and congressional convention at Carlstadt last week. The national and state platforms were endorsed as stating the position of the party and its candidates.

For Congressman, W. H. Wyatt of Rutherford was nominated. For Assemblymen, the choice fell to E. M. Dobbelaar of Fort Lee and Frederick Schaffer of Carlstadt. The other candidates are: For Surgeon, Abraham H. Thompson of Ridgewood; for Coroner, Anton Braun of Fort Lee.

WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Socialists of Pennsylvania are holding their county conventions and putting full tickets in the field. Following the Erie County nominations, as reported last week, York County nominated on May 30 and Philadelphia County on May 31.

The York County candidates are: For Congressman, John Toomey; for Senator, J. E. Koehrs; for Assemblyman, A. W. Koehler; for Sheriff, A. H. C. Waeber; for Treasurer, Jacob Hoffman; for Recorder of Wills, C. H. Storer; for Clerk of Court, Jacob Storer; for County Commissioners, H. J. Brady and Edward Miller.

The Philadelphia comrades chose Frank H. Slick as candidate for Sheriff; Anthony M. Ely for Coroner; and Clemens A. Meyer and Frederick Haecker for City Commissioners.

The Lancaster County convention is called for June 4 and that of Luzerne County for June 22, at Wilkes Barre.

The State Committee has granted charters to Locals Lancaster and Delaware County.

Comrade Collins is having successful meetings so far, and many locals have asked for dates. His present engagements are: June 1, Brownsville; 2 and 3, Conestoga; 4, Mt. Pleasant; 5, West Newton; 6, Cokesville; 7, Blacklick; 8, Austin; 9, Sweden Valley; 10, Conowington; 11, Clinton; 12, 13, and 14, Williamsport.

As to progress in the coal strike territory, we need only say in four days Comrade John Spargo spoke to audiences aggregating eleven thousand. His report will be found in another column.

We regret to say that at present we have no comrade in the strike field for reason of having no funds to send them. Literature to the extent of our resources is being scattered. Contributions for work among the miners are: Previously acknowledged, \$15; Philadelphia German Branch, \$5; Edward Moore, \$1; total, \$21.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The Massachusetts State Committee has voted to call a state convention of the Socialist Party to meet in Boston on Monday, Sept. 22, at 10:30 a. m. Candidates are called for Friday evening, Sept. 12.

THE FARMERS' MISTAKE.

It is one of the commonest expressions among farmers that ownership of a farm is nothing more than the ownership of a "job." The average farmer would laugh at anyone who expected to receive interest on money invested in improvements and tools by a modern farmer. Yet in all his previous attempts at relief he has worked upon the assumption that he was a capitalist. All the efforts of the farmer have been towards giving permanency to the class of small capitalists to which the farmer has fondly dreamed that he belonged. He has arrayed himself against the large capitalist upon the one hand and the wage worker upon the other and valiantly sought unaided to sweep back the oncoming tide of progress. A. M. Simons, in "The American Farmer."

RAMIFICATIONS OF THE TRUSTS.

The arrangements for the formation of a boxboard and paper combine will probably go through within a month. Among the three men announced as representing the American Strawboard Company is the deal we note the names of R. G. Clowry, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and J. A. Spoor, President of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company—another little indication of the way in which the different trusts and combines are linked together and the most diverse industries brought under the profit-rule of the same man.

CHASE'S TOUR.

During the latter half of May, Comrade Chase addressed fifteen meetings of labor organizations in Illinois and Missouri. In St. Louis he spoke at the meeting of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, and at the meeting of the American Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He also spoke at the meeting of the American Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and at the meeting of the American Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He also spoke at the meeting of the American Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and at the meeting of the American Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"It seems to me, from the way they receive the idea of taking political action through the Socialist Party, that the outlook for a great growth in the movement in St. Louis is assured, and that great success is bound to be attained in the coming fall election. I feel sure that the workmen see the futility of chasing after 'Public Ownership parties,' 'Allied third parties' and the like, and will line up in the coming election for the only party that stands for and insists upon the abolition of the wage system and the establishment of the public or collective ownership of all industries."

Besides these meetings in St. Louis he spoke at Troy, Ill., for the local; at Lebanon for the Miners' Union; at St. Dennis for the Federal Labor Union; and at Carversville for the miners; all except the last were very well attended. On May 17 he spoke at the Injunction Day demonstration in Staunton, accompanied by Comrade Kassel in German.

TO GIVE STRIKE NEWS.

The National Secretary of the Socialist Party has sent out to the secretaries of the various miners' unions in the coal strike field the following circular letter:

"Dear Sir and Brother—We take this opportunity to inform your organization that since the outbreak of the present trouble, the daily newspapers of the entire country, with few exceptions, are publishing only the most meagre accounts of the strike. The largest dailies in St. Louis have published practically no news whatever of the strike, in order to keep the capitalists in the dark. The capitalists are conscious of the fact that the wide publication of such a great strike creates enthusiasm and confidence in the working class and corresponding depression among capitalists. They fear, on the one hand, that the organized workers all over the country will render aid to the miners and, on the other hand, that investors will get frightened and withdraw their capital from the stock market. The same class of capitalists who own the mines own the newspapers and associated press agencies, and thus the suppression of the truth is easily accounted for. Our party has one hundred papers in the United States and Canada which are anxious to obtain news of the strike. We cannot obtain it from the usual sources, and we therefore write to suggest that your union appoint a press committee to keep us posted regularly. We propose to issue a daily press bulletin containing all the news of the strike. We will send a copy of this daily bulletin to all of the labor and Socialist papers in the country, and thus break the 'conspiracy of silence.' The facts which the working class generally will be interested in and which we desire to furnish daily are as follows:

- 1. Is the strike order being generally obeyed, and is the tie-up of the mines complete in your vicinity?
2. Are the men standing firm?
3. Has the company given notice of any kind to the men? Any efforts to start up with non-union men?
4. Has there been trouble of any kind?
5. Are men of affiliated crafts being laid off?
6. What is the attitude of the community towards the strikers? Has credit been stopped by merchants?
7. Do the public authorities (police, sheriff, etc.) back up the demands of the strikers or are they the tools of the mine operators?
8. New developments and any other news of the strike.

"We take this occasion to impress upon your organization the importance of encouraging and supporting the labor and Socialist press and the necessity for establishing daily labor papers, owned by the working class and operated in its interest.

"In conclusion, if any request is made by the national officers of the United Mine Workers of America for financial aid, the Socialist Party stands ready to issue a special appeal to its members.

"Trusting that your organization will give this matter serious consideration and that we will hear from your press committee, I remain,

"Yours fraternally,
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
Emille Bldg., St. Louis, May 21, 1902."
"By publishing our Daily Press Bulletin we will not mention the names of our correspondents. Such names will be kept in confidence."

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It is one of the commonest expressions among farmers that ownership of a farm is nothing more than the ownership of a "job." The average farmer would laugh at anyone who expected to receive interest on money invested in improvements and tools by a modern farmer. Yet in all his previous attempts at relief he has worked upon the assumption that he was a capitalist. All the efforts of the farmer have been towards giving permanency to the class of small capitalists to which the farmer has fondly dreamed that he belonged. He has arrayed himself against the large capitalist upon the one hand and the wage worker upon the other and valiantly sought unaided to sweep back the oncoming tide of progress. A. M. Simons, in "The American Farmer."

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Picnic & Summer Night's Festival of Local New York, S.D.P. ON SUNDAY, JUNE 29, AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK. Tickets, 10 cents. At the Gate, 15 cents. Tickets can be had in all Assembly District Organizations or from the Organizer at 64 East 4th Street.

"WHERE WE STAND."

A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the title "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 45c, 50 for \$1.50, 100 for \$2.50, postpaid. Order now. ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS. Published by THE COMRADE PUBL. CO., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," by Herbert S. Casano, fifth edition; "Dialogue between the Machine and the Man," by Frank Marshall; "A Lesson from the Donkeys," by John Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Price, 10c, a bundle of 50, one kind or assorted. SPECIAL—Upon receipt of 50 cents in one-cent stamps, we will send you THE COMRADE, an illustrated Socialist Monthly, for three months, 100 illustrated leaflets, and a copy of "Where We Stand."

THE "PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

A Labor Paper's Comment on One of the Shrewdest Schemes of Capitalist Slave-Drivers.

Alexander E. Outerbridge of William E. Sellers & Company, machine builders, Sixteenth and Hamilton streets, addressed the students of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Monday, and told his auditors that he favored the "premium" system of paying wages, because it was better than the "time-wage" system.

Willful or ignorant misstatements to young men in college does a great deal of harm, for the average student is in the habit of receiving all information as gospel truth when it comes from the professional chair.

It flatters the pride of our practical men to pose as a lecturer before young fellows who are accustomed to listen to priggish old men who make a point of telling their classes that they are theorists, not practitioners. The hearts of the healthy young men go out to greet the successful business man, so different in looks and action from the poor, old, depressed, dyspeptic book-worm.

This, we believe, is not Mr. Outerbridge's first offense. Be that as it may, however, let us see what the Sellers' Company's clerk told the University students. He said, in effect: "The management of every manufacturing establishment suffers considerable loss when it pays workmen according to the time they work. Men waste time, unconsciously, by idling and gossiping, if they are not spurred on to their work."

"It would be better for the management and would result in cheaper production, if the employees were paid a standard rate of wages for each class of work and bonuses for work done in excess of requirements."

We heartily agree that the "premium" system is better in some respects for employers than the "time" system. But we protest that the "premium" system is killing on workpeople, making them their own pace-makers, urging them on and on, indefinitely, to more and more work, and eventually breaking them down. The "premium" system is the worst form of piece-work with its constant increase of requirements to meet the constantly increasing demands of competition.—The New Era.

A DETECTIVE STORY. (The secret service men who guard the President issued a "cock and a bull story" which perhaps should in this case be called a "hen and a cow" story. They informed the newspapers and the latter informed the public in large type that they saw two men who looked as if they were following our distinguished visitors.)

Among the crowd were they, and poor enough. To carry gattinas and be classed as "tough." Who gazed upon us avariciously (Because this splendid show of ours is free. Out from the crowd they were a-gasping then, Without a doubt, and there the villains stood, Not cheering quite so loud as patriots should; And thus revealed by treason to our ken, "We saw two men."

Two foreigners with mustard-colored hair, Or red, or brown, or black, or grey, stood there; And when they tarried not on Jersey's mud, But braved, as we, the river's surging flood; 'Twas plain to us, as five and five make ten, That they were criminals in murder dyed Who contemplated presidenticide. (Oh, heart of mine, jump not like that again.)

"We saw two men." P. E. B.

—One of the humorous incidents connected with the "virtuous" anti-gambling spam now irritating Seattle is the indignant protest of a national bank president against allowing gambling houses on the same street with his lay-out.—The Socialist, Seattle.

—In the city of Wallace, Idaho, in the heart of the Oeur d'Alene mining district, the remnant of the camp followers of martial law and the Judas Governor Steunenberg nominated a "Law and Order" ticket at the municipal election, with a banker for mayor. The laboring people put up a ticket, headed by Dan Connor, a railroad brakeman, and they swept the city by an overwhelming majority. This "labor over" business is becoming a mighty serious question to the politicians.—Cleveland Citizen.

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LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fleischer, 1222 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

WAGE SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY.

Commissioner of Labor Pictures Terrible Conditions.

Dangers of the Glass Works—Health of Strong Men Soon Undermined—Little Boys Subjected to Same Hardships—What Will You Do About It?

First as to the factories in which the men are employed. In the last two decades some improvements have been made in the conditions surrounding the glassblowers while at work, especially in the new factories built within that period. For many years the factory buildings were the merest shacks, affording but slight shelter and protection to the workmen. The exposure particularly to the severe storms of winter was very great, and draughts of icy air were continually passing over the blowers upon the one side and freezing upon the other. Then, too, they stood upon the bare ground, which frequently became sodden with dampness from the water splashed around them when the pipes were being cooled. Many old blowers declare that, while their bodies were bathed in perspiration from the heat of the furnace, their feet were aching from the cold. These conditions were very prejudicial to health and caused rheumatism and rheumatic pains which frequently developed into acute diseases of the throat and lungs which resulted fatally and the mortality among glassworkers from these causes was alarmingly high. In later years the manufacturers have given more attention to improving the surroundings of the workmen; the factories are, as far as practical, weather-proof, and in many instances the furnaces have been so constructed that workmen can stand upon raised wooden platforms instead of the damp ground or brick pavements.

These improvements have removed some of the most serious causes of ill-health and greatly lessened the workman's liability to contract disease while at work.

New Elements of Danger.

But new elements of danger to health have been brought into play by the introduction of the "continuous tank furnace." The men employed in factories in which these are installed begin work at 5 p. m., and continue until 2:30 a. m., alternating weeks. It is severe upon all blowers, and especially so upon the older men who have been accustomed for years to work out of a pot furnace and only during the day. The heat of a tank furnace is much greater than that of a pot furnace. There is an immense body of molten glass and a corresponding increase in the body of the fire. The alternation from day to night work weakens the system and reduces its power of resistance to attacks of disease. The alternation keeps the men under a continuous strain and they cannot become accustomed to the recurring changes. They are to a great extent victims of insomnia, being unable to sleep in the daytime after night work; and cannot enjoy a sound night's sleep in the week of their day-work; the men in consequence become nervous, and depressed. The irregular meals, hurriedly taken, disorder the stomach and seriously affect all the organs of digestion and thus a great deal of time is lost from illness. Not only are the workmen compelled to endure higher degrees of heat, but in the arrangement of a tank furnace the men are crowded closely together and have not the same opportunity to obtain air as in factories where pot furnaces only are in use. The working conditions, which are so severe during the day, become infinitely more trying to physical endurance at night; the atmosphere then being usually close and moisture-laden, greatly intensifies the enervating effects of the heat and makes work under such circumstances very exhausting in its effects.

Men Cannot Rest.

To participate in the night shift goes to work at 5 p. m., probably partaking of food before starting to work; about 8 o'clock a lunch is taken, and at 12 midnight there is a half-hour's rest and another meal is eaten; at 2:30 a. m. the men leave the factory and repair to their homes, where they must wash and change underwear, so that if by 3:30 or 4 o'clock when they finally reach their beds to seek rest and sleep.

Interviews with a large number of the blowers show that with many sound sleep is out of the question; they may doze fitfully for two or three hours, but the street noises which begin with dawn arouse them, and they cannot go to sleep again, and rise unrefreshed and unweary. This is the status for one week; the ensuing week presents entirely different conditions. Work in the daytime, when the meals are more regular and the night is before them for sleep. But this alternation injuriously affects the workman; his meals are not enjoyed and his nights are restless, his sleep broken and lacking in that refreshment that should come naturally to the tired worker.

These are the conditions which tell upon the health of the glass worker; he becomes nervous, depressed and shaky; he suffers the horrors of dyspepsia and indigestion, with a sure and certain weakening of the system which predisposes him to become the victim of some organic disease.

It is no wonder, then, that throughout the West and some parts of the East there is already strong agitation for the abandonment of all night work.

The Children's Burden.

If the conditions heretofore spoken of so seriously affect the strong men, what shall be said of their ultimate effect upon the health of the feeble boys? At a period of life when it is essential that their habits should be regular, particularly as to eating and sleeping, so that healthy physical growth should not be impeded or interfered with in any way, these little fellows, many of them very tender years, are forced by the nature of the work assigned them to violate continually the

laws of health, and it would be a miracle if some were not cut off before reaching the years of manhood, while many others attain that period of life prematurely decrepit and without the mental and bodily vigor that should be the best heritage of young manhood. The boys who work through the night, when they should be enjoying sound and refreshing sleep, exhibit clearly to the observer the pernicious and baneful effects of this disregard of natural laws in their pallid and drawn features, stunted growth, and shrunken chests and limbs. If they reach the years of manhood, many of them will be constant sufferers from painful and distressing complaints.

This, to say nothing of their reaching maturity without education and without a trade. Unfortunately, glass factories cannot be run without boys. Large sums have been expended by the manufacturers in experiments to find a way of doing by machinery, at least in part, the work now being done by them, but these efforts have resulted in failure in every instance. Many of these boys bear the scars of several burns in the crowded factories where so many of them are constantly moving to and fro carrying the hot bottles, occasional collisions are inevitable, and some of the boys show the marks of these terrible burnings in the form of scars which will bear all through their lives. Another evil, but one for which the factory owners are not responsible, is the habit of many boys after work is over to lie down and sleep in the factory. It is dark and stormy perhaps when work is done, and the little fellows are afraid to face the darkness and the storm, and so try to get what sleep they can near the furnace until the day dawns. This is an other demoralizing condition. It is indeed a hard and trying life they lead, these boys of nine, ten, eleven years and upwards, for many such are in the factories, despite the provisions of the law.

The foregoing extract is from the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industry of New Jersey for the year ending October 31, 1901.

Barbarous Capitalism.

What a condition of affairs, and that in the year 1901 of our much boasted civilization! How happy the Puerto Ricans and the Filipinos must feel at the thought of soon enjoying this same civilization with us!

A stronger condemnation of the barbarous capitalist profit system could hardly be found. Here is an open admission that such a system will not avail in itself. Men are not moved to action by sentiment, but by material interests. The owners of the glass works are no better and no worse than any other capitalists, they are simply in that line of business in order to make money, to become rich. Most naturally, they can make more profits by employing boys than if they were to employ men, therefore they employ boys; for to make profits is their main purpose. The health of boys? Why, that is a secondary consideration.

On the other hand, it is quite plain that it is vital interest to the workers that such conditions should speedily terminate. Now therefore, it follows that the workers should organize themselves for their mutual protection and benefit. We already find that numerous trade unions are in existence, which is proof that the pressure from existing conditions has become so great that the workers have become conscious of their class interests and that they have combined to protect themselves from greater pressure. To thus organize the duty of every workman who has the welfare of his family and himself at heart. Much can be gained by such organizations; and they tend to show the workers the strength of their numbers when organized—they become a disciplined body instead of a helpless mob. While it is true that the workers can win numerous and far-reaching benefits through a trade union organization, it is equally true that they cannot entirely remedy such conditions as those described above.

How to Set It Right.

In order that these conditions be changed it is necessary that the working class should also organize upon the political field, in order to capture the powers of government; which powers are at present in the hands of the capitalists. The workers have by casting their votes for the Republican and Democratic parties, entrusted their enemies with the powers which they use whenever the wage-workers go on strike for better conditions, to club or shoot them into submission.

The Socialist Party is the party which alone represents the working class. It is composed almost entirely of members of the working class, and it stands in perfect sympathy with the trade union movement. The Socialist Party, in its platform, "declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people." That is the party which the working class ought to join and give its votes at all elections.

What Socialists want, then is to change the present state of society to a higher and nobler state of society. "The whole economic history of the world," says Emile Vandervelde, "is that a regime of production, no matter what acts of injustice it involves, what protests it excites, what revolts it provokes, never disappears but to give way to a superior regime, superior not only in the point of view of abstract justice, but also and above

all in the point of view of social productivity.

"Slavery and serfdom, condemned for centuries by moralists, were not suppressed in countries of Christian civilization until the moment came when the necessities of production required the formal emancipation of labor.

"Likewise, all the sentimental arguments that can be invoked in favor of Socialism would not suffice to determine the real emancipation of labor, if collectivism (ownership by all the people) were not destined to prevail over the capitalist regime by reason of its superior productivity."

That collectivism would be superior to capitalism has been admitted even by a great many of its enemies, among whom may be mentioned Carroll D. Wright, the statistician, who is employed by the United States government. This gentleman at one time said: "If industry were properly organized, two to three hours' work a day, by all men physically able, would suffice for the production of all the necessities of life." Socialism therefore has a sound economic basis, and it should appeal to workmen, to whom it will bring untold benefits, as a movement to which they ought give their every attention.

The victory of the Socialist movement would result in the eradication of all these evils described in the beginning of this article, for most assuredly, if production can be carried on by the employment of men working three hours a day, it is unnecessary and cruel to force boys of tender years to do the work, as is the case to-day.

Fellow workmen, it is for you to say whether or not we shall change this system. You alone, by virtue of your overwhelming numerical strength, and further because it is only to your interest that a change be brought about, can accomplish this great work. "The liberation of the working class must be the work of that class itself," is the admonition of Karl Marx and it is a true one.

Workmen, arise! Unite with your brothers to put an end to the dark night of capitalism, which has enshrouded you so long, so very long! Put your shoulder to the wheel and help to bring the dawn of a brighter and happier day—the advent of Socialism.

Comrades, raise aloft the Torch of Light, that those who are wandering in the dark may find the path which will lead them to freedom!

CHARLES UPERT, West Hoboken, N. J., May 24.

MAX HAYES ELECTED?

Unofficial Report of I. T. U. Election Says He Will Be a Delegate to A. F. of L.

Although the full result of the election in the International Typographical Union will not be definitely known until the Conventions Board, which meets on June 5, has completed its work, a press dispatch from Indianapolis announces that Comrade Max Hayes of Cleveland is one of the three delegates elected to attend the next convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans. William Garrett is also reported elected, but it is still doubtful whether or not the third place will go to Frank Morrison or M. P. Walsh. President Lynch is re-elected by a large majority. The vote seems to have been the largest in the history of the I. T. U.

A NEW SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Law and order being up for consideration, the dispatch from Topeka, Kan., published on Easter Sunday, that day of Glad Tidings, by the New York "Herald," surely deserves more than a passing attention as placing Miami County, Kansas, on a high ethical plane: "Topeka, Kansas, Saturday.—Miami County, in this state, is free from peddlers and tramps as a result of a reward recently offered by Mr. Barney Sheridan, an eccentric newspaper publisher. Mr. Sheridan has always been opposed to tramps and peddlers, and all his life has been trying to devise some means to rid his community of them. He has offered a reward to any boy or man in the county who will whip a tramp or peddler. The reward is \$20, and there must be proof that the punishment administered was so severe that the peddler could neither walk nor see for three days. The unique offer appeared in the current issue of Mr. Sheridan's newspaper, with the announcement that it would be kept standing. The fact that he requires the punishment to be so severe has aroused the members of the Humane Society in Miami County, and they hope to have the severity of the punishment lessened. The editor declares that his offer is for the good of his community, and refuses to change it. The plan is attracting a great deal of attention in other counties, and may be followed there."

It is beautifully touching that the Humane Society should pray for a lessening of the severity of the punishment. For a peddler not to be able to walk or see for three days might make him a burden upon the county. It is to be hoped that the society may induce the editor to make it just a day; when the peddler could lie in a ditch or beside a hedge and not bother the community.

Mr. Sheridan must exert a salutary influence upon his neighbors to induce them to fall in so readily with his plan to train the boys to fight and at the same time administer proper punishment to people who evince the reprehensible ambition to sell things in the country. At this rate Kansas may yet hope to produce a greater than Funston.—Socialist Spirit.

The unhappy consumer is beginning to inquire how he is to pay for the high-priced coal with which to cook the beef that he is unable to buy.—Kansas City Journal.

FOR THE DAILY.

Report of Progress in Gathering Funds for the Work.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association held a regular meeting last Monday evening. Considerable routine business was transacted and several important matters were discussed and laid over to the next meeting, the date of which will be announced through The Worker.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to June 2:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Gustav Schmidt, Newark, N. J. \$5,743.00; F. K. \$15.00; Chas. A. Goll, City \$6.00; Rudolph Wyssman, City \$6.00; Gustav Linke, City \$2.00; P. Schaffer, City \$6.00; E. P. Clarke, City \$10.00.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes J. G. Dailey, City \$10.00; J. Bernard, City \$10.00; C. Flucker, City \$5.00; P. Bauer, City \$5.00; W. A. Smith, City \$5.00.

Total \$5,833.00

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Eugene Meves \$2.00; Michael Gunther \$1.00; F. Schatz \$5.00; S. Henan \$1.00; Dr. I. Levin \$5.00; M. Hillquist \$10.00; Miss Hoenigarten \$1.00; S. Panzer \$5.00; A. A. Magel \$1.00; G. W. Brown \$1.00; S. Reichenthal \$2.00; F. Schults \$5.00; W. Pepper, Lawrence, Mass. \$3.00; H. Reich \$4.00; Dr. Margolis \$1.00; M. Pine \$1.00; Gustav Schmidt, Newark \$1.00; H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N. J. \$1.00; F. K. \$1.00; Otto Christoph, Buffalo \$1.00; W. H. Luttman, Brooklyn \$10.00; C. M. Armas \$1.00; A. Halpern \$1.00; P. Schaffer \$2.00; Gerold Tushak \$2.00.

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes L. M. D., Westport, Conn. \$25; Committees of Branches W. E. & D. B. F. \$1.00; Carl Haberler, Laconia, N. H. \$1.00; Otto Friedrich, Laconia, N. H. \$1.00; P. Panzigran, Laconia, N. H. \$1.00; Wm. Scheer, Laconia, N. H. \$1.00; Percy F. Morse, Baltimore \$20; Chas. Baumle, Fred. Schuler, Fritz Anthes, and J. P. Andres, Cold Spring, N. Y. \$25 each; J. Edgren, Park City, Utah \$50; P. J. Marker, Lawrence, Mass. \$2.00; Harvey W. Shay, York, Pa. \$1.00; Bokshitzky Bros. \$5.00; Leader Kress \$5.00; Local Portland, Me. \$1.00; Wm. Klaber \$1.00; Carl Zwillich, Alexandria, Ind. \$1.00; Chas. Krozman, Chicago \$10.00; Wm. Meyer \$1.00; Nic. Luther \$1.00; O. Gleske \$1.00; L. Hope Cooker \$1.00; A. Thompson \$1.00; Edmond Kelly, Paris, France \$3.25; E. Maguire, Philadelphia \$25.

Total for week: On pledges, \$74; contributions, \$42.45 \$116.45; Previously acknowledged \$1,222.23; Total cash \$1,338.68

Addresses Wanted.

The following have made pledges, but cannot be found at addresses given, and are requested to advise Comrade Butcher at once of their correct addresses: C. Hitzel, City; A. Siff, City; Samuel Miller, 102 E. One Hundred and Fifth street; J. J. Friedland, 152 E. Eighth-sixth street; Geo. Winkel, 527 E. Seventh-second street; Geo. W. Mills, 61 Park Place; S. Solomon, 53 First street; Ab. Fishman, 322 E. Third street; Christian Brunne, 750 Lexington avenue.

Comrades who have made pledges are requested to notify Comrade Butcher at once of any change in address, as it will save considerable time and expense. Comrades soliciting pledges are again urged to report promptly every week the result of their work. The district managers are as follows: 4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway. 6th and 10th.—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue. 11th.—Geo. Brown, 423 West Thirty-eighth street. 12th.—Wm. Halpern, 402 Grand street. 13th.—Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirty-eighth street. 14th and 17th.—Wm. Meyer, 408 W. 71st street. 18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street. 19th.—M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Sixty-sixth street. 21st.—E. M. Martin, 387 Columbus avenue. 22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second street. 23d.—E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

24th.—Siskind Goldfarb, 311 E. Fifty-fourth street. Yorkville Agitation District.—H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street. 34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street. Newark and Vicinity.—D. Rubnow, 65 Sherman avenue, Newark. Hudson County, N. J.—For Jersey City, F. Krafft; for North Hudson County, Ferl. Ufert.

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. Butcher, Labor Lyceum, 61 E. Fourth street, Newark, N. J. The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue. If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right. Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let

PLEDGE.

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpern and Leonard D. Abbott, Socialist Daily Finance Committee:

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

Name..... Address.....

J. G. Dailey, City \$10.00; J. Bernard, City \$10.00; C. Flucker, City \$5.00; P. Bauer, City \$5.00; W. A. Smith, City \$5.00.

A GREAT WEEK.

(Continued from page 1.)

poration within the reach of a certain class of citizens, which it was known would mean confiscation.

Carry replied. He would not deny that he wanted to give citizens a chance to get at the corporations. The Socialists would not have to retire and hold a caucus on that point. The party they represented was unanimous on the matter. He pointed out the contradictory position held by many members in denying to the cities what was conceded to the towns. A town could not receive a charter as a city unless it had 10,000 inhabitants, but it could exercise the referendum upon petition of ten citizens. If a town had 9,999 inhabitants it had the referendum, but if a child was born and the population thereby increased to 10,000, then the ten thousand should not have the referendum. This was a most illogical position to take.

A Lesson in Logic.

Callender, who was still smarting under Carey's arraignment of the day before, was recognized. He said Carey was illogical and reminded him of the lessons in logic taught in the books at school. One lesson ran thus: Does one grain of sand make a heap? No. Do 10 grains make a heap? No. Do 10,000 grains make a heap? Yes. (Laughter.) Callender yielded the floor to Carey, who said he only wished to remark that if that was the sort of logic the gentleman from Boston was fed on the arguments made by him in opposition to labor bills. There was more laughter at this, which made Callender flush crimson and then grow pale. When he spoke again, his voice trembled with anger. He said the members would understand that it required some self-control to speak after the words spoken about him in that House a few hours ago. He would not attempt to answer the gentleman from Haverhill; but he would say they had been good friends, but that the comparison of himself to a biblical gentleman could not be easily forgotten. He proceeded with a eulogy of representative government as the best yet devised.

Carey replied to Callender in a speech that provoked applause. His answer to Callender's personal allusions was particularly happy. He said he regretted that anything should have occurred to mar their friendship, but anything he had said was in opposition to the attack made upon his colleague and himself. He would say that no matter what came between the gentleman from Boston and himself, no matter what he might say or do, now or hereafter, nothing could make them forget that the gentleman from Boston was the first man to arise on the floor of the house and defend the Socialists when to defend them meant something. For himself, he was of that section of the working class whose motto was "We never forget." We never forget those who wrong our class, nor those who help it, be the deed ever so small. And, though the gentleman from Boston should sink to the lowest depths of political iniquity, which we know he would not do, yet he and his colleague would remember those words of defense which all else would be only worth forgetting.

He proceeded with an effective reply to the argument for representative government and against the referendum, showing that with changed conditions political methods must change. Newton of Everett, at once the most able and outspoken opponent of all progressive measures, and the real leader of the Republicans in the House, opposed the bill as an attack on representative government, which would give members a chance to shirk responsibility. MacCartney replied. On a rising vote the bill was voted down by 38 to 76. MacCartney asked for a roll-call, which was granted, resulting in 55 for the bill and 118 against.

And as this is enough for one sitting, I will have to let the report of the proceedings on Wednesday and Thursday lie over. The Legislature will adjourn in a couple of weeks. WILLIAM MAHLY.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the New York City Board of Health.

Attention Called to the Violation of Law by Elevated Railways—Of Course the Board Will Take No Heed.

To the Board of Health of New York City.

Gentlemen—For the last two days the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railway locomotive engines of the Manhattan Railway Company have been burning soft coal on their trips up and down town. It is easily detected by the black smoke from the smokestacks and is still more noticeable by the strong smell of bitumen one gets while riding in the cars. The employees have also admitted to me that such is the case.

If the law were applied to this corporation and they were fined \$50 for each offense, it would amount to considerable, when you consider the number of trains each way each day.

But of course we understand that there is one law for the poor man and another for the rich corporation, and that if the Manhattan Railway Company can assist in downing the striking miners, it will be only too glad to do so; and that we can ease our consciences by saying that "the extreme of the law is the extreme of injustice."

But what a reflection on the laws of civilization! Of course, it is only the poor man that feels the "extreme of the law" or the "extreme of injustice." There is not a day passes that I do not see other violations of the law by the Manhattan Railway Company as well as the one mentioned above, but this one falls directly within your province.

Yours very truly, DANIEL K. YOUNG, New York City, May 31.

CONTRADICTORY PLEAS OF MINE "OPERATORS."

The insincerity of the coal "operators" and of their apologetes in the capitalist press is well shown by the contradiction between two arguments which they advance for the purpose of alienating public sympathy from the striking miners.

First, they told us that the miners, strictly so called, are very well paid men, being actually sub-contractors, who work four or five hours a day and get four or five dollars a day for themselves, and that the hard work is done by the helpers and laborers whom the miners employ. This statement, which is, after all, one of those half-truths that are said to be worse than whole lies—was intended to turn public sympathy away from the miners by intimating that the latter were striking only for themselves and at the expense of the laborers and others.

But now the bosses come out with a new argument. They say: "The adoption of the eight-hour day would in no way benefit the miner or the miners' laborer. On the other hand, it would tend to work to his disadvantage, as he is practically a contractor, working on his own time. The company pays its miners for the number of cars of coal mined, regardless of the number of hours worked. If the miners adopt any rules to limit the amount of coal they are to send out, the operator is forced to employ additional miners and open up more chimneys. This is expensive, for they are compelled, in turn, to employ additional drivers and runners, purchase more cars and mules to wait on these men, with no appreciable benefit in the way of tonnage. The men who would be affected by the eight-hour day and ten hours' pay are those known as "company men." (See New York "Times," May 29.)

In their first argument, the "operators" posed as disinterested champions of the common laborers, as against the wicked miners. In the second, the "operator" professes himself eager to save the foolish miners from the disastrous consequences of their own demands, the granting of which would cut down their wages and benefit only the more poorly paid men.

Our inference from these contradictory arguments is that the miners are neither wicked nor foolish; that both miners and laborers would benefit by the winning of the demands they have joined in making; and that the "operators" are racking their brains for pretexts to enlist public opinion in defense of their own unearned profits.

The capitalist papers are now declaring that the miners were more prosperous during the last year than ever before and that "they were perfectly satisfied and would have remained at work had not agitators aroused them." Do the capitalist editors think none of us can remember what they publish even from month to month? Less than thirty days ago these same papers were telling us—and they told the truth then, the time for profitable lying not having yet arrived—that, if a strike came, it would be against the desires of the union officials and forced upon them by the rank and file in the union.—All of which goes to show how greatly we need the Socialist Daily, to tell the truth about labor affairs every day.

—And now the daily papers are suggesting that the killing and roasting of thousands of human beings by the volcanic eruption was far more merciful than if they had escaped to face the competitive system penniless. In a year or so the same papers will be howling for us to vote to maintain a system which they admit is worse than a cataclysm.—The Socialist, Seattle.

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SCAB BEER SOLD IN PROHIBITION STATE.

Socialists and Organized Workingmen of Portland, Me., Declare Their Position.

The Central Labor Union of Portland, Me., at its last meeting, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Fourteen hundred workmen connected with the twenty-four breweries in Boston are now on a strike in order to secure justice to themselves and to protect the legal and constitutional rights of the many as opposed by the selfish interests of the few; and

"Whereas, This strike was made necessary by the action of the master brewers; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Central Labor Union of Portland, Me., heartily endorses the present strike in the breweries in Boston.

"And we hereby pledge ourselves to use no beer made in Boston during the continuance of the strike; and we further call upon all dealers and all individuals, both union and non-union, to refrain from handling or consuming any beer made in Boston until this trouble is adjusted.

"And we further declare that no true union man will purchase any non-union beer."

Although Maine is supposed to be a Prohibition state, it is declared by the Portland "Daily Advertiser" that, "owing to the strike, Maine is now the only field to which Boston-made beer is shipped in any quantity." Large shipments of scab beer from Boston have been brought into Portland and Bangor under the old party Sheriff's noses.

Two deputy sheriffs are now under arrest on charges of bribery and the workingmen are roused to indignation by the condition of affairs thus exposed. The Socialist Party of Cumberland County, which includes the city of Portland, have chosen Samuel C. Phillips as candidate for Sheriff in the September election, and a warm fight will be made.

The Press Committee of Local Portland has issued the following open letter:

"To the Editor of the 'Advertiser': 'Sir:—The Socialist local branch of Portland believes that the time has come to call public attention to a better treatment of the liquor question than that of a law prohibiting sales, while leaving private profit, the all powerful inducement to such sales, untouched.

"They further believe that any law which leaves the manufacture of liquor in private hands is doomed to failure.

"Socialists declare that under the present system whoever controls the manufacture also controls the market, the sales, and the retailers of liquor."

"They also declare that so long as liquor can be sold for profit men will sell it, and as long as there is profit in the manufacture of liquor men will manufacture it.

"The whole liquor traffic is a matter of profit and nothing but profit. The Socialists therefore offer the following solution: 'First, the people shall own and control the manufacture of all liquor.

"Second, the question of liquor selling in each locality shall be decided by local option.

"Third, All sales shall be from public agencies, of strictly pure liquor under careful restrictions and at cost; the agents to be elected by direct vote of the people.

"Fourth, The private manufacture and sale of liquors to be prohibited under severe penalties.

"Socialists do not think laws will abolish drunkenness, but that the above regulations would greatly decrease it. They also believe that these regulations will abolish bribery and such debauchery of public officials as has long afflicted us; that they will banish impure liquors, together with the infamous system openly avowed of intentionally creating a taste for liquor among young men.

"And the local branch further adds, that Socialism, besides making the sale of intoxicating liquors a profitless occupation, will also, by opening the way for all to engage in honorable industry at fair pay, remove the force which now fairly presses many liquor dealers into a means of livelihood otherwise distasteful to them."

This statement is accompanied with a letter from Comrade Phillips as follows:

"To the voters of Cumberland County: Having accepted the nomination for Sheriff of Cumberland County by the Socialist Party with a full and clear understanding of their position upon the liquor question, I do heartily endorse their principles as well as their stand upon the liquor question, and if I am elected I pledge myself to carry out their plans to the utmost of my ability subject to existing laws. If circumstances do not permit a fulfillment of their plans immediately, I pledge myself to carry out the prohibitory laws as now on the statutes until the prohibitory law is repealed.

"SAMUEL C. PHILLIPS."

CONCENTRATION.

Concentration does not necessarily mean the mechanical amalgamation of the smaller plants, or even an increase in the size of the individual plants. The sweating industry is an example of an industry in a highly centralized condition, and yet in which the individual plants are extremely small. The essential feature of concentration in industry is the centralizing of the control of the essentials of an industry in the hands of fewer and fewer persons, and this may take place without any change whatever in the form of the production.—A. M. Simons, in "The American Farmer."

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