

The Worker.

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VOL. XII.—NO. 13.

ESSEX COUNTY STIRRED UP.

Whole Branch of Socialist Party Arrested.

Newark Police Overreaching Themselves—Tremendous Indignation Aroused—Will Be Remembered on Election Day.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—New Century Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon with workmen who came to join with the Jewish branches of the Socialist Party in protesting against the outrages committed by the police.

On Tuesday of last week, while Branch 9 of Local Essex County was quietly holding its business meeting, a squad of police, with revolvers drawn, burst in, informed the comrades that they were all under arrest, and led them off to the station house. Seventeen in all were arrested—five of them being "Anarchists," while twelve were accused of criminal libel, on the ground, it is stated, of reports published in the Jewish "Forward," with which some of the comrades were connected. Bail was fixed at from \$500 to \$1,000 and was soon secured.

The raid, it is said, was instigated by the same Captain Edwards who unsuccessfully attempted to stop our special meetings in Newark last year and got exposed as a rowdy and a bully in the attempt.

Great Protest Meeting.

Jacob Lavin presided at Sunday's protest meeting, at which there was present a delegation from the County Committee of the Socialist Party, consisting of Comrades E. T. Neben, Fred McIntosh, and Jas. E. Hillings. The chairman, in opening the meeting, vigorously denounced the conduct of the Sheriff and the police, and his denunciation was applauded to the echo. Samuel Levine, one of the victims of the arrest, was the first speaker.

The Real Anarchists.

He was followed by Fred McIntosh, our candidate for mayor, who reviewed the outrages committed by the authorities against free speech and all the rights of citizens, in their attempt to break the silk workers' strike. He declared that if there were any Anarchists in the affair, they were the old-party politicians, who trampled upon the very laws they had sworn to enforce, in order to help greedy capitalists beseech the poverty-stricken weavers.

The Real Libelers.

Meyer London of New York followed in a vigorous speech, which roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He scored the combination of capitalists, politicians, editors, and preachers who are trying to crush the workers. These people had brought a charge of criminal libel against Socialists for daring to speak on behalf of the working class. Their utterances were the vilest and most wanton slanders that had ever been uttered.

The chairman at this point announced the contributions made by a number of unions, lodges, and workmen's societies, and by individuals, for the defense fund, which already amounted to over \$1,000. The case will be fought to the last, to test the question whether the workers of New Jersey are to be reduced to a level with those of Russia in the matter of political and civil rights.

Old Parties Indicted.

County Organizer E. T. Neben was the last speaker. He cited the lying reports of both Republican and Democratic newspapers of New Jersey and of New York in regard to the silk strike as well as to the Socialist movement, to show that the two old parties were one in the enemy to the working people, and appealed to his hearers to make use of the Socialist press in English, German, and Jewish to spread the truth.

He then showed the difference between the theory and practice of the Socialists and the Anarchists—whether they are being persecuted along with us, or the practical Anarchists who occupy public office and use their power against the people. When he held up the charter of Branch 9 of Local Essex County of the Socialist Party, the audience broke into loud applause and cheering.

The Newark police have made a big mistake this time. They have gone so far that they have roused indignation among the workmen of all trades and their conduct will be remembered on Election Day.

ESSEX COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Essex County Committee of the Socialist Party will hold a special meeting Saturday, June 28, at 7:30 p. m., at Headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark. Every delegate is expected to be present. The present state of affairs demands prompt and vigorous action.

E. T. NEBEN, Organizer.

THE CAUSE OF MINE ACCIDENTS.

Great indignation exists throughout British Columbia over the Fernie mine disaster, in which 150 men lost their lives by an explosion. Everybody calls for an investigation into the cause. But after all, there can be but one cause. Poor ventilation. Spend money enough to put pure air into every nook and corner of every coal mine and you will never have an explosion, and that is all there is to it.—The Socialist, Seattle.

The remark applies equally to the Fraterville "accident," which occurred in the same week. The profit-grabbing capitalist is at the bottom of every such affair.

NEW YORK STATE.

Report of Meeting of State Committee.

Spring and Fall at Work in the State—Preparations for State Convention on July 4—Four New Locals.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket and transacting such other business as may come before it, will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, on Friday, July 4.

Each local in the state is entitled to one delegate for every fifty members or major fraction thereof in good standing. Every local should make an effort to be represented.

For the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party,

LEONARD D. ABBOTT,

State Secretary.

At Tuesday's special meeting of the State Committee correspondence was received from the National Secretary and from many locals and comrades in the state—Buffalo, Ticonderoga, Kings County, Port Chester, Gloversville, Rome, Rochester, Johnstown, and others.

A charter was granted to a new local at Highland Falls. At last week's meeting charters were granted to Gouverneur, Dexter, and Niagara Falls. State Organizer Spring reported good meetings at Tarrytown, White Plains, Cortland, Union, Poughkeepsie, and Highland Falls. On Wednesday he was billed to speak in Newburg, and would work in that vicinity for three or four days. He will remain in this part of the state till after the convention. Meanwhile, he is arranging to send another speaker out to follow him and local speakers of holding meetings should at once address F. J. Spring, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

Rochester reported good work being done; headquarters a great success; five thousand Meat Trust leaflets distributed within the last few days; a big meeting addressed by Comrade Vail on Monday. Sends two delegates to the convention. Other locals reported election of delegates.

The vote of the state on candidates for delegates to the International Bureau is as follows: Hamilton, 10; Heron, 115; Hillquit, 106; Hoehn, 43; Mills, 30; Morgan, 45; Simons, 73; Untermann, 19; only ten locals reporting.

Locals are called on to send in their financial and membership reports at once. The report of the Financial Secretary showed receipts from May 21 to June 24, \$134.20; expenditures from May 20 to June 16, \$200.00.

Comrade Vail has held very successful meetings during the past week at Watertown, Dexter, Corning, Hornellsville, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and Rome.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the County of New York to elect delegates to the State Convention of the Social Democratic Party of the State of New York, and to nominate candidates for the general election, will be held on Saturday, June 28, 7 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, in the City and County of New York.

All delegates are requested to come promptly, as the General Committee is to hold its annual election.

By order of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Subdivision of Local New York are called upon to elect delegates to the County Convention for the term beginning Saturday, July 12.

Financial Secretaries of subdivisions are called upon to send in their membership reports at once.

J. GERBER, Organizer.

WHY NOT?

The following editorial appeared in the New York "Sun" of May 15:

"The proposal emanating, with the best of intentions doubtless, from the Merchants' Association to induce Mr. John R. Freeman to become the chief engineer of the Water Department by paying him a salary of \$100,000 more than the city can afford to pay is simply grotesque in its disregard of our system of government. Such an arrangement would make Mr. Freeman not an employee of the city only, but an employee of the Merchants' Association, something not to be thought of."

"If this precedent were adopted, why should not the Chamber of Commerce pay additional salaries to the Rapid Transit Commissioners? Why should not the Bar Association pay the Corporation Counsel an additional salary? And why should not the Chamberlain and the Comptroller be paid in part by our various banking institutions?"

"The Merchants' Association will be able to pay the Water Department engineer or any other public official his salary when they own the town."

This proposal is perfectly reasonable and charmingly frank. Our public officials are the tools of the capitalist class and serve its interests alone. Many of them receive additional salaries, we might say tips, in the form of bribes. Why should not the capitalists directly pay the salaries of their servile tools? The proposal of the Merchants' Association is plain proof of the fact that the government is simply a committee to further the interests of the capitalist class.

—Thousands of men go to the polls and vote shackles on themselves.—Commonwealth.

ARE ALIVE AT DAYTON.

County and Congressional Tickets in the Field.

Account of Socialist Activity in Lively Ohio Town—Whishire Speaks at Picnic on July 4.

DAYTON, O., June 22.—The Socialists of Dayton, who have been apparently stunned by the several rapid and overwhelming defeats of organized labor, have awakened from their slumbers and have arranged for propaganda on a very large scale, which will be systematically worked from now on. Leaflets and party papers will be circulated and regular agitation meetings carried on in the different sections of the city.

Picnic on July 4.

A picnic and general good time has been arranged to take place at Wooddale Park, July 4. Cincinnati, Hamilton, Middletown, Sidney, Piqua, Xenia, and Chillicothe comrades will join in making this the gala day of the year. Many attractions have been secured at a large expense and Comrade Whishire of Toronto will speak upon his favorite theme, "Let the Nation Own the Trusts." Besides this there will be boat races, swimming races, fireworks, two bands constantly playing, and a hundred other features of amusement. Trains leave Dayton at 8, 10:05, 11:40 a. m. and 1 and 3 p. m. Tickets will be sold on platform at depot at 50 cents round trip (children 25 cents) including admission to the park.

Congressional Ticket.

For the second time we have met in Congressional convention and nominated a candidate to oppose the old party men. Jacob A. Henler of Hamilton was the unanimous choice of the convention and his platform is the reaffirmation of the national and state platforms. He is a machinist by trade and is held in high esteem by his fellow workers. Comrade Henler is a good talker and speaks German as fluently as English. He will undoubtedly make a tour of the district during the campaign. The Socialists of this district are proud to have so able a candidate to present to the working people of Preble, Montgomery, and Butler counties, which comprise this district, for their suffrage this fall.

This is largely an industrial district, especially Dayton and Hamilton, and the working people now have a golden opportunity to break the unwritten exclusion act—the one which excludes labor representatives from Congress. Will they do it? Will the working people of this district vote for one of their own class to represent them in Congress?

Montgomery County.

The Montgomery County convention has come and gone and it was certainly a most harmonious occasion. The state platform was adopted to use for the county and the following candidates were nominated: Sheriff, Thos. Anderson, machinist; Clerk of Common Pleas Court, Albert M. Hines, woodworker; Coroner, Geo. H. Haas, salesman; County Commissioner, Thos. Fisher, electrician; Indus. Director, John Maley, paper maker; Prosecuting Attorney, Dan P. Farrell, advertising manager. This is without a doubt the strongest ticket ever selected in this county. Each candidate has been selected carefully and with a view to his ability to fill the office and his advocacy of Socialistic principles.

The comrades are making great preparations for a strong campaign, and every effort will be put forth to arouse the workers of this county to action next November. The ineffectiveness of the strike and boycott is slowly becoming apparent to the organized workers, owing to their experiences of the past eighteen months. The only hope that is now left is to unite solidly upon the political field, and in doing this no blacklists can be used, as we have the secret ballot. No time will be lost in striking and the results obtained will be more far-reaching and permanent than by any other method.

Candidates' Resignations.

In accordance with a section of the new Ohio constitution, we have caused each of our county candidates and the congressional candidate to place on file at the headquarters of the Socialist Party, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton, his resignation from the office for which he is nominated, and in case they are elected and do not faithfully serve the interests of the working class, their resignations will be handed in for acceptance. This guarantee to the workers the allegiance of their candidates. The resignations can be seen at above address by anyone concerned.

Local Business Meetings.

The business meetings of Local Dayton are held every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the headquarters, 26 Pruden Building. Although these are the business sessions, they are not in any sense closed meetings. All interested persons are cordially invited to be present and take part in the discussions which follow the regular order of business.

Agitation Meetings.

The first of the agitation meetings for the fall campaign will be held on Fourth street, near Main, on Saturday, July 5. H. Gaylord Whishire will be the principal speaker, and he will undoubtedly have a large audience. His lecture here last Labor Day was well received by his two thousand hearers, and on every hand we find expressions of pleasure at his announced visit.

Interstate Agreement.

The abrogation of the interstate agreement of the soft-coal operators and miners is a very serious matter. This agreement was secured after much fighting and maneuvering, and it has worked so satisfactorily to the soft-coal miners that there will naturally be strong opposition to prejudicing its continuance. And it must be remembered that it was through Mitchell's advice that the agreement of 1901-1902 was accepted by the miners to extend over the present year, instead of their insisting upon the new demands they had presented to the operators.

All this serves to complicate the situation.

All this serves to complicate the situation. The soft-coal miners secured an interstate agreement entirely through the strength and compactness of their organization, and they will be jealous of their reputation for observing contracts. Nevertheless, the reservation of the right of national conventions to abrogate all agreements was probably provided for in the case of just such emergencies as the present one. This reservation was known to the operators when they signed the agreements, so that they should be prepared to accept the consequences. This is a point worthy of remembrance by all those interested in the miners' cause.

It would seem, therefore, that if President Mitchell desires the convention to declare a general suspension, he can advocate that without laying himself open to just censure as stultifying himself. And I think it altogether likely this is the course he will take, not willingly perhaps, but as the only one fitting the occasion—the most critical that ever confronted any labor organization in this country. The miners were never so well organized as never so well organized as now. What their political opinions or affiliations, and no matter how much their past acts may subject some of them to criticism, yet it is doubtful if another labor organization in America can produce a more capable set of officers than the miners have to-day.

West Virginia an Element.

West Virginia presents an interesting figure in the situation. The success or failure of the strike there will determine to some extent the decision of the national convention. Heretofore, this state has been the hardest problem the miners have had to handle. It was largely responsible for the indifferent success of the soft coal miners' strike of 1897, when its miners almost wholly refused to strike with those in the other states. The task of organizing there has always been most difficult and the favorable condition of the strike there now is largely due to the efforts expended by Mother Jones and others. That the injunctions against the leaders were enforced, including even Mother Jones herself, testifies to the success of the strike in that state. Should this extend until the national convention, the chances of a general suspension will be strengthened, as West Virginia will then be acting in consonance with the other states.

Miners Will Act Together.

From this, it will be gathered that the coming convention will be an exceedingly interesting and important one. Should a general suspension be desired by the majority of the miners, and I think this likely, events have so shaped themselves to make such a movement most propitious. If President Mitchell and his co-workers had planned the present campaign and arbitrarily arranged events, they could hardly have arrived at better results. This much is certain: If the convention orders a wholesale stop, the majority large or small, the miners everywhere will obey the call. Those who believe differently know little of the miners and their history.

I have attempted to write this resume of the situation calmly and without prejudice, with an eye single to making it clear to the workers, and Socialists especially, who are so keenly interested in the present struggle and watchful of its developments.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

THE COMING MINERS' CONVENTION.

Impossible to Predict at Present What Action May Be Taken.

Good Reasons Both for and Against a Strike of Bituminous Miners—President Mitchell's Advice Likely to Be Followed.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.) HAZLETON, Pa., June 27.—The call issued by President Mitchell for a national convention of coal miners has set speculation rife throughout the region as to whether a general strike will be called or not. The miners themselves believe that the convention will result in complete suspension, but there is a difference of opinion among those not directly concerned in the strike, but who claim to be in a position to prophesy what action will be taken.

Just what will happen, in the event that the present situation in the anthracite field does not change, no one can predict confidently. Only the convention itself will be able to set all doubts at rest, but some opinion can be formed from actual knowledge of the situation, within and without the strike area, and consideration of the internal conditions existing within the miners' national organization.

Of course, so far as the anthracite miners are concerned, they expect their brothers in the soft-coal fields to strike, the wish being father to the thought. They believe they have made a fight to preserve their organization that entitles them to the utmost limit of recognition, and they believe it is impossible for anyone to say, outside his immediate advisers and trusted lieutenants, what President Mitchell will suggest or advocate, and there is doubt whether, even they really know. He is the one man that can settle all doubts. He is so incommunicative, so cautious, so deliberate that few people, if any, ever know where John Mitchell stands until he definitely declares himself. Probably no other labor official in the country is so completely master of himself under all circumstances.

Perhaps Partial Suspension.

It is safe to say, however, that Mitchell expects a national suspension of work to be declared, if not on a general scale, the convention may declare for a suspension of two days a week, and falling that, for four days, a total suspension being reserved for a final blow. It may be that the more radical step will be taken immediately, but this will depend upon the temper of the convention. Experience would show that the miners of the country are not likely to act on their part but require. It is altogether likely that as the conditions in the anthracite field become better known and the strike situation, with all that means to the organization, more thoroughly understood, the feeling for a general strike will grow until no power could prevent a majority vote in its favor.

It was probably for this purpose, and also to give ample time to admit of the election of a full representation from the large territory covered by the miners' organization, that the date of the convention was set four weeks off.

Mitchell's Attitude.

There can hardly be any doubt that President Mitchell wishes to have the anthracite strike won, no matter what legitimate measures should become necessary to reach that end. His heart is in this strike, and all the more so, perhaps, since it was ordered over his advice and desire. Whatever elements of statesmanship he may possess are being exerted to the utmost to bring success to his people. That he feels deeply the confidence the anthracite miners have in him cannot be gainsaid and he is striving faithfully to deserve it. For that reason, he is almost certain to go all the way in an effort to achieve victory.

On the other hand, must be considered his natural conservatism, which, it must be admitted, has guided him successfully so far in his administration of the miners' affairs. His declaration last year, during the steel strike, that contracts with employers should not be violated is still remembered and worthy of consideration at the present time. Whether he would still hold to the letter of that declaration in the face of existing circumstances, or whether he deems that these circumstances, involving as they do the life or death of a very large and important portion of the miners' organization, justify extreme measures, is a question.

THE FUTURE STATE.

Oh, men and women true, once more take hands,
Join hearts and hands, and clear the crooked maze,
Set love and justice o'er these our lands,
Let truth be honored, honest work have praise,
When each and all are workers, hand and brain
Divorced no more; no toll to bear the brand
Of degradation; when the common gain
Is each one's good—first then our state shall stand.

—Walter Crane.

—Life without labor is guilt; labor without art is brutality.—Ruskin.

THE RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

Crimes of Czarism Against the Working Class.

Socialist International Bureau Communicates the Terrible Story to the Workers of the World.

To the Socialist Parties of All Countries. Comrades:—A year ago International Socialism pointed out to the world the attacks being made by Czarism alike upon science and upon the Russian proletariat.

In spite of the loud protests of the working class of all nations, in spite of the cry of indignation of the European press which followed from their protests, tyranny still prevails in Russia.

It imprisons, it tortures, it murders in masses all those who, through organization or through science, aspire to better conditions and desire the liberation of the working class.

The recent communications to the Socialist press concerning the bloody repression which took place in Russia on May 1, are confirmed by reports which come from labor organizations and by other investigations made by our comrades. B. Kritchevsky and G. Piechanoff, Russian delegates to the Socialist International Bureau.

In Vilna, the Cossacks and the police dispersed the crowds celebrating May Day, killed the bearer of the red flag, imprisoned thirty-seven workmen whom the governor, von Wahl, ordered to be flogged until they lost consciousness.

In Kiev, young girl students, arrested in the course of a demonstration, were undressed and compelled to submit to most revolting humiliations. Mothers were arrested in great numbers and they were forced to inform the police and to betray their own children.

In the government of Poltava, the rearing peasants were led into churches, where, after formal services, they were flogged until they fainted.

In the prisons of Ekaterinoslav, the political prisoners are starving voluntarily rather than longer submit to maltreatment by their keepers.

The Ekaterinoslav committee of the Social Democratic Party of Russia has called public attention to these odious facts.

A starvation revolt (refusal to take food) has broken out in the prison of Bouterli in Moscow, in consequence of barbarous treatment inflicted on political prisoners.

In Odessa those who celebrated May Day were flogged; the peasants of Charkoff were tortured as atrociously as those of Poltava.

The "Bund," or the General Union of Jewish workmen of Lithuania, Poland, and Russia, in its communication, corroborates the reports of the atrocities committed by Czarism, in the following words:

"The manifestation of May 1 passed in Vilna as usual. The police and the Cossacks, with their customary ferocity, lashed with their heavy whips (nagalkas) every manifestant on the street. The bearer of the red flag was most ferociously ill-treated; all his clothing was cut off his back, he was in streams. Several dozen workmen arrested at the place were beaten on the street and again in the station house.

"But all these savageries were only a prelude to the bloody scenes which took place next day. By orders of Governor von Wahl, bundles of sticks, soaked in water, had been made ready before the manifestation. The torture took place on May 2, in the stable of the station house, in the presence of a commission of executioners consisting of Governor von Wahl, Chief of Police Nasimoff, a physician, Michailoff, Police Captains Smitko and Kontehevsky, Brigadier Martynoff, and Sergeants Cybulovsky and Miloucha.

"The arrested were called out one by one. With open irony the Governor began congratulating each prisoner on the festival of the First of May. 'And here is a pleasant surprise for you,' he added, pointing to the rods. 'How old are you?' 'Forty years.' 'Give him forty blows.' 'And you?' 'Fifty.' 'Give him fifty blows.' And so on.

"One prisoner answered stubbornly that he was a million years old. He got one hundred blows; and, when he lost consciousness, he was revived by pouring water on his head, so that the torture could be continued.

"The doctor was then to say how many blows each victim could endure. Governor von Wahl saw to it that the rods were applied vigorously and, if the executioner inadvertently gave a lighter stroke, the Governor ordered that this blow should not count.

"The flogging continued until the victim lost consciousness. If he was able to rise to his feet they began again. And, in order to aggravate the humiliation of the torture, when the victim again became conscious, they held out to him, with mocking laughter, the placard bearing the words, 'Hurray for the First of May!' which had been distributed on the eve of the demonstration by the local committee of the Union."

The bearer of the red flag and another workman were FLOGGED TO DEATH.

The committee of the Bund, and the Vilna committee of the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania and of the Socialist Party of Lithuania, and the Vilna group of Russian Social Democrats have, in view of these revolting and ignominious tortures, joined in issuing a proclamation in ten thousand copies in Russian, Jewish, and Polish, reciting the names of the executioners responsible for the

LET US PUT AN END TO THIS CIVIL WAR.

In Pennsylvania a private standing army, called deputies and coal and iron police, numbering several thousand men, many of them desperate criminals, are being held in readiness, at any pretext, to shoot down miners in order to break the strike.

The "operators" do not dig coal nor run trains. But they make profits on the coal industry and without their consent miners and railroad men may not work.

In Rhode Island, the other day, the state militia were out to "maintain law and order" against striking street-car men.

Here are the facts, briefly: The trade unions asked the Legislature to pass a law to protect women and children in the cotton mills from overwork. As a pretext for killing that bill, the Republican and Democratic politicians passed a ten-hour law for the street-car men. But they carefully avoided putting in a penalty clause. As a result, the trolley companies defied the law. And when the men struck for its enforcement, the militia were ordered out to help the capitalist law-breakers.

The Rhode Island capitalists do not spin nor weave cotton nor run street cars. But they make profits for the labor of women who have to neglect their homes and children who ought to be in school, and by the killing overwork of the trolley employees. Neither spinners and weavers nor conductors and motormen may work without their consent.

In West Virginia, where coal miners are on strike against a system that dooms them to lifelong slavery to the company store and the company landlord, a judge has forbidden the strikers to march on the public roads or to meet within sight of the "operators" property. For violating this injunction they have imprisoned Mother Jones, along with other union organizers.

These West Virginia gentlemen do no useful work. But they make profits by the labor of others, and they would force the workers to obey them under penalty of starvation.

In New Jersey the silk workers are on strike. The New Jersey mill operators in this and other industries, are among the most badly paid workers

in the country. Their wages are far lower than they were ten years ago. In order to defeat the strike, the bosses and their hired editors and their political tools have got together to raise a hue and cry about "Anarchy." They have taken some disorders, instigated, perhaps, by agents of their own, as a pretext for enforcing martial law, for clubbing and shooting right and left, for arresting men and women and throwing them into jail at the sweet will of drunken deputies or corrupt police captains. No constitutional guarantee of liberty counts for anything with these irresponsible armed law-breakers.

These capitalists are organizing "to wipe out the Anarchists." Let them wipe out themselves then. For they are the real Anarchists, the enemies of peace, of order, of human happiness.

These capitalists have power thus to tyrannize over men, to insult women, to exploit babies, because they own the mines, the mills, the railroads, all the means of production that the wage-workers have made and must use.

Do you not think, workmen of Pennsylvania, of Rhode Island, of West Virginia, of New Jersey, of every state where capitalism rules, that it is time you united at the ballot-box to abolish this system of robbery and civil war, to declare that the workers shall have the full product of their labor, to declare that the land and mines and mills and railroads shall be held as public property for the good of all, no longer as private property for the profit of a few?

That is what the Socialist Party proposes. You can elect its candidates, men of your own class, to carry out that program, if you will.

OREGON'S GAINS. MOTHER JONES IS ARRESTED.

Straight Vote More Than Doubled Since 1900.

Average Vote for Candidates on State Ticket Shows Gain of About 250 Per Cent.

ALBANY, Ore., June 22.—Complete returns for the election held in this state on June 2 show an immense increase in the vote of the Socialist Party.

In 1900 the state gave 1,469 votes for Debs and Harriman, our candidates for President and Vice-President.

In the election which has just been held our vote stands:

For Governor, R. R. Ryan, 3,532.
For Secretary of State, C. W. Barbee, 5,574.
For State Treasurer, W. W. Myers, 5,465.
For State Printer, J. E. Hosmer, 5,203.

For Congress: First District, R. F. Ramp, 2,523; Second District, T. D. Gerdes, 2,724.

Even taking the vote for Governor as the standard, we have gained about 150 per cent. Our average vote in this election on June 2 shows a gain of 250 per cent.

A proportionate gain in 1904 may be expected. Certainly the Socialists of Oregon will work for it.

outrages and ending with these words: "Vengeance will fall on each of you and your names will be cursed forever."

The White Terror is raging ever more ferociously in Russia. The events of Vilna form, unfortunately, but one particularly savage episode.

The International Socialist movement, stirred with profound indignation by the atrocities daily perpetrated upon the Russian workmen, appeals to enlightened public opinion to condemn these abominations.

Deeply moved, International Socialism sends its greeting of solidarity to the Russian workmen, who struggle, with unexampled heroism for their political and economic emancipation.

The Worker.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.	
In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,069
In 1890.....	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1894.....	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,504
In 1898:	
S. D. P.....	62,204
S. D. P.....	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.....	96,918
S. L. P.....	33,450



Our "reform" Aldermen seem to be very good at framing ordinances so that they cannot be enforced.

Every New York comrade should be at the party picnic at Sulzer's Westchester Park, Sunday—not alone, but with his family and his friends.

The Editor begs that readers and correspondents will be lenient of any shortcomings or omissions in this paper, as he has been deprived of the valuable aid of Comrade Lemon, the Assistant Editor, who is confined to his bed by sickness.

WORK VERSUS ETIQUETTE.

We observe that the Illinois State Committee has formally protested against the action of the National Committee in sending to the local a circular asking for contributions for the strike propaganda fund.

We do not profess to be able to understand the action of the Illinois State Committee. We cannot fathom its motives. We know the members of the Committee to be Socialists, yet their present action seems to us to be utterly inconsistent with common sense and Socialist principles.

The coal strike, throwing some 200,000 miners out of work, bringing them into organized conflict with Morganism, and thus at once giving them leisure to listen, to read, and to think and giving them the strongest reason to accept Socialist principles. The field of agitation thus opened to us is frequently of national importance and magnitude, although it happens to be almost entirely limited to the geographical boundaries of the single state of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania State Committee is doing its utmost to present our principles and purposes to the striking miners, through our speakers and literature, without neglecting its other duties. Its financial strength, however, is not equal to the task or the opportunity and it appeals to the National Committee for aid.
The National Committee has also more than its share of a limited income, "topping" kindly cheerfully responded to the cry. This will mean its means would allow, or a half-dime, it has appealed directly for "light" we local organizations throughout the country, stating the facts, and in doing so they make such voluntary places. Donations as might to them seem adroit feasible.
And this is the flagrant violation of state autonomy of which the Illinois State Committee complains. Now,

when the National Committee is laboring to improve such an extraordinary opportunity for Socialist propaganda—this is the moment the Illinois State Committee chooses to hamper its efforts, to check its work, to render it helpless and useless.
We repeat, we cannot conceive the motives of such an act. For us, we are more concerned about Socialist propaganda than about official etiquette and red tape. We shall always stand by a National Committee that works for Socialism, whether it be located in New York, in St. Louis, or in Chicago.

A Richmond comrade writes: "Coal shipments from the Virginia coalfield to the seaboard through Richmond, have fallen to almost nothing. The daily papers here are suppressing all but the barest mention of the strike situation whether in this state or elsewhere." It is evident that the strike in Virginia and West Virginia is far stronger and more general than the capitalist press admits. In these states, where the labor movement is still comparatively young and weak suppression is much easier than in the North. Only the growing power of the working class can command any respect from the capitalists and their tools; and the working class grows in power in proportion as it throws off conservative traditions and learns to depend upon itself and bravely to oppose the masters of industry.

LAW AND POWER.

The "Chicago Socialist" makes the following significant editorial remark: "In a debate in the Massachusetts Legislature the fact was brought out that Illinois has a law which provides that when the bosses advertise for men to take the place of strikers, they shall state that fact in the advertisement. Our great law-abiding packers overlooked that law when they advertised for men to take the places of the striking teamsters. So did the department-store owners. Labor laws passed by the capitalists to catch votes are of little value while the capitalists hold the machinery by which they are enforced."

This is perfectly true. A law, in itself, has little or no power. In order to effect its purpose, the administration of it must be entrusted to men who have a class interest in its enforcement. A labor law passed by Republican or Democratic capitalist legislators and left unenforced by Republican or Democratic capitalist officials is a mere mockery of the needs of the working class. To protect the working class from the rapacity of the capitalist masters it is necessary to have class-conscious chosen representatives of the working class itself in the legislative halls to frame the laws, and in the executive chambers to compel obedience to them.

The two Socialists in the Massachusetts Legislature have done more than all the Republican and Democratic "friends of Labor" in all the legislatures ever have. The latter have loaded the statute books with laws worth no more to the workers than so much waste paper. Carey and MacCartney, though they have not secured the passage of any important measures, have aroused public attention, strengthened the self-reliance of the working class, and frightened the capitalists and their political agents into comparative decency.

If the working-class voters of Massachusetts let it rest at that, they will have gained little. If they use the advantage that the work of Carey and MacCartney has won for them, they can send ten such fighters to the State House next term in place of two and within a few years they can have the Commonwealth governed by and for the class whose labor sustains all its burdens.

Some of our contemporaries are saying that "this is an off-year in politics." We should like to know why. There are three hundred and eighty-five congressmen to be elected, besides executive officers and legislators in forty-two states and territories, and innumerable judges, sheriffs, mayors, and city and town councilmen. It is safe to say that the Socialist Party will have tickets in at least two hundred and fifty of the congressional districts and twenty-six of the states and territories. That hardly looks like "off-year" politics. This year's election is very nearly as important as that of 1900 or 1904 and the Socialist Party has an exceptionally good opportunity for making its power felt. So, comrades, fall to work.

The plutocratic press of Montana is greatly concerned over the warm greeting given to Comrade Debs at Butte the other day and the rapid growth of Socialism all through the Rocky Mountain region. The Republicans and Democrats are each accusing the other of having something to do with stirring up the trouble. These journalistic servants of the mine owners are so trained in venal duplicity, it is so long since one of them has dared to express an independent thought or feeling, that they cannot conceive the possibility of any man being actuated by honest motives in public life; and they have repeated the stale lies about "harmony between Capital and Labor" so often that they have befuddled their own brains and

cannot understand a spontaneous movement of the working class to emancipate itself from wage-slavery.

DISUNION MEANS DEFEAT.

The New York "Evening Post" of last Friday published a special dispatch from Pittsburgh on the possibility of a sympathetic strike of bituminous miners. The dispatch stated that if such a strike were ordered by the convention of July 17, "the miners of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana would withdraw in a body, and the organization would probably be disrupted." The dispatch closed with these significant words:

"Another feature that must be watched is the latent jealousy between the soft and the hard coal men in the organization. With the men of the competitive field favoring secession rather than a strike, there is little danger of the great interests, like the United States Steel Corporation and the Western railroads, suffering."

"The 'Evening Post' is a capitalist paper, published for the glitzy respectables of Wall Street, and all its sympathies are with the owners of the world as against the workers of the world. In the dispatch which we quote it is very likely that 'the wish is father to the thought.' Whether or not a bituminous strike will be ordered, the Worker does not pretend to guess, any more than it presumes to advise in the matter. But if the convention decides upon such a strike we believe it will be found that the 'Evening Post' has lied in alleging the existence of such criminal jealousy between the two branches of the coal mining craft. So far the soft-coal miners have loyally aided their brethren of the anthracite field in this strike, and we both wish and believe that they will continue to do so at whatever necessary cost.

The lesson of the paragraph we have quoted, however, is the same, whether the statement of fact contained in it be true or false. The lesson is this: JEALOUSY, HOSTILITY, DIVISION OF ANY SORT AMONG WAGE-WORKERS MEANS SAFETY FOR THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

That is a lesson which cannot be impressed too deeply on every workingman's heart and brain. It is true and important on the purely industrial field—the field of the trade union, where the strike and boycott and label and the lockout and blacklist and injunction are the weapons used.

We have rival organizations in the metal trades, in the building trades, in the clothing trades, even in the powerfully organized printing trades. These organizations refuse to recognize each other's boycotts and labels; they even go so far as to scab in each other's strikes—for a scab is a scab, even though he carries a union card; if the union men take the place of striking non-unionists they are just as truly scabs as when the case is reversed.

Even when there are not rival organizations in a single trade, we often have the unions of different trades in the same industry bitterly quarreling over questions of autonomy and jurisdiction—as in the cases, recent or present, of the printers and the machinists, the brewers and the cooperers, the brewers and the brewery engineers and firemen, and the miners and the mine engineers and firemen.

Every such quarrel between trade unions, whether rival unions in one trade or unions of related trades, rebounds directly to the benefit of the master class, the capitalists. Some times, as in the "Evening Post" dispatch we have quoted, they openly exploit over the divisions among their wage-slaves. Often they are wise enough to say nothing for publication, but stealthily to do all in their power to foment trouble, fan the fires of jealousy and prejudice, and put obstacles in the way of union among the workers.

The great employers and exploiters of labor have been very active, of late, in trying to promote harmony between Capital and Labor, and their daily press has lent them its aid to the fullest extent. But has anyone caught the Civic Federationists trying to bring about an amicable settlement of the quarrel between the brewery workers and the engineers or to unite the rival factions of carpenters? Not a bit of it! On the contrary, they have pitched these organizations against each other, and the hiring press has sought to increase their mutual hatred by publishing false or garbled and exaggerated accounts of their troubles, and there is good reason to believe that spies and paid agents of the employers' associations are secretly working within many of the unions to keep up the animosities by which the masters profit.

The Worker does not attempt the hopeless task of judging between rival unions or unions quarreling over jurisdiction. We know that the unions must settle these questions for themselves and that some internal fights are as inevitable as they are disastrous. The only advice we give is this: Let every trade unionist—and every workingman should be a unionist—remember that his whole class is at war with the capitalist class; that the interests of the two classes are fundamentally opposed, and that this struggle cannot, therefore, be permanently settled by any compromise; let him remember also that the essential inter-

ests of the whole wage-working class are identical, that its divisions and causes of quarrel are only incidental matters, matters of detail, and that they can, therefore, be satisfactorily adjusted if the attempt is made in the right spirit; let him observe that capitalists forget or postpone their internal quarrels when at war with the workers, and that they rejoice to see the workers divided on the field of battle.

If the members of the trade unions bear these things in mind they will easily find common ground on which to settle their internecine strife, in order to concentrate all their forces in line of battle against the capitalist class.

What we have said of the need of harmony among the workers on the industrial field is equally true in the field of politics.

The capitalists are keenly conscious that their political interests, whatever minor differences there may be among them, are all diametrically opposed to the real political interests of the workers. So long as the workers continue to divide their forces on capitalist issues—true or false—the capitalists are well pleased. They do not wish to disfranchise the workers, if one-half of the workers will vote against the other half and let the capitalists draw platforms and choose candidates for both.

The capitalists do not disapprove of labor politicians—that is, of labor leaders in capitalist politics. On the contrary, they patronize and encourage them—often the same group of capitalists patronize labor leaders of both old parties at once.

The only thing the capitalists fear in politics is the union of the workers on a platform of their own and with candidates of their own. That is the only thing in politics from which the workers have anything to hope.

That is why the capitalists hate the Socialist Party. And that is why the workers should join and work in and vote for the Socialist Party.

In Terre Haute they have an anti-boycott boycott. That is, the "good citizens," who think boycotting very wicked, have got together to boycott every one who joined with the work ingmen in boycotting the trolley company. This is as it should be. The sooner both sides recognize that we are living in a chronic state of war between producers and exploiters, the sooner that war will be ended by the victory of the producers. We are not of those who cry "Peace! Peace!" when there is no peace.

Any errors or omissions in the list of state secretaries and of the subdivisions of Local New York and Kings County in this paper should be called to the editor's attention at once.

RIOTS SHOW NEW ASPECT.

Commenting on the riots accompanying the recent strike of teamsters in Chicago, the "Chicago Socialist" says: "It is not strange that the tremendous economic changes which have taken place in the past few years should produce a corresponding change in the modes of thought and action of the people influenced by them. 'Even the recent street riots, incident upon the dispute between the packers and teamsters, showed some peculiar features, probably indicative of this change."

"A personal contact with the crowds participating in them showed conclusively that it was by no means the so-called 'tough element,' the 'hoodlums,' that preponderated. It may seem strange, but it is certainly undeniable that most of the sympathizers who took an active part in the disturbances were well dressed people, many of whom from their appearance belonged to the little middle class."

"A canvass of the small store keepers undertaken by some of our party members showed that this class was almost unanimous in favor of the strikers. In previous strikes this element was always the most bitterly opposed to the workmen and never failed to display its hostility."

"The unwillingness of the police force to use harsh measures with the crowds was also significant, as was also the criticism of individual acts of police brutality and the apologetic tone of the capitalist press thereon."

"Members of the Socialist Party mixed freely with the crowds and their comments upon the struggle were generally accepted. More than one unfortunate who had felt the weight of a police club was told that he had received exactly what he voted for, by some Socialist spectator, and the bystanders invariably supported the assertion."

"If there is any such thing as 'public sentiment,' it was undeniably on the side of the teamsters. The packers had the unpopular end of the dispute. No doubt the general outcry against trusts and combinations was to no small extent responsible for this. 'Socialists expect nothing from rioting that can in any possible manner advance their cause. If the sham attacks upon the trusts in the capitalist press encourage rioting, when a trust gets at outs with its employees, it is the business of the capitalists to exercise the devil they have conjured up as best they can."

"But the changed character of the riot is nevertheless good evidence that class antagonisms are becoming more distinctive and gradually approaching their culminating point."

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

When I saw no display headlined columns any morning during the week about the miners' strike it, e., the plutocrats' like against the rest of the world's right to organize I knew that the omens of American manhood had no victories to record. Surely this hot-blooded hatred of organization by American editors, varied by their intervals of cold-blooded unsympathy, is a clear proof of how entirely America's great experiment of democracy is left to be wrought out by the working people through Socialism.

One morning a cry went up in Pennsylvania that a heavy fall of rain, by threatening flooded mines, would help the high-touted sons of avarice to reason with the rest of the world and bring them to honest terms with their men, and so restore peace and decency to the iron state. I therefore listened, on the next Sabbath, to hear of public prayers being offered up in all the churches for an Elisha rain-storm, but no prayers went up from the churches. How is this, Elisha? Do not the miners pay your salary? It is hard to serve two masters, my fellow slave, Elisha.

Not all the arts of soiled rhetoric and spoiled patriotism combined can evermore give the dignity of old ideals to modern wars and warriors. Commercialism stifles greatness; the soul of the modern hero, grown under the bargain counters of trade, is a soul that can only bargain for a bargain, even with sword in hand, and a soul that will never draw a sword as long as it can draw a cheque. Gomez of Cuba was slain with a cheque. Palma is chained with obligations to sugar, alas the United States; and from the first tear up to the last he that we have expended on Cuba it has been all sugar; except for those who shall work in the corn fields to pay up the bribes.

I can now well remember when the great (?) daily papers began to praise Gomez. I am also instructively impressed with the eulogies bestowed upon Palma by the same old prostitute drabs of capitalism. It was when the military power of Gomez was checked and when a cholera epidemic was checked into office. This checked close of the Cuban war, with heroes piled upon our late adversaries, so closely resembles the closing of the Boer-British war as to suggest analogies between "perfidious Albion" and "Columbia, her sister. They cannot help it: it is the way they were brought up.

Considering all the countries through which professional priesthoods have been tearing the human race with sin studies, it is amazing what order and success a modern capitalistic scribbler, crookedly born and crookedly brought up, can float lies upon the public mind. So insidious and finished is this art of the daily lie-floating, beginning with "If I said," "We have reason to believe," "The public interest demands," etc., etc., that it would require a college of specialists in tergiversation to purge out "dallies of that microbe. It is now 'rumored' that King Edward's rheumatism is only the first symptom of what would be coronation account of the omniscient snarkist. "Behold how great a fire a little spark kindleth."

If I were a Carnegie wanting to dispose of millions, I would spend them for one rational definition of the phrase "our country." In the present economic war of civilization, a phrase that would be as usable to all as the word "regiment" is to a military man; a definition not idealistic but real, representing the human life on this continent. To make such a definition possible is the mission of Socialism.

"Be sure your sin will find you out when the chickens come to roost," is a strangely verified in the case of the late President Cleveland, Presbyterian, now hobnobbing with O'Brien, the Jesuit injunction judge, and Fitzgerald of the same bench of lay bishops, getting a degree of jurisprudence from the cowled authorities of Catholicism. Considering that government by injunction commenced with Cleveland, and that government by injunction and appeal is likely to take the place of government by public consent and congress in this much-sat-upon democracy: it is fitting that Cleveland should break bread with the executioners. "The chickens have come home to roost." Workmen of America, keep your eye on the judges at the ballot boxes; see what school they fall from. Your country's darker days are in their hands.

It will certainly be a very much straighter business to the end, if in Pawtucket, the deprived deputy bitterly picked up by capitalism to mend the public safety and to put down Labor, shall be permanently succeeded by the military. Deputies selected by the law and order class apparently for no other reason than that they are of the strenuous criminal class who dodge jail, have added to their infamy the military. The statesman must stand at the ballot boxes for their crimes.

The professional newspaper incendiary, with whose work of incitement to violence and repression the laboring world of America has been so long acquainted, is again loose. Readers of the New York dailies were face to face with this false and malignant spirit when they read the other morning the reports of the Paterson Ayres' moles. Not a syllable of balanced thought, but a wild shriek of denunciation. Not one word of perspective, of antecedent, of the right before, or the wrong before, but an attempt at a scribbled assassination of Labor. If these reporters were avowedly engaged in making war at all times upon labor

these flashes of fury would be only incidents of a chronic madness. But these fellows pose as "the public," and send their editorials or reports out as "bullet," ex-cathedra, of public opinion. These are the public opinion men who advise the miners not to do anything that may estrange public opinion (?)—their public opinion. What could the unions of America do to secure that sympathy? Disband and die. The veil recently lifted on the murder of the Paterson mill girl and which revealed the libidinosities of the mill-owning gentry, also revealed the source of this sort of reporting. Yet Labor will organize and save America from its enemies.

One of the advantages of a great army being controlled by commercial warriors is the guarantee of peace it gives. These officers will not expose the officers by sending the army unnecessarily forth to danger. In this one instance at least the law of self-preservation is the law of others' preservation. Thus also it is a guarantee against being wholly swallowed up at once that we have our government consisting of beet sugar men and the other sugar men. In this one instance, at least, ours is a government by two parties, and we are saved by it, when the house of greed is divided against itself, and sugar has lost the sweetness of its gilt coupons, wherewith shall patriotism be savored and what will become of the Republican party?

There is a sweet simplicity and directness of purpose in the court presentations to be made a few weeks hence before the Emperor of China. One hundred of the crack "butes" of China's entire empire of mandarines are to appear before the imperial child of the Sun, and he is to select out of the number an additional spouse. It is to be expected that the offer was not extended to the ladies of other countries. My what a rush we would have had! Never mind, a lot of us will be on a similar racket at King Edward's coronation.

It seems so preposterous to the fastness men of America that the votes of a lot of miners should be permitted to disturb them in their contracts. Votes are well enough for electing mere governments of the United States; but to think of them being permitted to decide whether a man's income next year out of his mill and coal investment, shall not be greater than last year, if he wants it, is too exasperating for anything, don't you know. That is just how the Socialist use of the vote hits 'em on the spot. Give it to them on the economics if you want to see them have fits.

Bourke Cockran has been plucking one Mr. Lamb, a lawyer, too. This is not the only lamb that Bourke Cockran has plucked. He plucked the financial anti-silver lambs of America during the Bryan campaign as never they were plucked before in oratory bills. He has been plucking the holy Roman Irish anti-British lambs for some years, and the pro-Boer lambs; and he is now ready for the Tammany, or any other old lambs that want plucking.

As capitalism carries its own dissolution in the characteristics of its public men, the profit monger's unstable giving instability to all that is based upon it, so also such a government as that of Russia, based upon the spy system and upon force, finally falls through the characteristics of the spy it has nourished and brought up; or it falls before the military force it has created to crush others. You may give life, but you cannot make it live the way you want it. Colonel Grimm, one homemade traitor alone, will now cost Russia some twenty million roubles for new forts, and in every one of her own spies she has a trained traitor. So does this inexorable law of God hold good, even against holy Russia.

It always puzzles me to understand how labor union men can sincerely expect a city like New York to employ union labor only. Corporation Counsel Rives has rightly decided that it is unconstitutional to attempt it, as any labor leader will also decide if he put on his considering cap. What agreement can there be between righteousness and Mammon? How long would American capitalism, of which New York is the breathing center, endure if the right of labor to better itself by unions were recognized? No business institution or business government will ever recognize the right of slaves to organize and fix their own daily value.

Talk about ideal conditions! The Socialist has his ideal in a democratic commonwealth based upon industry alone. The doctor has his ideal in a suburban district of very well paid annuitants or pensioners with large families of dancing center, endore. He has his ideal in a teeming population constantly requiring all the sacraments. And the capitalist has his ideal in a tunnel contract under a great city which he can submit to sublettors who can hire swarms of laborers not knowing enough of the language to protect themselves. It now transpires that these jolly contractors underground in New York City have been changing plans to suit themselves beautifully. But having hurt Mr. Barney's house on Park avenue in their fun, there is going to be law about it.

The labor which is the right of every man to have and to do is that which gives him the chance to express in material form the joy of his own soul. That is the chance to live. And the task of securing for every man and woman that opportunity is the best definition of religion I know.—Win. T. Brown.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries

(and OTHERS)

New Era, Philadelphia.
All the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to induce Congress to pass a law that would exclude Chinese laborers failed. President Gompers, in the June "Federationist," tells the story of the failure of the A. F. of L. legislative committee to make Congress believe a labor organization that is afraid to go into politics can punish any congressman or senator who refuses to vote for a law in the interest of workmen.

The Inoculist.
Mark Hanna recently made the assertion from his senatorial rostrum that he desired no greater monument after death than to have the American people remember him as one who assayed in the abolition of the stratified relations existing between capital and labor. Poor Mark has recently been suffering from insomnia because of the laboring man. Every time the strikers gain a victory over capital, dear Marcus has a three-cornered cramp in his abdomen—one corner sticking in. But he derives comfort from his recollections of the Spring Valley massacre.

Advance.
It is now (in view of the action of the Denver convention) up to every Socialist trade unionist to use his utmost endeavor to see that Socialists are elected to the A. F. of L. convention this fall. Only by capturing that body for Socialism can a destructive interunion war be avoided. Socialists have not sought it. But Gompers has decreed that no trade union endorsing Socialism shall be allowed to exist. He has declared war against Socialism. Let us take up the gauntlet and put out of the presidency of the Federation of Labor the friend of Hanna the labor crusher. Then the American Labor Union and the A. F. of L. may unite or work together in peace and solidarity.

Cleveland Citizen.
The "Miners' Magazine," organ of the Western Federation of Labor, published at Denver, delivers the A. F. of L. a hard uppercut. It is pointed out that at the last convention of the Federation at Saratoga, Pa., eight unions with 22 delegates had 3,585 votes, while 233 unions with 278 delegates had only 3,583 votes. The "Magazine" wants to know how the Federation can be reformed "under such a system of ring rule." We know of no other way except that those who desire to infuse new ideas into the big organizations should continue to advocate them until they become popular. The fact is that the delegates from the large unions are not always in accord on important questions, no more than those from the smaller organizations. Of course, it cannot be denied that the representation tends toward monarchism, instead of democracy, and there is a growing demand that a change should be made.

Colorado Chronicle.
"Blown about by every wind of doctrine." That is the condition of every Socialist until he sees the class struggle. After seeing that, "next step" propositions have no charms and no power to sidetrack from clean-cut working-class party action. Even the "Appeal to Reason" is not grounded in the doctrine or it would never have allowed a recent issue to deal exclusively with direct legislation, suggestions, for plugging candidates of all parties, etc., etc.

Direct legislation is the cornerstone of Socialism, but no one who sees how capitalism vitiates everything it touches can expect anything from its operation until the people are free. Nothing gained to-day can be more than an unused rusty tool until a class-conscious party of workers arises to free the people and then to use for the first time in history the full machinery of democracy.

Chicago Socialist.
It happens now and then that some faint, far-off, class struggle breaks through the thick heads of our politicians, especially the sort that are prone to discover dangers that menace the community. Such a one is the governor of Iowa, who in a recent speech at Denver, declared that the government must lay its hand upon the combinations of capital. "What I have said of associated wealth," he continued, "I can repeat with respect to associated labor."

In the light of recent events in Denver where "associated labor" has just declared for Socialism, it is not difficult to fathom the reason for Governor Cummins' alarm. His idea that the government is something that holds the balance of power between capitalist and laborer is one that every supporter of the present system must profess to believe, at least until "associated labor" makes it plain that the struggle is really for the possession of the government itself.

Piano Workers' Journal.
Compulsory arbitration, with its usual penal features, has found its way in another part of the Antipodes. The Legislature of New South Wales last December enacted a law creating a "court of arbitration. Some of the provisions of this law are that no strike shall be inaugurated before a "reasonable" time has elapsed for a reference to the court of the matter in dispute, or during the pendency of any proceedings of the court in relation to an industrial dispute, or to take any act or do anything in the nature of a strike or discontinue work. Anyone who instigates or aids in any way the inauguration of a strike or suspension of work is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding two months.

This is the goal to which some would have the labor movement tend, but against which, with pugnaecious tenacity, the American trade unionists have protested and will continue to protest.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 181 William Street, New York.

Among all the exchanges that come to our table none is more illustrative of the international character of the Socialist movement than is the "Labor World," the Sole Organ of Labor and Socialism in Japan. The "Labor World" is edited by Sen Katayama, the most active of the Japanese Socialists, and is now in its sixth year. Several months ago Comrade Katayama started a daily, and after publishing it for one month "lost every thing but hope in Socialism." A Social Democratic Party was formerly founded in Japan, but was suppressed on the first day of its existence. The "Labor World" is a magazine of good size and appearance, containing a few pages of quaint English and the rest in Japanese. The "Labor World" professes to be class-conscious, but as far as we can tell from the few pages in English, the movement in Japan is not very clear, as is to be expected in its first stages, especially in a country such as Japan where capitalism is just reaching full development.

Some time ago Editor Katayama remarked that "We have the labor fakirism in Japan." The following account of "The Miserable End of the Kyosekai," from a recent number of the "Labor World," reminds us very much of our own "Industrial Peace Conferences" and shows how capitalists everywhere pursue the same methods in their attempts to disrupt the labor movement:

"We have many times warned the members of the Kyosekai, the Engineers' Union, not to betray their interests. They were at last played into the cunning and meanest hands of the Company and the Union was despoiled entirely. On the 11th and 12th the Company called together some thirty engineers representing about one thousand three hundred engineers and a remen, to discuss their interests and improvement. These representatives came up to Tokyo to be well treated by the company. It is reported that they were well supplied with drinks, appetizing dinner and beautiful girls and maids to wait on them that could be obtained at the first class restaurant in the Ueno Park and more over they were well treated at their hotel. Thus these heroes of the former strikers now returned to their respective post well satisfied with themselves, for they had enough drinks and feasted on dinner and beautiful women! But what became of those thirteen hundred workers who are now entirely disorganized and apart all the money they saved? Alas they are sold to the company by those Kanji. Who is to blame for such manner of degrading faithful working men? The company and its officers whose purpose is to bribe them in order to crush the bone and sinew of our industry so that they could do whatever they wish to do with their employees."

The above incident would delight the managers of the Civic Federation. That capitalism is rapidly developing in Japan and taking the same course there that it does everywhere else is shown by the following items from the papers of our Japanese contemporary: "Trust for use of the Kyosekai." A match trust of \$12,000,000 was formed by American capital. It is reported that the Gonda tribe is the chief investor while a high color gentleman Mr. Shizuo Kondo promoter. "The Uraga Ship Building Co. bought up the branch factory of the Ishikawajima Ship Building Co. Ship Owners Trust was to be formed." "The Kanegafuchi Spinning Factory is trying to swallow up the Kinshu Spinning."

The following is typical of the attempts of the ruling class in all lands to sidetrack the revolutionary movements by palliatives to quiet discontent: "There appeared series of articles in the Osaka daily during latter part of January last. They were stenographic opinions laid by Hon. Fumio Yano, late minister to China, on the subject of social reform. These articles came out now in a book form which was sent to us by the author. The book deals with the author's scheme of social reform and the author professes himself as a moderate socialist in contradistinction to a social democrat. The ideas and principles of the author's scheme are originated in the Prince Shimonoseki's working man's insurance schemes, and they are modified to suit the present condition of our society."

Another Katayama does not seem to see through these Hissnarekian tactics and takes occasion to "congratulate the proletarians of Japan to finding such a noble champion in Hon. Fumio Yano." Bitter experience will doubtless give our Japanese comrades a clearer conception of the class struggle and teach them to beware of all reforms proposed by the capitalist class. The machinations of this embryo Hissnarek would seem to show that the ruling class of Japan is keenly alive to the dangers of a revolutionary movement and anxious to divert it from its purpose and quell discontent by surface concessions.

"The 'Labor World' reports that 'Socialism in Japan is becoming more and more influential among all classes. The Socialist Association has been very active that its members are increasing. The Socialist literature and books are studied more and more. Oppressive measures adapted by the existing authority are so stimulating to the movement."

We stretch out a hand across the sea to Comrade Katayama and wish more power to his pen.

President Roosevelt has denounced lynching in the South, but up to the present has not found occasion to say a word about the numerous system

PARTY NOTES.

John C. Chase spoke this week before locals and trade unions at Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs, Fort Dodge, Perry, and Boone, Iowa.

The Labor Lecture Bureau is negotiating for the services of one or two of the best German speakers for a tour under its auspices.

Comrade Nic Geiger commences his tour among the miners' unions of Pennsylvania, June 25, at Carbondale.

The Colorado state convention will be held at Colorado Springs on July 4.

Carl Thompson is following up his agitation work in Oregon with a tour of Colorado.

Father Hagerty met Rev. David Utter, a Protestant minister, in debate on the subject of Socialism in Denver on June 15. It is the reports of the local press that he believed, Father Hagerty made a clear case for Socialism and carried the audience with him.

Local Seattle, Wash., is still "booming" took in fifteen new members at the last meeting. Comrade Burgess is at work in the state, speaking at Everett, Mt. Vernon, Burlington, Woolley, Fairhaven, Whatcom, and other places.

Three new locals have recently been chartered and six others are awaiting the next meeting of the State Committee.

The report of the California State Committee shows fifty locals, of which forty-three are in good standing. Locals Alameda and Oakland recently combined into one body. Non-attendance papers for the state ticket are about to be filed. 15,000 signatures having been secured, while only 9,000 are required by law.

California Socialists are planning a monster picnic at Long Beach on the Fourth of July, with Walter Thomas Mills as speaker at three great meetings. They do those things on a large scale out West.

The "Los Angeles Socialist" is keeping up its war against child-labor in that city. It is a hard fight, but the success of the Socialist vote this fall will have its effect on the exploiters of babies.

The "Undercurrent" the Socialist weekly of San Bernardino, Cal., is making lively war upon the local traction company for its disregard of all public interests, and is, at the same time, vigorously championing the cause of the striking boiler-makers.

H. C. Darrah, formerly of California, is now in Utah, having passed through Arizona and New Mexico on his agitation tour.

Oklahoma Socialists held territorial convention on June 21 at Oklahoma City.

Arrangements are being made by the Connecticut State Committee to send an organizer around the state for a month or more. It is expected that Comrade Caldwell of Philadelphia will be secured and will begin work in Connecticut about the middle of July.

During the week ending July 6, W. E. White will visit the towns of Meriden, Southington, New Britain, Middletown, where it is expected that branches will be organized. Readers of The Worker in these towns will help the organizer in any way should write the State Secretary.

A mass meeting will be held at Rayonne, N. J., on Sunday, June 29, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Socialist Educational Club, in the new headquarters of the Club, corner of Avenue C and Nineteenth street. All readers of The Worker are invited to attend and to bring their friends with them. Comrade Chase, Ernest of West Hoboken will speak on the subject: "What Shall We Do about the Trusts?"

State Secretary Barnes of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania has received the following letter from Secretary Wassman of Garment Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 110, Philadelphia:

"At the regular meeting of L. U. No. 110, held on June 16, a resolution endorsing the candidates and the platform of the Socialist Party in the state of Pennsylvania was adopted.

"Our members were urged to work earnestly for the candidates between now and Election Day. We sincerely hope that the party will, if not able to elect its candidates, make such a showing when the vote is counted, that it will strike fear in both of the old parties."

The Socialists of Luzerne County held their county convention last Sunday, with a hundred delegates present, representing Wilkes Barre, Nanticoke, Pittston, Luzerne, Edwardsville, Durvye, and Plymouth. Charles F. Quinn was nominated for Congress, with a full county ticket headed by Nym Seward for Treasurer.

Comrade Collins held five meetings in and around Carbondale, Pa., last week, with the best of results. Comrade Monaghan writes: "Collins has done good work. He is just the right kind of man for the people in this section. We were at Jersey, a little town two miles below here, first, and had an audience of about three hundred. Collins' speech got the full approval. We can start an organization in that place soon. He then spoke at Shippen, above this city, and had a similar crowd there. They will start a local. At Duffie's Field there was a big crowd and thirty-eight men gave in their names for the party. The large

est meeting of all was at Archbald, seven miles below Carbondale. They will call a meeting next week to form a local. The workmen about here are red-hot for the movement. They are reading the papers, leaflets, and pamphlets sent us from the office of The Worker, and we can make use of as much more literature as you will send. We are going to work hard and stick to it till we get every working-man and boy in the place."

The Local held a very successful meeting on June 21, with Comrade Spring as speaker. He held the crowd to the last. Two hundred copies of the Meat Trust leaflet and one hundred and fifty of the leaflet on the New York Central crime were distributed, and a number of pamphlets sold. The Local now has thirty members in good standing; most of them hard and steady workers for the cause.

A new local of the Social Democratic Party, was organized at Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y., last week with eight charter members—three carpenters, two masons, a painter, a fishmonger, and a tailor—all of them intelligent and class-conscious workmen. G. J. Lindboe is Organizer, with F. M. Dennis as Recording Secretary and Literature Agent, and Frank E. Rowland as Financial Secretary. Comrade Lindboe has worked for the cause of Socialism in past years in Norway and he and his comrades propose to make Socialism thoroughly known in their portion of this state before next Election Day.

The General Committee of Local New York meets at the Labor Lyceum Saturday evening, June 28. This is the last meeting of the present committee, and all delegates should be present.

The Kings County Committee meets at the Socialist Club, near 14th avenue and Fulton street, Saturday evening, June 28.

The last meeting of Speakers' Club was well attended and unusual interest was manifested. Comrade Fieldman took the lead in a debate on "The success of the Next Campaign," speaking from a capitalist standpoint. A protracted discussion followed, twelve speakers replying for the Socialist side. Until further notice meetings of the Club will take place Tuesday evenings at 64 E. Fourth street. The next debate will have for its subject "The Philippine Question." All comrades interested in the next campaign are requested to be on hand.

The Brooklyn Speakers' Club will hold its second meeting Monday evening, June 29. These meetings are preparatory to open-air agitation work. All interested in such work are invited to attend.

The Entertainment Committee of Local New York met the last two Mondays to complete arrangements for the party picnic to be held on Sunday, June 29, at Star's Westchester Park. Nearly all the delegates of subdivisions were present. All necessary committees were elected. The report of the arrangements committee shows that all has been done to make the affair enjoyable. There will be fun for young and old, prizes for those who bowl, and other games. Those who have accepted on committees and all those who are willing to help on the day of the picnic are requested to report at the committee room at the park at noon. There are a few places vacant and volunteers are wanted.

Local Richmond, N. Y., and Local Waterbury, Conn., are arranging to hold picnics for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund.

All organizations in or near New York in sympathy with the project of a Socialist Daily are requested to leave open the dates from Mar. 28 to Apr. 6, 1902, as a grand fair will be held for the Daily Fund at that time.

At the last meeting of the 34th A. D. the agitation committee reported the outdoor meeting a great success. Comrade Fieldman held the closest attention. Comrade Edges sold fifty copies of The Worker and a dollar's worth of books and pamphlets. It was decided to hold another meeting Saturday evening, June 28, at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street and Willis avenue. Business meetings of the District are held every Friday at 380 Willis avenue.

The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville held a well attended and interesting meeting last Thursday, at which the new officers took their places. The quarterly reports showed the Club in excellent condition as to membership and finances. The picnic of Jan. 15 was a complete success, financially and socially. At last week's meeting the subject for discussion was the question whether Socialists and trade unionists ought to join the militia or army. Comrades Friedl, Sprout, Glutner, Herbert, C. Oerter, Dezerberg, and others spoke, and the discussion was found so interesting that after the time had been extended fifteen minutes it was decided to take the matter up again at the next meeting, June 26. During July and August the Club will meet only on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month; but in September weekly meetings will be resumed.

The Young Men's Social Democratic Club of the 19th and 20th A. D., Brooklyn, holds its first annual outing at Grauer's Woods, Myrtle avenue, Glendale, L. I., Sunday, June 29. In order to make the affair a success all the efforts of the members and comrades are required, since the Club is young and its financial strength does not come up to its needs. There will be amusements for young and old. The grounds are large enough to accommodate all comers, so no one need fear overcrowding. To reach the place take the surface or elevated cars to Ridgewood and transfer to Richmond Hill cars. Come and bring your friends.

The Club meets every Monday evening at 228 Central avenue. H. Rosen is the Secretary. All young men in sympathy with the Socialist movement who live in the vicinity are invited to join.

Local Peekskill has elected E. L. Holmes and John J. Heleker, Jr., as delegates to the State Convention of

July 4. A. F. Simmonds, John F. McGovern, and Charles H. Hahn are the delegates to the Westchester County Convention. The officers of the Local, elected at the last regular meeting, are: Organizer and Literature Agent, Simmonds; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Heleker; Recording Secretary, McGovern. The Local is in thriving condition.

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CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.

BY JOHN SPARCO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE." With illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier. A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Cramped with facts, figures, and Socialist argument, its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature for Socialists agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 75c; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.50. Where We Stand, a lecture by John Sparco. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Price: Five cents a copy; 100 copies, \$4.00. ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c; 100 for 25c; one kind of assorted. SPECIAL OFFER—Upon receipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an Illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "CHILD SLAVES IN 'FREE' AMERICA," and "Where We Stand;" 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button collection.

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

combat the treachery of the Democratic pluggers in the labor movement in the coming campaign. It indeed looks very fine for the Committee of Fifty this year. They will not get the relief they did last year, unless they can find some way of squelching those wicked Socialists.

But the Socialists are in the fight to win, and the vote in November will mark the doom of those who are pleased to assume the "safe and conservative" leaders—aye, leaders who would lead the workers to the trough of the Democratic party and preach to them the virtues of Grover Cleveland, the acting president of the A. F. of L.

CHASE'S TOUR. Comrade Chase makes the following report of his work to National Secretary Greenbaum, under date of June 19 at Perry, La.: "During the past two weeks I have addressed meetings in Sedalia, Higginville, St. Joseph, and Stanberry, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs, Fort Dodge, Perry, and Boone, Ia. The meetings in Higginville, St. Joseph, Omaha, Council Bluffs, and Fort Dodge were all well attended. The others were not what they should have been. Two of the latter were under the auspices of railroad men—the locomotive engineers, the other the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Both of those meetings were miserably handled, there being no one seemingly to take interest enough to do any work for the success of the meetings.

"The Omaha meeting was very good. I spoke in the park until rain interfered, then we took the crowd to the Socialist headquarters, where we continued the speaking to about four hundred people.

"The Fort Dodge meeting was under the auspices of the Carpenters' Union. They secured the opera house, hired a band, and paraded the streets, and turned out a good audience.

"I find that public meetings of this kind are something new to most of these places in Iowa, and they hardly know how to manage them. They are well pleased, however, with the idea of holding meetings, and future speakers among them will find it easier.

"There is more conservatism here among union men, and those speakers are needed among them to make them see the National Secretary and the A. F. of L. have dated in Des Moines, Waterloo, Albia, Ottumwa, Keokuk, and Van Houte."

The National Secretary makes a report of the receipts and expenditures of the Labor Lecture Bureau from March 24 to June 7 as follows: EXPENSES: Railroad fare, Chicago, \$65.00; Hotel, do, 20.00; 8.00; Salary, do, 118.00; Printing advertising matter, special letter heads, envelopes, cards, etc., 50.75; Postage, 49.63; Payment to addressing company, 3.85; Total, \$481.72

RECEIPTS: From eight locals, Socialist Party, \$36.00; From forty-eight trade unions, 333.25; Profit on literature sold, 7.53; Total, \$476.78; Deficit, \$4.94

This statement does not include the fine of the National Secretary and the fine of one nor a proposition of other operating expenses of the National Headquarters, of which the Labor Bureau is a part. On the other hand, it includes expenses of starting the work, in excess of what will regularly be incurred in any similar period, now that it is under way.

ART UNDER CAPITALISM. The world is full of entertainers. They paint pictures—write books—make music—sing songs—blacken their faces and contour their bodies—all to amuse an idle class of parasites, a class of men and women who have managed to separate themselves from work and their fellowmen, and who must therefore be amused. These authors and painters and actors and courtiers call themselves artists, and they dance and parade before the idle public to buy a portion of the ill-gotten wealth that is extorted from the labor of the poor.

The leisure class, supported by the countless toil of human slaves, must be amused. This class has all the wealth and favors of the world. It must read books, hear music, see pictures, attend the theater and speculate upon the world to come. It must hire a great army of artists who give their time and energies, not to the highest creation that their souls conceive, but to producing those objects that will amuse and satisfy the ruling class. The artist lives from the labor of the poor, and to them he can give nothing in return. All the creations of his brain and brush must go to adorn the mansions of the rich. The artist must write the books that pander to the things that are, else there are none to read and buy; and the church must teach that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to miss the kingdom of heaven.

No true art exists that does not have as its fundamental purpose the desire to better and to serve mankind. The prophets and seers and saviors of the earth have given freely of their power and genius to help their fellowman. Ever and ever again have the rulers of the world taken them to the top of a high mountain, and pointing to all

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Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K. This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bowtie and is stamped in cellulose on Collars and Cuffs. No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

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CARL SAHM CLUB (GUSTAVUS) UNIONS. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 o'clock at Club House, 206 E. Eighth street, Secretary, H. F. 171 E. Eighth street.

PENNSYLVANIA. WILKES-BAHRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 30 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers. F. W. HEISS, 66 GOLD ST., Union Printer. Orders Promptly Attended To.

THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo. ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. "What is Socialism?" by Mills, 10c; "Scientific Socialism," by Mills, 10c; "The Communist Manifesto," by Marx and Engels, 10c; "The History of Trade Unions," by S. B. Webb, 10c; "The Pledge of Intellect," by F. H. Wentworth, 10c; "Where We Stand," by John Sparco, 5c; "Woman," by Martha Moore Avery, 10c.

WANTED—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

DEBS STAYS IN DENVER.

Has Decided to Make His Future Home There and is in Great Demand as a Speaker.

BUTTE, Mont., June 17.—Eugene V. Debs spoke here last night to a crowd of trade unionists that filled the Auditorium. He gave them straight Socialism from A to Z, and they responded with ringing cheers.

His home in Denver, and will be actively engaged in the Socialist movement here, which shows such remarkable signs of progress.

Comrade Debs has decided to make his home in Denver, and will be actively engaged in the Socialist movement here, which shows such remarkable signs of progress.

CONTRASTED POLICIES IN LABOR MOVEMENT.

The following item of news from the "Colorado Chronicle" sets in vivid contrast the policy of the American Labor Union and that of the American Federation of Labor.

"The United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees of Salt Lake City are out on strike to help the Bakers' Union in support of their contention for better conditions. They are affiliated with the Utah State Federation of Labor, which is the local center of the body of Salt Lake City, and were ordered out by that body. The Bakers' Union is a subordinate union of their international union which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees is a subordinate of a national that is affiliated with the American Labor Union. The local situation demanded that they stay together, and the central acted for that purpose. There is a dual union of Cooks and Waiters in Salt Lake City instituted by the A. F. of L. for the avowed purpose of disrupting the original union. This dual union is not recognized by the central body, and the A. F. of L. adherents are now busily engaged in filling the places of the strikers. This shows that the A. F. of L. people are attempting to break the strike, and break the Bakers' Union in order to get at the American Labor Union. This seems to be the attitude of the A. F. of L. in labor affairs throughout the West.

HAYES IS ELECTED.

Runs Second and Carries Forty Per Cent of Vote for Delegates of I. T. U. to Federation.

The official statement of the canvassing board of the International Typographical Union confirms the report that Comrade Max S. Hayes of Cleveland has been elected as one of the three delegates of the I. T. U. to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

THE WALL STREET PIT.

I see a hell of faces stare and whirl. Like maelstrom in the ocean—faces lean. And fleshless as the talons of a hawk—Hot faces, like the faces of the wolves That track the traveler fleeing through the night— Grim faces, shrunken up and fallen in, Deep plowed, like weather-eaten bark of oak— Drawn faces, like the faces of the dead, Grown suddenly old upon the brink of earth.

"BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS."

It is a very hopeful sign of the rising intelligence of the Union Traction employees that they are becoming alive to the true character of the so-called "benevolent association" which the bosses are trying to force upon them as a substitute for the union.

A NEW MORNING WILL DAWN.

A new order of thought is abroad in the land. While at the top the corporations are strangling justice and robbing the people, underneath there is growing and rapidly spreading a general demand for more equitable conditions.

FACTORY TO POCKET

Great Mistakes. YOU WILL CAN GET. We want to see your new way of doing business.

ANOTHER UNION FOR SOCIALISM.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Adopts Socialist Resolutions and Elects Socialist Delegate to American Federation.

In the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York City, the following resolutions, introduced by the Manhattan Knife Cutters' Association, were adopted by a large majority:

"Whereas, the experience of the labor movement in this country during the past two decades proves beyond a doubt that our great republic is controlled by a small class of capitalists whose chief aim is to pass such laws and interpret them in such manner as to make it natural and inevitable for the many to be exploited by the few.

"Whereas, after many years of organized effort on the economic field, the working class has failed to arrest the oppressing tendencies of the capitalist class, and is therefore to-day more than ever dependent for its existence on the caprice of those who own and control the mines, factories, shops, railroads, mills, the bulk of the land and all the other means of production, as well as the legislative halls, the executive mansions and the judicial chambers;

WILL APPEAL TO KNOX.

The convention of the National Plumbers' Association—the employing plumbers' organization—at its meeting in Atlantic City two weeks ago, adopted a resolution pledging every member not to give employment to any one of the 10,000 unemployed plumbers now on strike at New Castle, Pa.

On the grounds of this action and of a resolution providing that all master plumbers outside of the Association shall be charged 20 per cent. more for supplies than is charged of members, the striking plumbers have decided to call upon Attorney-General Knox to sue whether or not the Plumbers' Association has violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

PIANO WORKERS IN BROOKLYN LOCKED OUT.

The local Piano and Organ Workers' Union furnishes the following statement in regard to the lockout of the employees in O. Wissner's factory in Brooklyn:

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"BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS."

It is a very hopeful sign of the rising intelligence of the Union Traction employees that they are becoming alive to the true character of the so-called "benevolent association" which the bosses are trying to force upon them as a substitute for the union.

A NEW MORNING WILL DAWN.

A new order of thought is abroad in the land. While at the top the corporations are strangling justice and robbing the people, underneath there is growing and rapidly spreading a general demand for more equitable conditions.

FACTORY TO POCKET

Great Mistakes. YOU WILL CAN GET. We want to see your new way of doing business.

MICHIGAN STRIKE MAKES SOCIALISTS.

Virtually a Lockout, Aimed at Workmen and Small Capitalists—Morgan May Overreach Himself.

The Cleveland "Citizen" quotes John McGarvey, a prominent member of the Mine Workers' Union in the Saginaw, Mich., district as saying, in regard to the present strike in that region:

"The Pere Marquette Railway controls most of the large mines in Michigan, and the magnates are trying to kill two birds with one stone. They forced us on strike for the purpose of destroying our organization, and in keeping us out they also expect to drive the small mine-owners into bankruptcy and grab their possessions for a mere song. J. P. Morgan is said to be behind the scheme.

"You would be surprised to learn the change of political opinion among our people in and about Saginaw. They are beginning to understand that there is a class struggle, and the result is that the boys are cutting away from the old political hacks and coming out for Socialism. Watch and see if the people don't break into the offices in Saginaw and other mining centers of Michigan."

WILL APPEAL TO KNOX.

The convention of the National Plumbers' Association—the employing plumbers' organization—at its meeting in Atlantic City two weeks ago, adopted a resolution pledging every member not to give employment to any one of the 10,000 unemployed plumbers now on strike at New Castle, Pa.

On the grounds of this action and of a resolution providing that all master plumbers outside of the Association shall be charged 20 per cent. more for supplies than is charged of members, the striking plumbers have decided to call upon Attorney-General Knox to sue whether or not the Plumbers' Association has violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

PIANO WORKERS IN BROOKLYN LOCKED OUT.

The local Piano and Organ Workers' Union furnishes the following statement in regard to the lockout of the employees in O. Wissner's factory in Brooklyn:

HAYES IS ELECTED.

Runs Second and Carries Forty Per Cent of Vote for Delegates of I. T. U. to Federation.

The official statement of the canvassing board of the International Typographical Union confirms the report that Comrade Max S. Hayes of Cleveland has been elected as one of the three delegates of the I. T. U. to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

THE WALL STREET PIT.

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FOR THE DAILY.

Report of Progress in Gathering Funds.

Board of Management Meets and Prepares Recommendations for General Meeting of July 7.

Pressure of other work compels us to postpone for one week the publication of the list of pledges, payments, and contributions for the Socialist Daily Fund.

The new pledges for the week ending June 23 amount to \$105.80, bringing the total pledged up to \$6,200.80. The week's payments on pledges amount to \$178.65 and the cash contributions to \$11.50. The total of cash in the fund is thus brought up to \$1,858.10.

The Board of Management met last Monday, with Comrade Clarke in the chair. The question of name was first taken up and after full discussion it was decided to submit to the general meeting of the Association on July 7 these four names: "Advance," "Record," "Sentinel," and "Globe."

DAYTON.

(Continued from page 1)

THE NEW LABOR PAPER.

The Trades Council of this city has lately started a fight against the old official organ of that body, and in its stead established a new paper called "The New Labor Paper."

LOCAL NEWS.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emille Building, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. A. Lewis, 331 Scott street, Covington.

COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Chas. La Kamp, P. O. Box 144, Goldenfield.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE—A. B. Corbelli, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at 1202 LaSalle Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. A. Lewis, 331 Scott street, Covington.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, A. A. Lewis, 331 Scott street, Covington.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Fred E. Irlah, 322 Riverside street, Woodford.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, E. J. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Somerville, Mass. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at 114 Walnut street, Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, John A. Denton, 1310 Saginaw street, Flint.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Geo. H. Lockwood, 123 Nicollet avenue.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. H. Rathbun, Sedalia.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1204 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, H. H. Kearns, Arlington. Meets second Sunday of the month at 3 P. M. at 124 Market street.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Louis Arundin, 18 Water street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Arthur Baksett, Fargo.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchfield, 1714 Broadway, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE—Secretary, Treasurer, Dr. H. H. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. Mahlon Barron, 1222 Arch street, Philadelphia. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at 10 P. M. at 124 Market street.

PURITTO RICO TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE—Secretary, Santiago Somo, San Juan.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. Hampton, Bonham, 1191.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchfield, 1714 Broadway, Seattle. Meets first Sunday of the month at 3 P. M. at 124 Market street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE: For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, June 24, 1902.

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10th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Labor Lyceum, 400 Willowburg avenue. 20th A. D.—Second and fourth Monday, at 207 Hamburg avenue. 21st A. D.—Branch 2, English—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergreen street. 21st A. D.—BRANCH 1, GERMAN—First and third Friday, at 675 Glenmore avenue. 21st A. D.—Branch 2—Friday, at New Central Hall, 410 Stone avenue.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties:

- 2. The officers to be elected are: a. A Chairman at each meeting. b. Recording Secretary. c. Financial Secretary. d. Organizer. e. Literature Agent.

3. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds.

4. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.

5. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic questions.

6. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.

7. Any person living in a city or locality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, including one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

8. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emille Building, St. Louis, Mo.

MULE AND WORKINGMAN.

It was near the close of the nineteenth century, after having spent the best part of my life in the service of civilization, that I found myself without means of subsistence and out of a job.

Men in like condition were all around me. Some were young, robust, hopeful; some were old, despondent, and despairing. Some sympathized and some hated.

In my younger days I had worked incessantly, but of late no one seemed to have need of my services, and my substance had been consumed in the interim between jobs.

It was the Age of Machinery. A pulley, a belt, a dozen shafts and bearings superseded a hundred workmen.

To my joy one morning, I read a sign, "Men Wanted," on an office door of a great corporation. For an instant my spirits bubbled over in the realization that I was a "man," and perhaps I wanted.

On entering the office I was met by a porter, who escorted me to a room where I was placed in the rear of a long line of men, awaiting turn at a door which led to an inner sanctuary, where the word "Men" was being thoroughly sounded and exemplified by a great doctor, named Physical Examination.

My turn came in a couple of hours and I passed in. A being whose visage rivaled many of the likenesses of Satan I had seen in youth met me with a cold smile, which reminded me of my vanished overcoat, and a piercing eye which stirred up my rheumatic pains, so deep was its penetration.

In youth I had been a splendid specimen of manhood—strong-limbed, broad-shouldered, keen of sight, and ready of hand. A shadow of my former prestige remained, but in my hair age had sprinkled his tell-tale tints, and my eyes, though strong, showed that they had peered over the history of too many years.

The Great Doctor felt of my muscular arm, adjusted his glasses, and peered into my face with great wisdom. He turned me slowly around, as one would a revolving chair and looked at me closely, up and down. As yet neither of us had spoken. He mechanically pushed me on a pair of scales, and peered through his glasses at the beam.

"What! what!" he exclaimed, looking closer and feeling my arm with more pronounced grip.

"Only 158! Good grief, fine arm; full chest, but two pounds short; and hair a trifle gray, and eyes declining in power of vision. Please pass out, sir!" and he opened a door into the street.

But I did not move. I was bewildered by his actions. "I would like to have work," I said, by way of explanation, but cutting me short he said hurriedly, "Our weight standard is 100 pounds; you weigh only 158."

"That is a man's deficiency," said a million words will not bring you up to our standard," said he.

"I have letters of service from all my beloved ancestors, you are still two pounds light," he replied.

"I have had twenty years' experience in my calling—"

"If you were a golden Colossus, you are not of standard weight, and your hair shows you to be over the age limit," he replied.

"My friend," I said, "give me a trial; I need work in my family—"

"Sir, your usefulness is past for us; you are a back number; we want men, we need men, we take only men. You are not up to our standard of a man, and belong to the scrap pile. One

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

PICNIC AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF LOCAL NEW YORK, S. D. P.

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 29, AT—SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK.

Prize Bowling for Ladies and Gentlemen. Games and Amusements for Ladies and Children. Moving Pictures by American Cinematograph Co.

TICKETS, 10 CENTS. AT THE GATE, 15 CENTS. Tickets can be had in all Assembly District Organizations or from the Organizer at 64 East 43rd Street.

To Reach the Park: Second or Third Ave. Elevated to 177th St. Transfer to Tremont Ave. cars to Park. West Farms or Southern Boulevard cars at 120th St. and Third Ave. direct to Park. From West side, take 135th St. car at 135th St. and Eighth Ave. and transfer to West Farms car.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and 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.

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fought for the sake of territory, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end:

As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance or working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.