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# The Worker

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VOL. XII.—NO. 16. NEW YORK, JULY 20, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

## TWO YEARS' HISTORY OF THE S. D. P. OF NEW YORK.

### Report of the Outgoing State Committee to the Convention of July 4.

#### A Review of the Work Done for Socialism in the State from 1900 to 1902, with Account of Party Organization and Recommendations for Future Work.

The last state convention of our party was held in the Labor Lyceum, New York, on Saturday, June 16, 1900, and was composed of delegates of the Socialist Labor Party (Henry L. Slobodin, New York, National Secretary), and of the old Social Democratic Party (Theodore Debs, Chicago, National Secretary). A State Committee of nine members was elected, of whom the following were named: Wm. Butcher, H. Schlueter, F. Schlueter, L. Jablonowski, I. Phillips, C. W. McCullough, Joseph Barondess, Emil Neppel and Leonard D. Abbott. Butcher, Barondess, H. Schlueter and McCullough subsequently resigned. William Edlin also served for a short time on the committee and resigned. The vacancies were filled by Chris Bub, Herman Reich, John Assel and Henry L. Slobodin. The officers of the committee have been: Neppel, financial secretary; F. Schlueter, treasurer; Reich, literature agent; and Abbott, corresponding secretary.

#### THE STATE TICKET.

The State ticket nominated by the convention was: Ben Hanford, for Governor; Wm. Butcher, for Lieutenant-Governor; Phillip Jackson, for Secretary of State; Eugene V. Brewster, for Attorney-General; Frank Sieverman, for State Comptroller; Leonard D. Abbott, for State Treasurer, and Henry Stahl, for State Engineer.

#### COLLECTION OF SIGNATURES.

At the time the State Committee assumed office the Social Democratic party had no legal standing whatever in the State of New York, and the first task with which the Committee was confronted was that of taking the steps necessary to give the Party legal recognition by securing a place on the official ballot. The requirements of law were that not less than 6,000 signatures of qualified voters be attached to the nomination petitions, each known by a notary, and not less than fifty signatures in each of the sixty counties of the state. The latter condition rendered the task a gigantic one. Comrade Henry L. Slobodin was elected Special Organizer, without salary, to take charge of this work and Comrades H. W. Wessling and I. Phillips were engaged to go through the state to collect signatures to use as the official emblem of the party in this state.

#### The Campaign of 1900.

A vigorous campaign was carried on. Three campaign leaflets were issued and 100,000 copies of each were published and circulated. Several hundred thousand cards and smaller pieces were also distributed. Comrade Hanford made a complete tour of the state, and Comrade Phillips spoke as far as Syracuse. A great campaign meeting was held in the Cooper Union, New York, at which Eugene V. Debs was the principal speaker. As a result, 13,403 votes were polled on Election Day, giving to the Social Democratic Party an official standing in New York State. The vote did not come up to the sanguine expectations of some of our more enthusiastic comrades, but the discord in the Socialist movement hampered greatly the work of agitation. The existence of two Socialist parties was a subject of constant bickering for those who, while not Socialists, were inclined to listen to our arguments. The Socialist Labor Party confined its efforts to dragging of the name of Socialism through the mire.

#### Local Elections.

In the spring and autumn of 1901, and in the spring of this year, local elections were nominated throughout the state and an encouraging vote was registered. In some places, as Peekskill, Frankfort and Watertown, the vote has shown evidence of considerable progress.

#### Organization.

At the time the present State Committee assumed office, there were 19 active locals of the Socialist Labor Party, namely, New York, Richmond County, Astoria, L. I. City, Woodhaven, Flushing, Corona, Wyckoff Heights, Glendale, Port Chester, New Rochelle, Yonkers, Troy, Johnstown, Utica, Syracuse, Oneida, Rochester and Buffalo. There were 7 active locals of the Social Democratic Party, namely, New York, Brooklyn, Patchogue, Ticonderoga, Watertown, Buffalo and Corfu. The total number of locals was thus 26. The Queen's County locals

## FOR THE DAILY.

### Conference of Unions to Be Held Next Thursday.

Local Richmond Gives Pledge for Socialist Daily Fund and Local Campaign Fund—Report of Pledges and Payments for Two Weeks.

On Thursday evening, July 24, a conference of trade unions and other organizations in sympathy with the labor movement will be held at the Labor Lyceum, No. 4 Fourth Street, for the purpose of forming a permanent body to work in all directions for the success of the coming Socialist Daily.

From reports thus far received it is expected that a large number of unions will be represented at the first meeting. Organizations which have not yet elected delegates are invited to do so at once, that no time may be lost in taking up the work.

#### State Committee.

The State Committee suffered from the standing complaint of the party—non-attendance of meetings by the members. The State constitution of the party provides that every local may send a delegate to the State Committee. The State Committee urged the adjacent locals to do so. Westchester County was the only local which responded, but for a very short time. Local Kings County was usually represented by one or more delegates, but none ever attended the meeting of the State Committee. Local Queens County was represented by Comrade Chris Bub. Those who most regularly attended the meetings of the State Committee were Comrades Leonard D. Abbott, E. Neppel, I. Phillips, H. Reich, Henry L. Slobodin, F. Schlueter, Comrade E. Neppel has devoted considerable time in keeping the financial books of the State Committee. Comrade H. Reich's work as literature agent of the State Committee deserves special mention, as the task is as useful and hard as it is thankless.

#### Recommendations.

The State Committee recommends to the convention the following measures:

1. To retain the name Social Democratic Party till the next state convention.
2. To retain the Arm and Torch as the emblem of the party of the State of New York.
3. To select the place for the next State convention—the State Committee recommending Syracuse—and to authorize the State Committee to fix the date.
4. To order a more vigorous agitation among the Germans. Agitation in German has of late been neglected, though the Germans constitute an important part of the population of this State and agitation in German is likely to bear good results.
5. To order the organization of lecture circuits through the State. It may at first be a strain on the resources of the locals, but there is no better way of keeping up the interest of the comrades as well as drawing new converts. Besides if the comrades do their duty from the start, the tours may be made self-sustaining in short time.

#### Prospects.

Only a few years ago Socialism was a derogatory term. Now Socialist sentiment runs high and wide throughout the country. The capitalist class devise various schemes to harass its thousands for their own purpose. But though the peace conferences and other impurities multiply, the working class is slowly but surely rising in its might and dignity. Even now a fresh breeze from the West brings to us the clang of the chains at which the proletarian class is tugging impatiently. It must surely reach the workmen of this State and rouse them from their apathy. Day in and day out, the class war beats the call. It must arouse the working class. Ours is to hold aloft the white light of Socialism so that it first get their sight. We, Socialists, stand on the fire line. Secure in our cause and its victory, we shall face the square and proudly, and to the left where the mocking foe or the erring friend may urge us. And even if Egyptian darkness surround us, what else could we, Socialists, do but to forge ahead, carrying the light where the darkness is the blackest.

#### State Committee S. D. P.

JOHN ASSEL,  
CHRIS BUB,  
L. JABLONOWSKI,  
EMIL NEPEL,  
I. PHILLIPS,  
HERMAN REICH,  
F. SCHLUETER,  
HENRY L. SLOBODIN,  
LEONARD D. ABBOTT,  
Secretary.

#### STATE CONSTITUTION.

Below is given the draft of a constitution for the Social Democratic Party of the State of New York, as prepared by the State Convention of July 4 and ordered submitted to general vote.

All locals are called upon to consider the proposed constitution and vote upon it, section by section, the number of votes for and against each section to be reported to the State Committee. The same applies to the appended resolution.

#### ARTICLE I.—ORGANIZATION.

1. The Social Democratic Party of the State of New York is a part of the national organization of the Socialist Party of the United States, and shall be governed by the platform and constitution of said party.

2. The state organization shall consist of all present local organizations of the Socialist Party, within the state

#### CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

J. H. Lefkowitz, City.....	\$5.00
M. G. Allinger.....	5.00
Y. R. Lint.....	1.00
F. Hoogwerf.....	1.00
P. Hemmer.....	1.00
W. Archut.....	1.00
Theo. Koehler, Adams, Mass.....	5.00
Poultry Club, Chelsea, Mass.....	1.00
Total.....	\$20.00

## FALSE WEIGHING.

### Ground of One of the Miners' Chief Demands.

By Doukage System and by Simple Fraud, Companies Get 16 to 20 per Cent of Coal Mined Free—Resist Interference of "Agitators" with Their System of Plunder.

Scranton, Pa., July 11.—Perhaps in no other part of the anthracite region has the docking system reached a higher degree of perfection (from the capitalist standpoint) than in the Scranton district. The figures produced by the miners on this subject are altogether revealing. The coal "operators" should fight the union on the plan that they desire "to run their own business to suit themselves." For the miners to obtain some voice in the matter would mean a sad check upon the previously enjoyed right to rob without restriction.

#### The "Long Ton" System.

In 1877 what is known as the "long ton" system went into effect at all of the collieries of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, where coal was weighed. The D. & H. is the dominant company in this district. It would take too long to explain fully what the "long ton" system means. Enough for me to say that for several years, until 1884, the miners were paid on an average of 2,000 pounds to the ton for prepared coal, which means coal fit for the market. In that year a fixed number of pounds was established for a ton. This is from twenty-eight to twenty-eight and a half hundred weight, a hundred weight being 112 pounds; making a total of from 3,136 to 3,192 pounds per ton that a miner is required to give.

#### Fair Demand—Therefore Denied.

Assuredly it is, but it is for that very reason that the coal operators refuse it and attempt to destroy the union that would enforce it. From the standpoint of ownership for profit, they assume they have the right to exercise ownership as they see fit. In common with other capitalists, they will oppose interference with that right, until the workers refuse to be rated of less value than machinery and place their lives, their welfare, and their rights as men and women above that of mere producers of profits for a useless and greedy class.

#### WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, July 14.—The Pennsylvania State Committee, at its regular meeting to-night, granted charters to new locals of the Socialist Party at Lattimer, Harwood Mines, Plains, Freehold, Mayfield, and Hazelton, with a total membership of 173.

National Secretary Greenbaum has supplied each local with a monthly financial report book. It is desired that the first report be for the month of June.

#### Size of Cars Increased.

T. G. Nichols, President of District No. 1, says: "Having gone over reports from our locals that show where coal is mined by the car, I find that at fifty collieries the size of the cars has been increased since the colliery began operation, while the miners are not paid any additional price for the increase. In fact, the cars were almost always increased without any notice being given of the matter. But not being organized, they had to individually submit to the plunder."

#### Some Startling Figures.

Here are some of the figures: At the White Oak colliery, Delaware & Hudson Company, the total number of tons prepared (ready for market) was 234,328. Of this 229,441 tons were shipped, and 5,150 tons used for steam purposes or sold to local trade. The miners received payment for 188,328 tons. The difference, therefore, between the amount of coal prepared and the amount for which the miner was paid was 46,233 tons. Which means that the miners at one mine in one year were denied payment for 19 per cent of the coal used and sold by the companies.

#### WHAT THE CENSUS FIGURES SHOW.

The census figures for manufacturing have been completed for thirty-three states and territories. They show that the average wages for all laborers in the manufacturing industries there in 1900, in those thirty-three states and territories, 1,004,500 workers received an average of \$18.48 each a year, or \$1.54 a day in 1900. In the same states and territories in 1900, 1,463,965 workers received an average of \$37.68 each a year, or \$1.29 a day. On the other hand, the compilation of prices in "Dun's Review" for last January showed that the cost of living now is nearly 7 per cent higher than in 1900, and more than 11 per cent higher than in 1900. The compilation includes food of all kinds, clothing, metals, etc. The average factory worker, therefore, is receiving 8 per cent less wages than in 1900, and is spending from 4 to 11 per cent more in cost of living.

## TO THE MINERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

### A Talk about Striking and Voting, Which, with Only a Few Names Changed, Will Fit Equally Well for Workmen of Any Trade in Any State.

You hard-coal miners of Pennsylvania, to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand, are on strike.

You are not striking for fun, though some of the hiring editors would have us believe so. A big strike, lasting for months, is not exactly like a pleasure vacation—though it is about the nearest approach to a pleasure vacation you ever get.

You are striking in dead earnest. You are fighting a great battle, one of the battles of the long class war between Labor and Capital. You have been expecting and preparing for it these two years. So have your enemies, the mine "operators"—as they call themselves, though they "operate" nothing but Wall Street stocks.

It is a serious business, this strike. You are determined to win, if your united courage and patience and intelligence and devotion can secure victory. Your enemies are also determined to win, if their united greed and cruelty and cunning can compass your defeat.

You have no reason to love your bosses.

You know that they grow rich by your poverty, that they overwork and underpay you and bronzily cheat you and recklessly sacrifice your lives by hundreds to save a little expense.

You owe them no gratitude, no respect, no consideration, only unwavering hostility.

You know this, and they know that you know it. They hate you as bitterly as you hate them. Tyrants and robbers always hate their victims.

These bosses have great advantages over you in the fight. They have not used all their powers yet.

One advantage is their wealth. Half a dozen of the biggest capitalists in the coal trust have more money than all the four hundred and fifty thousand coal miners in the United States taken together. You and other workmen made that money for them. They are losing money by this strike, of course. But they are only losing the money that you would have made for them if you had not struck. They are in no danger of going hungry on account of the strike. You can stand the strike for some time yet, by great care and self-denial. They can stand it longer, if it is worth their while—and if they do not get scared.

Another advantage is their political power. You have a thousand times as many votes as they have. But you have been letting them do your political thinking for you. You have neglected politics. They have not. They have dictated tickets and platforms for both the big parties and you have divided your votes between them.

What is the result?

You have a Governor who worked overtime, signing commissions for Coal and Iron Police. Your splendid self-control has not given these thugs much chance for shooting, yet. But they have already murdered at least two of you and are ready to murder more.

That is only one of Governor Stone's crimes against you. Another is that he has utterly neglected to enforce the laws for your protection in such matters as defective ventilation, employment of inexperienced men, dishonest weighing, company stores, and the like.

Governor Stone has not ordered out the militia yet. Of course, he does not want to do that if he can help it—if his friends, the "operators," can win without it. But do you doubt what he will do if it comes to a crisis?

Governor Stone is not an exceptional bad man. He is simply an ordinary politician of Matt Quay's party. In helping the "operators" against you he is only paying his political debts to the men who supplied his campaign funds and put him in office.

He is about as good and about as bad a man as Judge Pennypacker, whom Quay wants you to vote for in November. If you elect Pennypacker and have another strike during his term, he will have to do just as Stone

does now, and for the same reasons—to be true to the real masters of his party.

Quay and the Republican party have treated you with absolute contempt in this terrible fight of yours. Naturally, you looked to the Democratic party to do better.

What did the Democrats do? They nominated Robert E. Pattison, the man who sent the militia to Homestead. Do you remember Homestead? The steel workers do.

Pattison would send troops to Wilkes-Barre just as cheerfully as he sent them to Homestead.

It would be pretty hard to choose between Pennypacker and Pattison, between the Republican and Democratic parties, the twin tools of the mine-owning, mill-owning, land-owning, railroad-owning capitalist class.

But you do not have to choose between them.

There is another candidate for Governor, whose name is John W. Slayton. He is a workman, a member of the Carpenters' Union, and at present a member of the Select Council of New Castle, elected to that office recently by workmen's votes. He is the candidate of the Socialist Party.

His colleagues on that ticket are J. Mahlon Barnes, a member of the Cigar Makers' Union of Philadelphia, and Harry C. Gould, of the Printers' Union of Erie.

All three of them have been on strike, have been locked out, have been tried and found true by their fellow workmen.

These men have been nominated by workmen directly. The platform they stand on is a workman's platform, demanding for the worker the full product of his labor. Their campaign fund—and a very small one it is—was made up of the hard-earned and freely given dimes and quarters and occasional dollars of wage-workers.

If elected, they will owe their election to the organized working class, just as Pennypacker or Pattison, if elected, will owe it to the organized capitalist class. Therefore they will be true to the workers, just as Pennypacker or Pattison will be true to the capitalists.

The Socialist Party will have candidates, nominated in the same way on the same platform and supported by the same sort of campaign, for Congress in the various districts, for the Legislature, and for the various county offices.

You can elect these men if you will. You have the votes. If you elect them, for the first time in its history, the State of Pennsylvania will be governed by the class that digs the coal and works the iron and does the other useful labor. Is it not about time?

And suppose, even, that you do not elect them. Suppose you cast your one hundred and fifty thousand votes for them.

Imagine how that would frighten the Coal Kings.

Cast such a vote as that for the ticket of the Socialist Party, and you would see to Coal Kings begging for a conference with President Mitchell, recognizing your union, granting you eight hours, increased pay, check-weighing, strict enforcement of the law, anything short of giving up the mines entirely, in order to placate your opposition.

It is always a good thing to frighten your enemies. Try it.

This talk about strikes and politics is addressed directly to the miners of Pennsylvania. But it is just as applicable to workmen of any other trade in any other state. For everywhere there is the same war between Labor and Capital and everywhere the political power plays the same part in it.

But the talk is not quite finished. There are some things to say about partisanship, about good men and the like. We shall speak of these things next week in this same column.

MONARCH AND SLAVES.  
He who upholds the throne—upholds the Slave.  
For Kings have subjects, and the Slave is in subjection.  
Where sits the Monarch sits unequal wrong.  
Where sits unequal wrong, sits servitude.  
The absolute Monarch holds the absolute Slave.  
Amongst a myriad hid he reckes not of His degradation, but it is ever there. So rise and shame him. A turn of fortune's wheel  
And brought before the absolute eyes—he feels  
The absolute hand, and cringes 'neath the whip  
Like any rice-woman fugitive.  
E. Wardlaw Best.  
De Moyenne, Seychelles.

TO ALL Socialist Trade Unionists.  
It is important that all trade unionists should be given an opportunity to learn what the Socialist Party—in New York the Social Democratic Party—stands for.  
You can help—each one of you.  
For 75 cents you can get 100 copies sent to your address; for \$1.20 you can get 200 copies.  
Three hundred or more will be supplied to you at 50 cents a hundred.  
Two or three times between now and election you should get enough copies of The Worker to supply all the members of your local union.  
We want Socialism in our time.

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# The Worker.

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1891.

UNION PRINTER

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,008
In 1890.....	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1894.....	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	30,564
In 1898.....	82,204
In 1900.....	9,543
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.....	96,918
S. L. P.....	33,450



The receipt of a sample copy of The Worker is an invitation to subscribe. The price is 50 cents a year, or 25 cents for six months.

We sometimes send a number of copies of The Worker, unsolicited, to some man whom we suppose to be interested in the Socialist movement. If you get such a bundle, please distribute them among your shopmates or neighbors, and see if you can't get a subscriber or two.

The "Amalgamated Journal," organ of the Iron and Steel Workers, has progressed to the point where it can editorially advise its readers to act independently in politics as workmen. In the sense of picking good or bad candidates from the old parties and voting unilaterally for or against them, regardless of partisan affiliation. We call this progress for the "Amalgamated Journal." But it is still a long way behind the times. Workmen have tried this scheme again and again, and they are learning that a "good" man in office is no better than a "bad" man, if he is elected on the ticket of a bad party, and that any party which is good enough for the capitalists is too bad for the workers. Non-partisanship is played out, brothers of the Amalgamated. There is only one party for the workers, and its candidates are the only good candidates for workers to support.

## THE SILVER LINING TO THE CLOUD.

In the July "Pilgrim," Rev. John McDowell, a clergyman of the anthracite field, writes sympathetically of the coal strike. He gives a vivid picture of the miners' sufferings, as in this brief passage, picturing their dismal surroundings and the gloom of their daily life:

"Most of the foreign miners live in the 'Company Patches.' These patches consist of rows of houses, more frequently called 'Shanties,' built by the operators for the use of their employees. As a rule, they are located near the mines. No pretense is made to make them attractive. Not the slightest effort is made at sanitary conditions. Everything about them is in the rough. The atmosphere, because of nearness to the breaker, is laden with dust; the water is tainted with sulphur; and the sun has to fight its way through dense clouds of black smoke which blacken everything in sight.

"The houses are all alike and are usually of the clapboard variety, fiercely hot in summer and frightfully cold in winter. Very few of them are weather-proof and many of them are in a tumble-down condition. They are in most cases unpainted and unap-

tered. Inside the rafters and beams are exposed to view. The walls are either bare or covered with all kinds of old newspapers. The shanties have from two to six rooms. Beds are low and for this reason these houses are always occupied. The squalor and dirt found in these patches surpasses anything known in the slums of our cities. Coal dirt is everywhere and in everything. The food is gritty with it. It rubs itself into the souls of those who live in it."

These foreign miners were brought into the district by the mine owners in past years to break the strikes of the American workmen and force them to accept lower wages or worse conditions. Their poverty, their miserable standard of living, their subservience to tyranny were to be the means of reducing the native miners to like subjection, and making greater profits for the capitalists. The capitalists loved these men—so long as they had use for them as strike-breakers. But they did not try to improve their conditions; to do that would have been to defeat their very purpose in bringing them in.

But in the course of a few years the foreign miners have formed new ideals of life, have become dissatisfied with their state, and have eagerly joined with the older men in a united effort to improve it. The Poles, Slavs, Hungarians and Italians, whom the capitalists once counted on to break strikes are now as good union men and as good strikers as the American, English, Irish and Welsh miners.

And now the so-called "organs of public opinion"—with a few honorable exceptions, such as the "Pilgrim"—are denouncing these men for the very conditions of poverty, ignorance, dirt and degradation which the capitalists have forced upon them, for the very conditions which the men are trying to abolish.

The hopeful thing is that, under such wretched conditions—deliberately calculated, as they are, to crush out all hope, all self-respect, all principles of honor among the victims—yet the workmen, native and foreign, show an ardent desire for better things, an increasing degree of self-respect and self-reliance and self-control, while in the matter of manly honor their behavior, at the worst, puts to shame the cowardly and faithless conduct of their masters.

The capitalist, as capitalist, is a self-centered, individualistic, sneaking, cunning schemer. Culture only intensifies these qualities and makes him a more dangerous schemer. His social and economic position perverts even his personal virtues to the injury of others. The workingman, as workingman, is a social being, with a dim but certain instinct of solidarity with his fellows. His vices are individual vices, his virtues are social virtues, redounding to the good of his class. Ignorance and misery cannot destroy his class instinct; tyranny intensifies it, and every gain he makes in leisure and education by the united effort of his class equips and disciplines him better for the battle for freedom.

"The stars in their courses fought against Sisera," and the laws of economics and of human nature fight against class rule. In the condition of the workers to-day there is no reason for pessimism. There is room only for hope and incentive to renewed activity.

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The "Catholic Light" of Scranton, Pa., seemingly alarmed by the rapid growth of Socialism among the striking miners, prints in a prominent position in its issue of July 4, and with editorial approval, a long article on the "dangers" of Socialism; rehashing all the time-worn misrepresentations that the ingenuity or the stupidity of the capitalist mind has yet been able to throw out against a movement that threatens to overthrow capitalism and substitute industrial freedom.

The writer—who seems never to have read a Socialist book or paper or heard a Socialist speaker—tells the miners who read the "Catholic Light" that Socialism is an attack on the home, the family, and the church, that the Socialists foment riot and disorder, that they propose to overthrow law and order, religion and morality, that they are "laying the foundation for a system of confusion, vice, and infidelity."

Many thousands of miners—Catholics, Protestants, or what not—in the strike field, have listened to Sparzo, Vail, Malley, Collins, Geiger, and other Socialist speakers within the last two months. Many thousands of them have read The Worker and other Socialist papers, leaflets, and pamphlets. These men will be able to say for themselves and tell their fellows whether the writer in the "Catholic Light" speaks truly.

We challenge this writer to cite one speech or written article by a representative of the Socialist Party in this country, in support of his sweeping charges. He cannot do it.

The Socialist Party does not attack religion nor the church. It officially declares that religious opinion is a private matter, which should be kept separate from politics.

The Socialist Party does not attack the institution of the family nor seek to undermine the home. On the contrary, it seeks to put an end to the shameful system of class rule and exploitation of labor which makes decent home life almost impossible for so many thousands of workingmen, which

breaks up the family and drags the women from the fireside and the children from the school and puts them to work for the profit of the capitalist.

The Socialist Party does not incite riot and attack law and order. It does attack the mine owners and other capitalists who violate every law for the sake of profit. It attacks the capitalists who have murdered hundreds of miners at Fraterville, Ferlie, and Johnston within the last two months. It attacks the exploiters who hire armed thugs to lie behind stockades and shoot peaceful strikers, as at Duryea. It attacks the public officials who allow mine owners to violate every law designed for the protection of the workers.

Gentlemen of the "Catholic Light," it is a dangerous game you are playing. Honesty is the best policy. In this age of newspapers and public meetings it does not pay to falsify facts too recklessly. The miners are learning what Socialism is by meeting and listening to Socialists and reading their writings. If you keep on misrepresenting Socialism you will succeed only in destroying the miners' confidence in you. We give you this warning in all kindness and good faith, for we do not wish to quarrel with you.

Finally, let us answer you with your own words:

The article against Socialism on your front page closes by advising the miners not to admit any Socialist to their unions—by advising the union to boycott Socialists on account of their political opinions.

Of course, this advice does not come officially from the church nor editorially from the paper. But editorially the paper endorses the article in question.

Now let us turn to your editorial page in the same issue.

Speaking of the incident in St. Patrick's church at Olyphant, where serenity-of-striker walked out, rather than sit with a scab to hear mass, you deprecate such action. You advise the Catholic miners "NOT TO PERMIT THEIR RELIGION TO BE MIXED UP WITH THEIR SECULAR INTERESTS."

That is good advice. The Socialist Party gives the same advice. Stick to it yourselves, gentlemen of the "Catholic Light." Do not try to play upon the miners' religious beliefs to influence them in politics or to organize a boycott against men of a political opinion differing from your own.

Keep religion and politics separate, keep church and union separate, and neither the union nor the Socialist Party will have any quarrel with the church.

## CLASS DIVISIONS NO LONGER JUSTIFIED.

Although class divisions have a certain justification in history, yet is this the case only for a given epoch and for given social conditions. They arise from the insufficiency of production, and will be swept away by the full development of modern productive forces. Indeed, the abolition of classes in society pre-supposes a historic stage of development at which the existence, not of this or that particular ruling class only, but of any ruling class whatever, and, accordingly, the existence of class distinction itself, has become an anachronism and is obsolete. It pre-supposes a range of development in production at which the appropriation of the means of production and of their products, and the monopoly of culture and of intellectual leadership by a particular class in society has become, not only superfluous, but also economically, politically and intellectually, a clog to progress. This stage has now been reached. On the one hand, the political and intellectual bankruptcy of the capitalist class is hardly any longer a secret to itself; on the other, its economic bankruptcy rears regularly every ten years. At every crisis, society, unable to utilize them, is suffocated under the load of her own products and productive powers, and stands helpless before the absurd contradiction that the producers have nothing to consume because there is a dearth of consumers. The power of expansion in the means of production snaps the bonds which capitalist production lays upon them. Their emancipation from these bonds is the only prerequisite for an uninterrupted, ever more rapidly advancing development of productive forces, and, thereby, for a practically boundless increase of production itself. But this is not all. The appropriation by society of the means of production does away, not only with the present artificial restriction of production, but also with that positive waste and havoc, both of products and productive forces, that to-day are the unavoidable companions of production, and reach their height at the crisis. Furthermore, by doing away with the insane extravagance of the ruling classes of to-day and of their political representatives, it sets free for the use of the whole people a mass of products and means of production. The possibility, with the aid of socialized production, to secure to every member of society an existence, not only materially sufficient and richer from day to day, but which also guarantees to him the free development and activity of his physical and intellectual gifts, this possibility now exists for the first time, and it exists indeed—Frederick Engels, in "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific."

It is rather remarkable that the man who can see a great objection to surrendering his independence to the union can see nothing out of place in surrendering his body and soul to a boss—Coast Seaman's Journal.

The President is not in politics for the organization of coal miners. He is

## Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

I hope it is not too late for me to make friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness; it is a prudent thing to try anyway, since the determination of the saints and the determinism, called economic, both indicate that riches and righteousness are convertible terms. Perhaps I have been lacking in sympathy for the jailers and privations of the world's burdens; perhaps I have not realized how low down a man has to live, himself, who must all day long hold another fellow's head on the ground.

There is that difficulty of governing a nation of fools without yourself playing the fool, which must necessarily go against the stomach of a greatly unfoolish man. My friend Edward VII., for instance, or somebody in his name, starts the idea of a great Coronation fair for a London hospital. Behold, all things are now ready—the routes, lottery bugs, etc.—when a wretch named Calne, M. P., from Wales, objects to gambling. With the "Prince of Wales" reputation for a wretch who desired to murder the murderous club in the hands of a moral Cain? And the worst of it is, you cannot talk out loud about it, you must inside it. Yes, Kings are to be pitied!

When Guitau was on trial for murdering the President of the United States, the defense made was that of insanity; that you might call constructively insanity; constructed thus: What is sanity? To share the common sense, will, and wishes of the people. What is the government of the United States? The common sense, will, and wishes of the people—the President being the choice of the common sense, will, and wishes of the people aforesaid. Therefore Guitau, being one of the aforesaid, and at the same time desiring to murder the aforesaid, was insane; as a suicide is insane, for wanting to kill the choice of the common sense, will, and wishes of himself. With such a magnificent reason as this for not being killed, the President of the United States, the President being the choice of the common sense, will, and wishes of the people aforesaid, for the madmen against whom he is so guarded.

There are people in the United States (outside the court at Oyster Bay, who recognize the hand of a master in the President's mode of preparing and leading his sheep into some sort of a royal fold which is to come next after the present impossible top-heavy, gold-crowned republic. He is already the head of an "administration" or "Executive faction" of Republicans, which, of course, includes all the respectable Democrats. Already the press has special columns about how he spends his days, etc. And it all looks as natural as evolution. Bryan's issues are slipping away from under his feet while he is committing them to memory. He should come to Oyster Bay to learn what century he lives in.

In that little patch of diplomatic arts now going on between the wiles of the bargain-counter and of the confederate, our statesmen will have some fine preliminary practice in a little of that sort of thing, which is to form so much of our future history. The press, so deftly manipulated by the head of an administration, or "Executive faction," has already, and without a shadow to hand and everything to lose, has been preparing the public mind from day to day with stories of the gracious manner in which the Pope was going to meet America's claims, to meet them more than half way, and to carry them and us the other half. Even now, we hardly realize that his Holiness has politely conceded nothing on the friar, church, property, and school questions. He has "carried us home half way, sure; but it is his own half of the way back again. Though I am willing to bet on the black frock, for the wily, I prefer to lay my money on the sons of the bargain-counter for finally getting the whole of the loaf into their pockets—that is, if the present is really a square game between two rivals.

Let us consider the gentlemen on both sides of it. No distinguished cardinal can afford to fly in the face of the Franciscan and Dominican orders, who, though they choose to go barefooted and bareheaded, can wear golden slippers and crowns of the same material, and who have a greatly exalted influence in the election of His Holiness. Again, here are our own American gentlemen who will have to dine somewhere when stationed in those isles of barbarity; and there will be no popular elections for generations. Abstract justice? Away with it! Let us make friends with the much maligned Mammon of Unrighteousness.

One of the great advantages of having a very long history behind you and the cosmopolitan interest and habit (that is, like capitalism, having the interest and habit of getting your own cosmopolitanly) is that you grow a conscience of cosmopolitan variety, if not consistency; that you must, at one time or another, have said about everything that can be said on the subject and on the wrong side of everything. This is the happy privilege of Archbishop Ireland—a charming old gentleman, the Chauncey Depew of his own hierarchy. This level-headed prelate, with an eye all round the compass, has given it as a matter of personal knowledge, that American news agencies in the Philippines were instructed to wire nothing home but what made for war; that the Philippine war was one and that we wanted it. Next, he thinks the stories of the cruelty of our officers are not true. Next, he thinks the Protestant teachers out there are all right, etc., etc. Now, if ever you want quotations on either side of anything, you know where to go. What is the use of being Catholic if you are not universal!

The conquerors of the Boers are now very much exercised to find out who it is they have conquered. The Boers are going off to their farms with money in their pockets. There are not enough of the wild and woolly natives to do all the gold mining and other hard labor required. There is as yet a sentiment against importing Chinamen to a place in the bosom of the British industry. So that was the British soldier, who has been doing all the fighting, to finish it by taking up the miner's pick and turning himself into conqueror. It is Labor only that Capital goes to war to conquer.

In that magnificent drama of "generosity without a parallel in the history of nations," wherein we gave Cuba back to herself together with a constitution, there were a few little vices designed and left by some old masters of that black art, such as Senator Platt, which leave it uncer-

tain whether Cuba can make any other use of her surplus revenue than paying her debts with it. Now in all other countries, the backbone of public property is having a national debt. Where would a nation's incentive be, if it did not have some gentlemen in its midst to whom it would be eternally in debt? Cuba wants money. That is what we want her to want. But then, there may be two sorts of sugar in Cuba. Which sort gets the surplus? Is it Haver-meyer or Beet? We pause for a reply before we lend.

## Our Esteemed Contemporaries

Williams Statestman.

It is to be sincerely hoped that victory will be with the miners in this life and death struggle. But at the same time the lesson of this great strike, no matter which way it terminates, should be educational to the miners. It is not plain that to obtain redress of a permanent character another remedy outside of strikes must be applied, and that is public ownership of both mines and railroads? When this is accomplished strikes will be no more, the price of coal will be as staple as postage stamps and at a price that will allow its liberal use. The quickest redress and the only lasting one is to have the mines and all organized labor take independent political action. This action can best be gained through joining the Socialist Party, who are politically organized, both nationally and in the state, and it only remains for the producers themselves to become class-conscious.

Toledo Daily News.

Another calamity at Johnston! And this will enable a lot of shortsighted philosophers to characterize a conspicuous result of man's greed and carelessness and ignorance as an act of God! What sort of a comfort is a God who would do such things? Out upon such falsely called religious beliefs. If the mine inspectors had done their duty such a catastrophe need not have happened.

Precautions to prevent disasters like these cost money and the mine owners find that it pays better to do only what the law compels them to do in the way of safeguarding. They can easily hire men to take the places of those who have fallen, but ventilation, efficient inspection and intelligent labor cost money. Human life these hypocrites pliously say comes and goes as the act of God.

Rad as is this Johnston tragedy isn't the worst feature of the mining business. Each year witnesses more than the number lost in this latest horror as sacrifices to man's greed and selfishness. Only these other victims fall one by one and we take no note of them. In these tragedies of the mines those who die outright are always the most fortunate. Scores are maimed and crippled to ever after that is killed in mining. Other scores have their health undermined by the noxious vapors which the mines give off in a seeming effort to guard their treasures.

These poor slaves labor as they do in order that human buttermilk may be sent to the sands of Newport and Cape May and Palm Beach. In order that New York and London society may glitter with their barbaric show. In order that a little coterie may swagger with its ill-gotten wealth, using its bloody dividends to its own and the social harm. We pay enough for our coal. Our money isn't rightfully distributed. The coal barons without warrant or consideration have hoarded the business until their rapacity has the appearance of justice and right. But the bloody human debris at the foundation of their fortunes gives their smug complacency and smooth phrasing the lie. How long must we suffer these vices.

Omaha Examiner (Rep.).

One of the elements that must be hereafter reckoned with in future elections in this city and county is the Socialist vote. One who was interested in the recent recounts of ballots cast in that election the Socialists cast nearly or quite 1,000 votes. If this be true there seems no reason to doubt the assertion that there are several times as many out-and-out Socialists as there are Populists in this county. The fact that most of the latter are in this country in spirit headquarters. The Socialists maintain headquarters on North Sixteenth street, where the seductive doctrines are dispensed at all hours of the day and night, and pretty soon they may be expected to cut a considerable figure in local and state elections.

Railway Employees Journal.

In a recent interview Mr. John W. Gates said: "This property is going to continue. Politics can't touch it. Every trust formed, every combination made, every community of interest consummated, is a step upward for the social advancement of the laborer."

Mr. Gates is undoubtedly a man of ability, but is his judgment not somewhat contrary to hard, cold facts? "Politics can't touch it," by which he evidently means that the trusts are so powerful that it is impossible for the law to stop their pillaging of the workers.

Just here Mr. Gates is wrong, for the government can, and will put a stop to it.

Just because the Senate to-day does not represent the people or voice their will.

Just because Capital has at this time practically full control of the government and by using that power throtles every move that Labor makes for its emancipation.

Just because the wage-earners are subservient enough to allow petty judges to issue injunctions that outrage the law liberty.

That is no criterion that such constitution will obtain to the end of the chapter.

The time is rapidly approaching when the laborer will claim and receive his own. He will claim every position in the government from dog-catcher to president, and then how will it be for Labor?

Better said present politics can't touch it, but the politics of the future, the politics in which the voice of

Labor is heard can, and will, put an end to its spoliation.

"Every community of interest consummated is a step upward for the social advancement of the laborer." Yes, the Coal Trust, the Sugar Trust, Flour Trust, Beef Trust are all shining examples of the manner in which the laborer is being uplifted.

If Mr. Gates intends that the trusts, by educating the laborer to live on air, is elevating him, then he is certainly being elevated.

But in fact the trusts are elevating the workers in one way; they are teaching them two lessons: One—the curse of the trusts as at present administered, and the other—the advantage of organization and co-operation.

At the present labor movement, at best, is in a chaotic state; it is a giant striking blindly at an enemy whose tactics are little understood and whose baseness is not realized.

Too many labor leaders are working more for individual advancement than for the benefit of their fellow-man, but when all these shall have been exposed and when the labor movement reaches a point where concerted action is taken—then, Mr. Gates, look out for your statements; for the laborers will see to it that the government DOES "touch it" and touch them ALL, so that the trusts will really be the interest of the laborers, for THE LABORERS WILL OWN THE TRUSTS.

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Comrade Spouse has written an open letter to the reverend brothers who sat in judgment on him. He does not mince words. He defies the Baptist inquisitors to give any ground for his expulsion except the fact that he was true to his conscience and to the principles of equity, of love; they have enthroned Mammon where God ought to be. It has more influence in the world than God Almighty. Deny this if you can, ye that have judged and condemned!

"Is it not true that you never recognize divinity in a man unless it is accompanied by a larger salary? I don't blame you, you poor wage slaves; you are only human. As for the matter, please your masters you'll either have to do as I have done or starve. Of course, Jesus said, 'Take no thought of to-morrow, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink, or what ye shall put on.' But then, self-preservation teaches you that that is folly. I did that, brethren; I was true to my calling and preached the truth, and the brethren were standing to their very souls' center."

"I am no croaking pessimist. The kingdom of universal peace and human brotherhood is nearer than we think. Jesus' ideal of 'Our Father,' 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth,' will be realized.

"But the church will not share the honor, the priests and Mammonites will have the world as well as bodies—and I use this word only as a figure of heaven started, so it will be completed by the neck and lowly of the earth—the savagery of a Schwab ('To get on in the world a man must have the tenacity of a bulldog') to the contrary notwithstanding.

"And the lowly, despised toilers who create all we eat and drink—the Carpenter of Nazareth's laborer, the millwright, and do cry aloud and spare not against a system which makes this impossible. You, my brethren, in condemning me, uphold it. A hellish, strife-breeding system that produces war; a system that impoverishes millions and enriches a few thousands, and makes them owners of their brethren's souls as well as bodies; a system that forces innocent babes into factories when they ought to be nursing doll babies; a system that causes nearly three hundred thousand miners to strike against starvation; a system that breeds riot and anarchy and hatred; a system of corruption and bribery that manufactures Judases by the thousands; a glorified system, this, and it receives the benediction of ministers of the gospel of the neck and lowly Jesus. And over it all waves the stary banner, the emblem of the free—making it a base hypocrisy."

LOBBYING AND VOTING.

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"Studies in the Strike Field," by William Malley, accompanied with a hitherto unpublished portrait of President Mitchell, a portrait of Malley, and a number of his "snap-shots" from the scene of battle, is a leading feature of the July number of that bright little monthly, the "Socialist Spirit." There is also an extended editorial review of the strike, from which by a curious connecting link, one by a curious coincidence, some significant facts about the United States navy, immigration, and artificially stimulated patriotism. "What of Womanhood?" is a terribly suggestive article dealing with certain phases of "our" policy in the Far East and showing how much women have to gain from the downfall of capitalism.

The title-page of the "International Socialist Review" for July includes the splendidly written intellectual treatise, Marcus Hilt translates the "Retrospect, 1848-1865," which Frederick Engels, shortly before his death, wrote as an introduction to Marx's "Class Struggles in France." Jean Longuet writes on "The Socialist Party of France after the Elections," giving an elaborate analysis of the situation at the late general elections and the results and the defense of "Immediate Demands," and H. Gayford Wilshire, under the title, "Economic Development and Socialist Tactics," discussing the same question from a quite different standpoint, reaches quite a similar conclusion. Agnes Wakefield translates from Enrico Ferri's review, "Il Socialismo," a brief history of the relations of the divergent tendencies in the party, with some comment by Ferri. Finally, there is the closing paper of J. L. Franz's series dealing with the history of the United States in the light of economics. The editor discusses "Socialism and the Trade Union Movement," with particular reference to the relations of the American Labor Union and the American Federation of Labor. His position is identical with that taken by The Worker immediately after the Denver conven-

tions, regretting this definite division of the trade union movement, believing that a wiser course could have been followed, but recognizing the division as an accomplished fact and urging upon Eastern Socialists the duty of vigorous work for and with and in the Federation to correct its now reactionary policy, as the only means of avoiding a disastrous inter-neine war. The departments—"Socialism Abroad," "The World of Labor," and the book reviews—are valuable and interesting as usual.

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QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Fred Long of Philadelphia Explains to an Inquiring Correspondent the Meaning of Socialism.

In the Philadelphia "New Era" we find a letter from a reader of that paper who protests that he can't find out what Socialism really is, together with a reply by Fred Long, which is so sound and clear that we present the correspondence in full.

"When one looks over the industrial world to-day, one sees nothing but discontent—the capitalist disaffected because his dividends are not larger, the workman because his wages are not more."

"The Socialist, the Anarchist, the Single Taxer—all claim to have THE remedy. The interested 'unattached' onlooker says to himself:

"Of the three, which is the one that has the real remedy, that will be best for all humanity, not for any one class?"

"Judging a tree by its fruit, the Anarchist remedy is ruled out, it is too bloody for the onlooker in question, he being a 'vegetarian.' So that it narrows to a choice between Socialism and Single Tax. Each has its merits, each its faults or defects."

"I must confess I really have no right to criticize Socialism, because I don't know what it is. You go to one Socialist and ask him what he means and he gives you 'Equality.' The next day, perhaps, you pick up the 'International Socialist Review' and there you see the Socialism of 'Equality' spoken of very disparaging as 'Belgiumism.'"

"What is one to do? Has each writer his following, so that you call yourselves 'Belgiumites,' etc. etc.?"

"This is not meant for sarcasm, because I am very much in earnest. I think the industrial world is in a deplorable condition. The capitalist likes to see it so and is going to be gratified just as long as the workmen are divided as they are to-day, into the Belgiumites, etc. etc."

To this pathetic appeal Comrade Long replies as follows:

"It is always a pleasure to me to find one earnestly interested in the social question, more especially one whose zone of influence may be wider than that of the average man, and so a double gratification is mine if happily I shall be able to throw some light upon the question outlined in this letter."

"It is the fate of the Socialist movement in common with all forward movements, to present to the inquiring onlooker characteristics that are puzzling and often contradictory. It could not be otherwise when the inquirer depends, as he often does, upon individual adherents for an interpretation of its phenomena. Until it has an indisputable offense for a man to call himself a Socialist unless he is able to prove it, the Socialist of sane instincts and scientific understanding is in no more likely to be stumbled grossly first by the innocent inquirer than is the idiot who imagines that Socialism is a new religion, or the freak who has joined the movement in order to exploit his own patented scheme of social salvation. Indeed, the changes are so rapid and so frequent that the name of the Association, Wm. Butcher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York."

"The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue. If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should be addressed to the Agent of the Association, Wm. Butcher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York. Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Day."

STATE CONSTITUTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

of New York, and such as may hereafter be organized within said state.

Five persons or more within a town, city or village, in which no local party is in existence, may form a local of the Social Democratic Party upon declaring their adherence to the national and state platforms and constitutions of the party.

Applications for the formation of such local shall be made to the State Committee and shall be accompanied by a list of proposed members and an initiation fee of 10 cents for every member.

Each local shall send every three months a report of its numerical and financial condition, also its progress and prospects, and shall report the names and addresses of members in good standing and otherwise to the State Committee.

Locals shall adopt by-laws to govern their own procedure; but such by-laws shall not be in conflict with the national or state constitution.

Every local shall elect from its members the following officers: An organizer, a recording secretary, a financial secretary, a treasurer, a literature agent, and such other officers as it may deem fit. A member may hold two or more offices.

Should a protest be entered against the admission to a local of any applicant for membership, two-thirds of the members of the local voting shall be necessary to admit him or her.

Any person violating the laws or principles of the organization may be expelled by two-thirds of the voting members in good standing of the local of which he is a member; provided that all charges against such member shall be preferred in writing, and the accused shall be entitled to a fair trial.

The person so accused, if dissatisfied with the decision of the local, may appeal to the State Committee. The action of the State Committee shall be final, unless appeal is made by the accused to a referendum vote.

A member may be suspended pending the vote on his expulsion. The local shall have the right to discipline its members for any other offense.

Each local shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month.

In any local which is divided into two or more branches, all business of the local and dealings with the party's National and State Committees shall be carried on by a Central

Committee, unless otherwise provided in its by-laws.

Not more than one charter shall be granted to any city or town, unless such city consists of more than one county.

Two or more locals located in one county shall form a County Committee; two or more locals located in one city shall form a City Executive Committee.

Members who have withheld payment of their dues for more than three months shall be suspended from all rights until they have fulfilled their obligations.

On application to their local, sick or unemployed members will be excused from payment of dues.

Upon the election of new officers locals shall immediately notify the State Committee, giving the names and addresses of said officers.

Under no circumstances shall any local organization co-operate with a capitalist political party or with any other political party; nor shall a local nominate any candidate for public office, who has not been a member of the party for at least six months, without the consent of the State Committee.

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Any amendment of this constitution and any other matter requiring the action of the membership of the state, shall be submitted to a general vote upon motion of the State Committee or upon demand of at least three locals located in three different counties.

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"To the Editor of The Worker: 'Dear Sir—Permit us, as sympathizers in the grand work you are doing in your publication—defender of justice, defender of the rights of the workers—to wish you the greatest success.

MACHINISTS WILL DISCUSS SOCIALISM.

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The District Council of District 15, International Association of Machinists, has decided that the platform of the Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party, as it is called in New York), shall be read and discussed in all lodges and a referendum vote taken on the question whether or not the union shall formally endorse and support the party.

District 15 embraces all of Greater New York, Westchester County, up to Tarrytown, and the neighboring part of New Jersey as far as Paterson, and includes about six thousand members.

The action of the District Council marks a great advance. Three years ago, although there were already many Socialists among the machinists, there were only a few lodges in which the party could get a hearing. But the machinists, like other trade unions, are coming to realize that independent political action by the working class on Socialist lines is absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of the object for which the unions are organized.

Whether the proposition to endorse the party is carried or defeated is a matter of minor importance. The important thing is that the principles and purposes of the party are to be presented in the unions and discussed, so that the members will be able to consider them and decide how to vote.

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MINE OWNERS' THRIFT.

To Cover Loss From Disaster Caused by Their Criminal 'Frugality,' They Would Compel Miners to Greater 'Industry.'

It will be remembered that within a few days of the coal mine disaster at Fraterville, Tenn., six weeks ago, there was a similar 'accident' at Ferule, B. C., in which one hundred and forty men and boys were killed, as a result of the criminal economy of the company.

The 'Socialist' of Seattle, Wash., now prints a letter from the miners' organization at Ferule-Gladstone Union No. 76, W. F. of M.—showing that the company is trying to make up its loss in that disaster by exploiting its new employees a little more completely. The letter says in part:

"Another blow is being struck at those who so recently have lost their comrades. It has been the rule at these mines, since they were opened up and managed by four consecutive managers, that eight hours from bank to bank constitute a day's work. There has been no apparent disagreement between employer and employees on this question until the advent of Mr. Tomkin, late from Pennsylvania, the new general manager, who has, without consulting or notifying the employees, ordered that the men must work eight hours at the coal face and rest before, eight hours from bank to bank. To some of the men, this would mean practically a nine-hour day, in other words, nine hours from bank to bank. This course of action is apparently an endeavor to establish a precedent not in vogue in any part of British Columbia."

The Union has resolved to resist any such infringement of the eight-hour rule.

The capitalists tell us they have made their fortunes by 'industry, industry and frugality.' It is true. The capitalists in the coal-mining business are as frugal as they dare be in the matter of ventilation, timbering, etc. And when they occasionally lose by carrying this sort of 'frugality' to excess, they recoup themselves by requiring increased industry from their employees.

READ THIS WARNING.

To Workmen: 'Advertisements are being run in hundreds of Eastern newspapers for the purpose of inducing carpenters, bench hands, millmen, machinemen, fitters, plasterers, hod-carriers, and in fact, mechanics of all kinds, to come to Los Angeles, where they are promised steady work at big wages.'

In conjunction with these advertisements, circular letters are being sent broadcast, in the hope of getting men to come here in order to break up the unions of this city, and to break a strike which is being waged against several planning mills.

Many of the merchants and manufacturers of this city have organized themselves into an Employers' Association for the purpose of destroying organized labor. This Employers' Association hopes to so flood Los Angeles with cheap labor that the struggle for jobs will be so fierce that it will result in the disruption of the unions and consequently reduce the wage scale now being paid.

The mouth-piece of this secret organization is the notorious San Los Angeles 'Times.' This infamous newspaper is engaged in a bitter fight with the Los Angeles City Council of Labor and the International Typographical Union, and hopes by aiding the Employers' Association, to break up the unions of this city and thereby save itself from destruction.

The advertisements and circulars being sent out by the Employers' Association are full of lies and misrepresentations. Do not be deceived by them.

Help us circulate this warning by furnishing same to your local newspapers.

By order of the Los Angeles City Council of Labor.

J. A. GRAY, President.

LELMUEL BIDDLE, Sec'y.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 1.

MARK AND FOURIER.

Karl Marx's mastery analysis of the capitalist system, which 'only stands out as the more admirable by the utter failure of the contrary professor and publicists to pick holes in it. Has secured for him such a position in the world of thought and in the history of economics that it is quite unnecessary to claim for him anything more than what he has so splendidly done. It is safe to say that his great work must be the basis for all future writers who wish to achieve permanent distinction in the field which he made his own. That is becoming more and more obvious every day; even the leading capitalist journal of the world, having, as we pointed out last week, accepted and enforced the truth of Marx's theories of history and economic development. But all this being so, and Marx's pre-eminence being now unquestioned except by the ignorant or the more than ignorant half-learned, we somewhat regret the habit which Socialists have got into of talking and writing as if Marx had no predecessors. This is a mistake which has himself took good care never to make. True, he knew that he had made discoveries and that coming at the period he did he had been able to do really original work. But that did not lessen his admiration and appreciation of St. Simon, Robert Owen, and Fourier, as well as others. Now, it so happens that the first clear recognition of the inevitable development of competitive capitalism into monopoly as an economic and social law, was first made by Fourier at the time when Marx was six years old. He expressed himself quite unmistakably on this head, and his forecast, regard being had to the comparatively small development of capitalist industrialism in 1824, is almost worthy to be put side by side with Aristotle's famous dictum, 'Slavery can never be abolished; except, perhaps, by the help of magic.' The failure of Fourier's phalanstiers, projects and the miscerage of his disciple, Victor Considerant's, experiments in America have blinded many men to his genius. But this forecast of his has been referred to before several times in the S. D. F.—London Justice.

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SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

Below is given a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party for state offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. These are the candidates of the working class.

Connecticut. Governor—John W. Brown. Lieutenant-Governor—Anton Frank. Secretary—W. E. White. Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield. Comptroller—Charles T. Peach. Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy. Congressman-at-Large—George A. Sweetland.

Illinois. Treasurer—A. W. Nelson. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Jas. B. Smiley. Clerk of the Supreme Court—David Roberts. University Trustees—Gertrude B. Hunt, Lydia Swain, and J. W. Saunders.

Maine. Governor—Charles L. Fox. Congress: First District—Fred. E. Irish; Second—S. B. Martin; Third—Fred. A. Mauter; Fourth—George W. Saunders.

Minnesota. The legal designation of the Socialist Party in Minnesota is "Social Democratic Party."

Governor—J. E. Nash. Lieutenant-Governor—M. A. Brattland. Secretary of State—B. F. Morledge. Auditor—J. Ed. Carlson. Treasurer—J. N. Jennings. Attorney-General—C. D. Bassett. Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—J. Milligan. Clerk of the Supreme Court—A. C. Bradshaw.

Michigan. Governor—William E. Walters. Lieutenant-Governor—John J. Spouse. Secretary of State—Daniel J. Jeanerret. State Treasurer—William Klaser. Auditor-General—Fred G. Haries. Land Commissioner—John D. Hunt. Attorney-General—James H. McFarlan.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—William H. Smith. Member of State Board of Education—Samuel R. Hoobler.

Missouri. Judges of the Supreme Court—J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P. O'Hare. Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—W. L. Pifer and Pearl Thompson. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Dr. A. H. Hull. Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District—George Bullock.

New Hampshire. Governor—Michael H. O'Neill. Congress, First District—Simeon F. Chaffin. Congress, Second District—James S. Murray.

New York. The legal designation of the Socialist Party in the state of New York is "Social Democratic Party," and under this name its candidates will appear on the official ballot. The party emblem is the Arm and Torch. In order to cast a straight vote for Socialism in this state the voter must put a cross in the circle under the name and emblem on the official ballot.

Governor—Benjamin Hanford. Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. Thurston Brown. Secretary of State—Leonard D. Abbott. Atty-General—Lorenzo D. Mayer. Comptroller—Warren Atkinson. Engineer and Surveyor—Everett L. Holmes. Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—John Franklin Clark.

Ohio. Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes. Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell. Food and Dairy Commissioner—Geo. Plummerfelt. Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards.

Oklahoma. Delegate to Congress—T. S. Smith.

Pennsylvania. Governor—John W. Clayton. Lieutenant-Governor—J. Mahlon Barnes. Secretary of Internal Affairs—Harry C. Gond.

Texas. Governor—W. W. Freeman. Lieutenant-Governor—A. P. Martin. Comptroller—A. O. Langworthy. Treasurer—M. T. Bruce. Land Commissioner—J. W. Kuykendall. Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. E. Gibson. Railway Commissioner—R. C. Cloar. Attorney-General—W. P. McBride.

Washington. Judge of the Supreme Court—Thomas Nell. Congressman-at-Large—George W. Scott, D. Burgess, and J. C. Harkness.

THE "GO SLOW" POLICY.

Much is being continually written and spoken in condemnation of the workers and their supposed policy of "go slow." We say "supposed" advisedly, as there is little doubt that the statements made in this connection are grossly exaggerated, but even if they were not, they can be defended. The employers claim the right to do as they like with what they call their own, which they interpret most generously. They not only claim to employ whom they like, and dictate the conditions under which they also employ them when they like—full, half, or quarter time, as they think fit, and no one has a word to say against this worse than "go slow" system. Sufficient if the employers state that the market is glutted or some such statement, and the output must for a time be restricted, through the restriction of hundreds and thousands of human beings, which the "go slow" of the workers can never mean. This is legitimate business?—The Alert, Australia.

No organization can win any victories as long as its members vote the same ticket as Grover Cleveland and Mark Hanna—Miners' Magazine.

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,