

The Worker

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ARE NOT SUCKERS.

Non-Partizan Federation Fails to Catch the Painters.

Local Union No. 499 Advises Its Members to Vote Social Democratic Ticket—Some Account of an Imbecile Scheme Tried by Old-Party Politicians.

To the Editor of The Worker:
In compliance with the request of the National Federation for Majority Rule to report to the official press, etc., the action taken by Local Union No. 499, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America on the majority rule resolution, dated June 25, we are instructed to inform you that L. U. No. 499, at its meeting of July 7, decided to urge its members to vote only for the candidates of the Socialist Party—known in New York as the Social Democratic Party.

That party will, if put in power, give the workmen more than the reformers and infitatives. That party will see to it that the working class, which produces all, receives the full amount of the product it creates. This once accomplished, honesty, corruption, crime, and prostitution will be things of the past and freedom and happiness will take their place.

We are fraternally yours,
JOHN ROESCHREIN, Secretary.
L. SANDERMANN, President.

A Funny Federation.

The foregoing communication reports heron taken on a circular which is being sent out to trade unions and many other organizations by a body known as the Non-Partizan Federation for Majority Rule, of which a few accounts were given in The Worker of April 6, 1902, and the Labor Union of Toledo, O., after exhaustive discussion of the affair, "turned it down hard."

The Non-Partizan Federation is, in fact, nothing more nor less than a scheme for blocking independent political action of the working class, taking advantage of the wide-spread sentiment in favor of direct legislation and "non-partizanship" turning it to the advantage of the Democratic party.

Its Theory and Practice.

The promoters of the Federation—among whom are George H. Shibley, Elwood Pomeroy, Frank Parsons, and Samuel M. Jones—profess to be devoted to the regeneration of politics by introducing truly democratic methods and establishing majority rule. How far they are from applying democratic methods in the organization itself, how completely it follows the lines of old-party machine work, can be judged from a few extracts from one of the circulars sent out by the apparently self-elected Advisory Board.

This circular, sent out some months ago, to a selected list of local labor leaders, suggested in its first paragraph that "you and a few friends can easily start in your city a movement that will at once establish majority rule and, in addition, will be heralded throughout the state as a victory for the organization."

Of course this movement for majority rule is not to be started by an appeal to the majority. Things are to be fixed first by the gentlemen who want to be "in line for political honors," from Messrs. Shibley, Pomeroy, and friends down, and then the innocent public are to be let in. The circular explains:

"A few of you can get together and adopt the constitution. . . . Then elect an executive committee. The Executive Committee will then elect a chairman, secretary, and treasurer, and name an advisory board. Then you are ready to begin the work. After this getting all the offices in their own hands, the 'few' are to invite the 'many,' regardless of political faith, to come in and be good."

Such a bare-faced scheme as this will not, of course, do much harm. The successful politicians of the old parties know how to preserve the appearance of democratic methods. The political failures who have launched this Federation cannot even do that. They "give the game away" at the outset. The importance of the whole affair is only as a symptom of the imbecility of the Democratic party and especially of the alleged radical elements in it—for most of the prominent promoters of the Non-Partizan Federation are active in that party.

The workmen will not, to any great extent, bite at such a poorly baited hook. Those who still play the part of suckers will be caught by the out-and-out politicians of the old parties, who know how to do the trick properly. The workmen who have learned to think for themselves will come to the Socialist Party, because it both advocates and practices majority rule and has a definite and progressive program besides.

GUILT OF THE MINE OWNERS.

Violations of Law by Cambria Steel Co.

Mine Not Properly Ventilated and Inexperienced Men and Little Boys Employed—All for the Sake of Profits—Company's "Generosity" Paid for by the Men.

As the facts in regard to the disaster in the Cambria Steel Company's coal mine at Johnstown, Pa., become fully known the guilt of the capitalists becomes more evident and more appalling.
The company's apologists lay the blame on one of the miners—"an ignorant Slav," they say—who worked with a naked lamp. Even though this be true, it fixes the responsibility directly on the company, for under the laws of Pennsylvania they have no right to employ a man as a miner until he has served two years as a helper or in some capacity to gain experience.

This law is almost a dead letter, however, for the mine owners find it cheaper and therefore more profitable in many cases to employ ignorant miners, and the Republican and Democratic authorities have never made more than a farcical pretense of enforcing the law—for they depend on the capitalists for their political corruption funds.

Danger Was Foreseen.

But furthermore, it has developed that for some days before the so-called "accident" the dangerous condition of the portion of the mine in which the explosion actually occurred had been known to the miners and called to the bosses' attention. The ventilation was known to be insufficient to remove the gas pouring in.

At the time the miners it was a question of taking the risk of instant death or by refusing to work, incurring the displeasure of the bosses and forfeiting their only means of livelihood. With the company it was a question of saving a little on the running expenses of the mine to add to the stockholders' dividends. The company chose to let the miners risk their lives, and the state inspectors winked at this violation of the law also.

Little Boys Killed.

Among the victims were a number of little boys, one of them only seven years of age. The employment of children in the mines is forbidden by law. But the mine owners find it profitable to employ them, and the poverty and dependence of the miners makes it almost impossible for them to refuse to send their sons to work. Here, again, it is a question of profits against law and humanity with the "operators" and a question of life and death with the workers. And here, against the state officials utterly neglected their duty.

The Company's "Generosity."

The company has made a great deal about providing for the families of the murdered miners and has got much credit for generosity through the capitalist press. The New Castle "Tribune" gives facts that throw quite a new light on this matter. "The Tribune" says:

"The newspapers of the country have been saying a great deal about the magnanimity of the Cambria Steel Company in announcing that the family of each victim would receive a thousand dollars for the life of the loved one. What a wonderful piece of charity! It does not cost the Cambria Steel Company a cent. The victims paid for it. Have been paying for it for years and the company has been accumulating a fund, hundreds of thousands of dollars in excess of what will be required for this display of magnanimity, out of the monthly payments of these men."

Employees Pay for It.

"Every man employed by the Cambria Steel Company is compelled to join the Cambria Mutual Benefit Association. He cannot work there unless he does. Members under forty-five years of age pay 90 cents per month out of their earnings. From forty-five to fifty-five they pay \$1.15 per month. In case of sickness or injury they receive \$5 per week. If cared for in the company's hospital this sum goes to the hospital, none of it to their families. A burial fund of \$100 is also paid. If killed in the company's employ or going to or from their work their families receive one thousand dollars. In consideration of the fact that EACH EMPLOYEE IS COMPELLED TO SIGN A RELEASE from any damages he might sustain in the company's service, the company pays about \$5,000 a year into this 'mutual benefit fund.'"

"There is no magnanimity about this thousand dollar payment. It is a dead cold business proposition. The benefit fund has accumulated until it amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is held and invested by the company, which reaps all the interest or dividends accruing from this investment. Yet the Pittsburgh papers applaud this magnanimous act and say that it is because of such treatment of its employees that the company never suffers from damage suits. THE CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY NEVER SUFFERS FROM DAMAGE SUITS BECAUSE IT COMPELS EVERY MAN AND BOY ENTERING ITS EMPLOY TO SIGN AWAY HIS RIGHTS TO ANY DAMAGES RESULTING FROM HIS EMPLOYMENT AND IN EXCHANGE GIVES HIM INSURANCE WHICH HE PAYS FOR, AND PAYS AN ENORMOUS PRICE."

Let us then be up and doing. All becoming money kings; We may some day be enjoying Universities and things.

A NEW PSALM OF LIFE.

Lives of millionaires remind us That we've got to be behind us That we want to leave behind us Libraries on every block.

Get your barber to subscribe for The Worker and keep it in his shop.

THE PRESS ON THE STRIKE.

Capitalist Dailies Help Coal Kings.

"Respectable" Papers Editorially Advise Use of Militia—"Yellow" Press Editorially Supports Strikers, but Works Shrewdly Through News Columns to Injure Them.

The miners' convention has come and gone. The thousand delegates at Indianapolis decided against the proposed general strike and voted instead for liberal financial assistance to their brethren on strike. Despite widely bruited rumors to the contrary, there is no reason to believe that there was any serious friction or lack of harmony.

Comrade C. F. Quinlan of Wilkes Barre, Socialist candidate for Congress in the Luzerne district, writes to The Worker that the action taken by the convention is considered a wise one and that there is no sign of weakening among the strikers. He adds: "Already the minions of capitalism have begun their work of poisoning the minds of the strikers regarding the manner of distributing the relief fund. With unspenakable cowardice they go about, throwing forth insinuations and intimating probable crookedness on the part of the miners' officials who may handle the funds. This is an old game and a contemptible one, but it won't work now. Every miner has implicit confidence in John Mitchell and the band of men associated with him in this strike, and they will not be beguiled into suspicion or uneasiness by knaves or traitors."

The most remarkable development of the week is the attitude of the distinctly capitalist press on learning the result of the convention. The great New York dailies, of course, most clearly show the capitalist policy.

The Respectable "Post."

The New York "Evening Post" is a paper whose utterances are always significant. A three-cent paper, it circulates chiefly among the capitalist portion of the capitalist class. It is a strictly "respectable" and non-partizan advocate of free-trade, anti-imperialism, gold standard, and civil service reform, and represents the relatively more decent side of capitalism.

This paper published a long editorial on the second day of the convention. The title of the article was devoted to rejoicing that the convention had decided against the sympathetic strike, arguing against such strikes as a matter of principle, and praising the Mine Workers' Union for its "sane" and "moderate" policy. The concluding portion was addressed to the "operators" and advised them—any, according to the testimony of this Mother Jones' raid, be closed by suggesting that if she would leave the state and promise never to return, the government would not insist on imprisoning her.

The Businesslike "Times."

The "Times"—which, in the decade of the "Sun" since the elder Dana's death, has become the leading exponent of brutally aggressive and militant capitalism, and which is nominally Democratic, but supports the imperialist policy—the "Times" came out on Saturday with a carefully written editorial, rejoicing over the decision against the general strike, but savagely attacking the union, accusing President Mitchell of all conceivable duplicity, and declaring that the strike is lost. The "Times" has, all along, been shrieking to the operators, "Mine coal, mine coal, mine coal!" and advising them to use the militia.

Evidently the "public opinion" of the average business man, the class to which the "Times" appeals, will not help the miners much.

The "Yellow" Press.

Of course, the only "public opinion" that is worth anything to the miners is the opinion of the working class. And a shrewd attempt is being made through the so-called "yellow" papers, which are read largely by workmen, to alienate them from the strikers.

THE NEW TIME.

There shall come, from out this noise of strife and groaning, A broader and a juster brotherhood, A deep equality of aim, postponing All selfish seeking to the general good; There shall come a time when each shall to another Be as Christ would have him, brother unto brother; There shall come a time when brotherhood grows stronger Than the narrow bounds which now distract the world; When the cannons roar and trumpets blare no longer, And the ironclad rusts and battle-flags are furled; When the bars of creed and speech and race, which never cease, Shall be fused in one humanity forever.

—Lewis Morris.

A NEW PSALM OF LIFE.

Let us then be up and doing, All becoming money kings; We may some day be enjoying Universities and things.

Lives of millionaires remind us

That we've got to be behind us That we want to leave behind us Libraries on every block.

Get your barber to subscribe for The Worker and keep it in his shop.

THE TRIAL OF MOTHER JONES.

Federal District Attorney Declares Her a Dangerous Woman.

Decision Not Yet Given as The Worker Goes to Press—Banish Brave Woman from West Virginia.

Tuesday, July 24, was the day set for Judge Jackson of the United States court at Parkersburg, W. Va., to give his decision in the cases of Mother Jones, Thos. Hagerty, and eleven other organizers of the United Mine Workers, under arrest for having violated an infamous injunction which forbids them to hold miners' meetings anywhere within sight of the mine properties, to march on the public roads in the vicinity, or as a correspondent of The Worker put it, to do anything except eat and drink—and the West Virginia miners don't get a chance to eat too much, with or without injunctions.

Reese Blizard, United States District Attorney, conducted the prosecution. He is counted a very able lawyer and he used all his powers to carry his point—or, rather, to carry the point for the mine owners. His closing speech occupied four hours.

Cannot Understand Her.

Mother Jones is obviously considered the most dangerous offender. The "operators" and their tools cannot understand this wonderful little woman, who is content to labor incessantly, to go hungry and cold sometimes, and endure all manner of hardships, in order to carry on her work of organizing and educating and inspiring the miners, and whom the roughest men among the mine workers treat with such confidence and such perfect respect.

"A Dangerous Woman."

The press reports say that Blizard called attention to the fact that Mother Jones was especially dangerous owing to the fact that her influence among the miners is almost unlimited and that, also by reason of her powerful intellect she is an instrument of great harm. The miners, he said, are receiving good wages and their condition is satisfactory, but, according to the testimony of this woman, she has come into this state with the express intention of getting eight or nine thousand miners to throw down their tools and quit work that they may help the two- or three hundred who were dissatisfied with their condition and had quit the service of their employers.

Judge Tries to Entrap Her.

Judge Jackson himself, the trial justice, took a hand in the examination of Mother Jones and tried, by leading questions to entrap her into an admission that she was an Anarchist, but he did not succeed very well. When asked if she had not said that the operators were the same sort of people that had crucified Christ, the witness replied that she had made such a remark.

Well," questioned Judge Blizard,

"do you not think that the crucifixion of Christ was the worst crime ever committed?" "No," answered the witness in loud tones, "it was not nearly so bad as the crucifixion of little boys in the coal mines who are daily being robbed of their manhood and their intellect by what they are, through necessity, compelled to undergo. Christ could have saved himself, the boys cannot."

Even the flippant reporters of the

capitalist papers, all whose sympathies seem to be with the "operators," were evidently impressed with her courage and dignity.

As The Worker goes to press,

the decision has not been rendered, and it is impossible to guess the outcome of the case.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS OF LOCAL NEW YORK.

Open-air meetings will be held during the coming week, under the auspices of Local New York and its assembly districts, as follows:
Thursday, July 24—Ninety-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue, 21st A. D.
Friday, July 25—Seventy-second street and First avenue, 20th A. D.
Saturday, July 26—Suffolk and Rivington streets, 12th A. D.
Sunday, July 27—Bleecker and McDougal streets, 1st A. D.
Tuesday, July 29—Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D.
Wednesday, July 30—Fortieth street and Eighth avenue, 13th A. D.
Thursday, July 31—Sixty-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue, 19th A. D.

Friday, August 1—Tenth street and

avenue A, 14th A. D.
Saturday, August 2—Canal and Hudson streets, 1st A. D.
One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Washington avenue, 35th A. D.

—The best way to work for Socialism

is to distribute Socialist literature among your neighbors and shopmates.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

Speaking on the Streets Is Their Crime.

Buffalo Police, Inspired by the Clergy, Attempt to Suppress Socialist Propaganda—Six Workingmen Fined.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—The Social Democratic Club held a very well attended meeting yesterday to consider plans for spreading the principles of Socialism. The Socialists here have a difficult task before them.

The police, under the influence of the clergy, have arrested several of our men for speaking in the open air and six of our comrades have been fined \$5 each for this heinous offense.

Our street meetings were very successful and people were eager to listen to our speakers. This is probably the reason why we have been forbidden to hold open-air meetings any more. But the matter is not settled yet. We will fight for our rights as American citizens.

All readers of The Worker are requested to help us in the struggle. One way in which they can all assist is by co-operating to make a good success of our excursion on August 24. Tickets cost 25 cents each and can be had of B. Schaffer, 124 William street, or at the next meeting of the Club, Sunday, 3rd m., at 435 William street. The object of the excursion is to swell the campaign fund. As many tickets as possible should be sold in advance. Prizes will be given to the two persons selling the largest number of tickets, not less than seventy-five.

LABOR EDITORS UNDER ARREST.

Citizens' Alliance of Wilkes Barre Persecuting Those Who Speak for Labor.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., July 19.—On Wednesday last, Charles J. Thain and John B. Mullery, editor and business manager of the Wilkes Barre "Courier-Herald," the local labor paper, were arrested on charges of criminal libel and brought before Justice Pollock.

The charges were brought in the names of twenty-two employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, one of the largest of the Coal Trust roads. The twenty-two complainants are, of course, mere catspaws for the Trust.

The "Courier-Herald" has severely attacked the Citizens' Alliance, of which Comrade Mally wrote in The Worker of July 13. The "Citizens" undoubtedly hoped to suppress the paper by this prosecution, but have failed.

Thain and Mullery waived examination and had the case continued to court. Bail for each of them was fixed at the enormous sum of \$11,000—\$500 on each case—in the hope, no doubt, that they could not get anybody to give bond and could be kept in prison. Bail was furnished, however, by Messrs. Corrihan and Gilligan and the "Courier-Herald" comes out this week as usual, scoring the "Citizens" and defying them to bring more prosecutions.

The "Courier-Herald" is not a Socialist paper, but has shown strong Socialist tendencies.

ECONOMY AND ECONOMY.

Socialist Councilman Objects to Reissuing an Official Salary to \$10 a Day When Laborers' Wages Are Cut to \$1.75.

John W. Slayton, Socialist member of the Select Council of New Castle, Pa., disturbed the peace of mind of the "eminently respectable" inhabitants of that city last week. It remains to be seen at the fall election—Comrade Slayton being candidate for Governor—whether the majority of the people of New Castle, who are eminently useful but not eminently respectable, appreciate the position he took.

There was a proposition before the Council to employ a physician to attend the smallpox patients in the City Hospital. The Health Committee recommended that the City Physician be paid \$10 a day for the work. His predecessor had received \$8 a day. Comrade Slayton called attention to the fact that the Council had just refused to pay \$2 a day to the men who work at the garbage furnace, on the ground of public economy, and had fixed their wages at \$1.75. Councilman Slayton expressed the opinion that the task of the garbage furnace workers was harder, more unpleasant, and at least as dangerous as that of the City Physician. If the capitalist members of the Council thought that the city was too poor to pay these men \$2 a day, he, as a Socialist member, did not think it rich enough to pay the City Physician \$10 a day.

Of course, the proposition went through, for Slayton is the only representative of Labor in the Council.

WHAT COURTS.

"We are here," began the chairman of the committee, "to discuss ways and means for securing the passage of our bill by the legislature."

"Well," remarked one who was something of a lobbyist, "I know the surest of all ways is we only have sufficient means."—Philadelphia Press.

—The community that will not allow its humblest citizen freely to express his opinion, no matter how false or odious the opinion may be, is only a gang of slaves.—Wendell Phillips.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA MINERS.—II

A Further Talk about Labor and Politics, with Especial Regard to Partizanship and "Good Men"—Which Talk Fits Equally Well for Workingmen of Any Trade in Any State.

Last week, in this column, we gave reasons why you striking miners of Pennsylvania, and all other workingmen, should vote for candidates of the Socialist Party. This week we would add some reasons why you should vote the Socialist ticket STRAIGHT, why you should not vote for a candidate of either of the other parties, EVEN THOUGH THE SOCIALIST PARTY MAY NOT HAVE FULL TICKETS IN SOME PLACES AND EVEN THOUGH SOME OF THE REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES MAY BE PERSONALLY GOOD MEN.

This may seem to you to be partizan bigotry. It is not. It is partizanship. But it is not bigotry. It is sound common sense in politics.

The capitalist parties sometimes nominate good men for unimportant offices. They sometimes nominate workmen for unimportant offices. They very seldom nominate good workmen, but even that may happen once in a while. But even then, a vote cast for such a candidate will be a vote cast for the capitalist class.

No candidate is really any better than the party that nominates him. No official is better than the party that elects him. He is seldom worse than his party. The quality of the man is a minor matter; the quality of the party is the important thing.

We sometimes hear of a man who has been elected to office betraying his trust. In fact, that is very rare. An official who is false to the power that put him in office commits political suicide. Officials, whether personally good or bad men, are almost always true to those to whom they actually owe their positions. Even a dishonest man, put in office by a true workingman's party, will probably be true to the workingmen, unless he is a great fool as well as a knave. And even an honest man, put in office by a capitalist party, has to do the bidding of the capitalist class or dig his own grave.

Perhaps, in a few cases, some good true fellow workman of yours will be nominated for a minor position by the Republican party. He has never thought of politics in connection with the labor question. In his union he is true to his class; but it has never occurred to him that his class has any distinct political interest.

He knows that he does not owe his nomination on the Republican ticket to you. To whom does he owe it? He knows, and you know. He owes it to Matt Quay.

The Quay machine does not stop with dictating the nominations for Governor and other state officials. It looks after the Congressional and Legislative nominations and even the nominations for county, city, and borough offices. If it allows an honest man, even an honest workingman, to be put on the ticket here and there, it is because it knows it can control that man, deceive him, compromise him, bully him, pervert and corrupt him to its own ends, or, failing that, politically kill him. Each of you probably knows of honest men who have started to rise honestly in the Republican party and whom the Quay machine has either corrupted or killed. YOU DON'T KNOW OF ONE MAN WHO HAS REMAINED HONEST AND RISEN IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND DONE ANYTHING WORTH SPEAKING OF FOR THE WORKING CLASS.

And what is the Quay machine? Who controls it? Surely you have abundant evidence that the Coal Kings, the Steel Kings, the Railroad Kings, the great capitalists in general, are the principals, for whom the Quay ring is a willing agent.

Suppose the Republican party should nominate a good, faithful, true union miner for Sheriff of one of the mining counties and you should give him your votes and elect him.

Then comes a strike next year, say. He gets his orders—unofficial, but imperative—from party headquarters: "Help break the strike; swear in the company's thugs as deputies; protect scabs; break up miners' meetings and parades; arrest labor editors and speakers."

What is he to do? Suppose, as a workingman, he says: "These miners are right; they are my brothers; I will disobey orders and stand by them." He would have to be a very brave

man to do that. You know what would happen to him. He would never get another nomination from that party. He would be thankful if he was allowed to live in the state as a private citizen. The Republican machine and the mine owners, bankers, landlords, and all their pals would see that he was punished for having been false to his party and true to his class.

Suppose another case. Suppose you elect a Socialist Sheriff. Suppose he is no braver or honest or wiser than the average—just an ordinary workingman.

A strike comes. He knows what is expected of him. He knows to whom he is responsible. He owes nothing to Quay or to the mine owners and he expects nothing from them. He owes everything to you workmen and can only look to you for support.

When he was elected, it was with the understanding that he would follow Socialist principle and policy—that in case of a strike, he would use his official position to help the strikers. If he should fail to do it he would be a scab. He knows that you have ways of making life uncomfortable for scabs. He knows that you would never elect him again, that you would drive him out of the country, that wherever he went workmen would distrust and despise him. He knows that, if he sells out to the bosses and helps them, they too will consider him as a scab. And the bosses really despise a scab as much as you do. They use him, pay him while they have to, and then cast him off.

On the other hand, the Socialist Sheriff knows that if he is true to the Socialist Party and the working class, true to the platform on which he was elected, you will support him and the bosses and their political tools will fear him. He knows that if the Governor should even declare martial law and remove him, you will elect him again by a bigger majority next time. He knows that even if he should be forced into private life for a while, and blacklisted by the employers and landlords and merchants, you will find means to uphold him in the fight and will win in the end.

To sum up: Your workman elected as Sheriff on the Republican ticket would have to be an unusually brave man to do anything for you; and if he did it he would be signing his political death-warrant. Your workman elected as Sheriff on the Socialist ticket would have to be a very foolhardy man to help the capitalists and if he did it he would be signing his political death-warrant.

PLEASE READ THAT LAST PARAGRAPH AGAIN AND THINK ABOUT IT CAREFULLY. It is only one illustration. It applies equally in the case of a Burgess or Mayor or City Councilman or Legislator or Congressman or Judge.

SELF-INTEREST PROMPTS AN OFFICIAL TO BE TRUE TO HIS REAL POLITICAL MASTERS: IF HE IS ELECTED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND IS TRUE TO IT, HE IS AGAINST YOU; IF HE IS ELECTED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND IS TRUE TO IT, HE IS FOR YOU.

The Democratic party is just like the Republican party, except that it is not so well organized and not so shrewdly managed. In Pennsylvania it has shown its colors by nominating Pattison, the butcher of Homestead. It is the other wing of the Capitalist party. A candidate on the same ticket with Pattison cannot be YOUR candidate, for whatever office.

There is just one rule that it is safe for voters to follow. It is this: DO NOT VOTE FOR MEN AS MEN; VOTE FOR MEN AS THE CANDIDATES OF PARTIES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES; VOTE FOR THE INTERESTS OF YOUR CLASS.

If you follow that rule, you miners of Pennsylvania will vote the Socialist ticket straight, from Slayton down to the foot.

And, as we said at the close of last week's article, you have only to change a few names of persons and trades to make this apply anywhere else—to shoe workers in Massachusetts, to cigarmakers in New York, to iron workers in Ohio, to silver miners in Colorado, to workmen of every trade in every state.

—It is good "business" to employ women and children instead of men. They work cheaper and are more obedient. Then the husbands and fathers, being thrown out of work, have to compete for other jobs and so keep wages down in other trades.—Canadian Socialist.

The Worker.

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

If you get several copies of this issue of The Worker, kindly distribute them among your fellow workmen.

There is an old proverb, "He who reads, rules." Eugene V. Debs put the same idea into other words in his famous bit of advice to the railway workers in 1904: "Buy less books and more books." The labor press is the greatest agent for the education and organization of the working class. It should be supported, morally and financially, by all who hope for the emancipation of Labor.

Whenever you get a new subscriber for The Worker, you not only assure that man a chance for education in the principles of Socialism, but you supply this office with a few cents which will be used in sending out sample copies and introducing the paper and the party which it represents to several other workmen.

It is the function of The Worker to set forth the principles of the labor movement, of Socialism on the political side and trade unionism on the economic side; to interpret the general news of the week in the light of those principles; and to present the news of the labor movement, so far as practicable, for the guidance and inspiration of the workers; as well as to familiarize them with the party organization and its candidates, that they may know how to use their political power for the good of their class on Election Day. This duty The Worker is now fulfilling to the best of its ability; far better than it did a year ago; but not yet to the full satisfaction of its editors, its proprietors, or its readers. Every new subscription that you gain for The Worker will equip it better to perform this important and difficult task.

The Worker never has paid and never will pay any dividends to its proprietors. It is owned by an association of Socialist workmen whose purpose in publishing it is to advance the cause of Socialism and hasten the emancipation of their class. Whenever its income has risen above the cost of publication, the surplus has always been used to improve the quality of the paper or to extend its circulation into new fields; and this policy will be followed in the future as in the past.

One of the most significant and pleasing testimonies to the good service The Worker is doing is the influence it exer-

ises on the labor press of the country. A year ago, the paper most quoted in the craft papers and local labor papers was the New York "Journal." To-day, we are safe in saying that The Worker is more extensively quoted, with or without credit (we do not care much about the credit than the whole Heart syndicate of papers. We are pleased with the tribute and we thank the comrades who, by their loyal support and co-operation, have made such a state of affairs possible.

Charles A. Dana, perhaps the greatest editor the world has seen, used to attach the utmost importance to the opinions of the country papers. Every week he had the country exchanges brought to his office and perused them with the greatest care. These papers, he believed, being nearer to the people and free from various influences which affect the great city dailies, most truly reflected the real political and other tendencies of the time. His success justified his belief. In the same way we believe that the local labor papers, the organs of central bodies in the small cities and towns, even more accurately than the journals of the national and international unions, reflect the actual tendencies of the labor movement. If this be true, then is the working class becoming permeated with Socialist ideas far more generally than the official actions of the unions indicate, far more rapidly than the great labor leaders seem to realize. There is hardly one in ten of the hundreds of local labor papers that reach our desk that does not contain either extracts from Socialist papers or original articles, editorial or contributed, pointing out the irrepressible conflict of interest between the workers and the capitalists, arguing for public ownership of part or all of the means of production, urging the necessity of independent labor politics, or even openly endorsing the Socialist Party.

SHALL WE BEG OR VOTE?

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recommends to all organized workers in national, state, central and local unions "that at their Labor Day celebrations they concentrate their attention to a discussion of the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes and the passage of resolutions demanding at the hands of Congress and the legislatures of their respective states the enactment of laws conforming to that purpose." It further recommends, in the same circular, that at the conventions of national unions and federations and at the regular meetings of local and federal unions and central bodies such resolutions be passed and copies sent to Senators, Congressmen and legislators.

All this sounds very fine, and doubtless the members of the Executive Council think that such recommendations, coupled with their opposition to uncompromising, independent, partisan labor politics, entitles them to a reputation for "wise and conservative statesmanship." In the light of history, however, such statesmanship on the part of national labor leaders calls to mind Tom Reed's definition of a statesman as a dead politician.

Our Republican and Democratic Senators, Congressmen, and legislators have large and commodious waste-baskets for the reception of the myriads of resolutions that they are constantly receiving from labor organizations. The janitors empty the waste-baskets at night and there is room for more resolutions next day.

The American Federation of Labor mustered all its forces to lobby and beg through the last session of Congress just three very moderate bills—one for effective Chinese exclusion, one to restrict the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, and one to make eight hours a legal work-day in all government employment. The representatives of the Federation were very politely received by the old-party politicians. They were given abundant promises. But the Chinese Exclusion Bill was amended into relative harmlessness and uselessness before it was passed; the Anti-Injunction Bill was so amended as to authorize instead of forbidding the use of injunctions against strikers and boycotters, so that the Federation petitioners had to lobby some more to get it killed; and in a Senate committee's capacious pigeon-hole case the Eight-Hour Bill "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking."

What the American Federation of Labor, directly representing more than a million organized workmen, could not get in the session preceding a general election, by its favorite method of non-partisan begging, will not be granted in the session after election in response to any number of Labor Day resolutions of the same sort.

The only sort of resolution by labor organizations that will have any effect on Congress or the legislatures would be a resolution to strike direct at the root of the political and economic power of the capitalist class by supporting at the polls the platform and candidates of the Socialist Party—or, as it is called in some states, the Social Democratic Party. And that would have effect only if it is carried out, if a considerable portion of the trade unionists actually vote the straight Socialist ticket.

Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt and the Republican Congress, Governor Odell and the Republican Legisla-

ture of New York, Mayor Low and the Reform Board of Aldermen of New York City have all treated the resolutions and petitions of trade unions with the same formal courtesy and practical contempt that has been shown by President Cleveland and the Democratic Congress, Mayor Van Wyck and the Democratic Board of Aldermen, and Democratic governors and legislatures in various states.

But if the Central Federated Union of New York City should, at its next session, give its unequalled endorsement to the Socialist Democratic ticket, if the delegates should go back to their respective unions and see that the endorsement was observed, if the labor organizations of the city should judiciously spend a very few thousand dollars in organizing meetings for Socialist speakers and circulating Socialist literature, and if, as a result of such action, twenty-five thousand votes should be added to the poll of the Socialist Democratic Party in November—even though we did not elect a single officer—we should see the Republican and Democratic Senators and Representatives at Washington vying with each other, as soon as Congress assembled again, in their eagerness to introduce and support bills more radical than those asked for by the Federation; we should see the representatives of Labor at Albany treated with as much real respect as railroad presidents and Wall Street lobbyists; we should see Low and Jerome prosecuting contractors who violate the labor laws as vigorously as they now prosecute newsmen who play "craps" on the sidewalk.

They would do all this, not out of love for the working class, but out of that respect which is inspired by fear—because they would be afraid that these twenty-five thousand votes against capitalism would grow to fifty thousand next year and to a hundred thousand in 1904, and so on, until class-conscious workmen would be seated in office at City Hall and State House and Capitol.

We are living in a time of war, class-war between Labor and Capital. The capitalists are our enemies, and they know it. The Republican and Democratic parties are their political agents. We cannot get any concessions from our enemies by tamely asking for them. We can get concessions only by assailing them so vigorously as to make them fear our power.

Carl D. Thompson, who is now campaigning for the Socialist Party in Colorado, writes to the "People's Press" of Albany, Ore., in the most enthusiastic tone about the prospects of the Socialist movement in the Rockies. He cites a story that Edward Bellamy, shortly before his death at Denver, said to a friend: "Colorado will be the first state to see the triumph of Socialism. The mountains have always been the cradle of liberty." Whether Bellamy's prediction shall be verified we have still to see. But it is alleged by many who are familiar with the facts, that the workmen of the Rocky Mountain region are far more energetic, courageous, and open to new ideas than those of any other part of the country; and now that the Socialist movement is well under way there, and evidently on a clear and uncompromising basis, we may hope for an advance that will carry inspiration to the hearts of the more conservative workers of the East. Meanwhile, it is our business, here in the East, not to wait for our Western brothers to do our work for us, but to work with all our power for the same great cause.

The chief stronghold of the labor movement may be in the Rocky Mountains. But the most formidable citadel of capitalism is still in New York City. A Socialist victory in Colorado would only begin the emancipation of the workmen of New York. A Socialist victory in New York would strike at the very center of capitalism and assure the emancipation of Labor throughout the land. Because here are the greatest difficulties, here the greatest obligation rests upon us. The Socialists of this city and state are responsible to the workers of the nation, and every gain made here, however trifling, will be hailed with especial joy from Maine to California, by all who understand the situation, as an advance in the very heart of "the enemy's country."

MUTUAL AID AMONG THE WORKERS.

Even the capitalist papers tell important truths about the working class now and then—by accident. The New York "Times" recently published an interview with a charity agent of the city, which closed with these words: "The finest thing about the very poor—the thing that goes far to redeem their faults and make all other classes seem small beside them—is their wonderful kindness to one another. They will share their last loaf with the hungry, and if one of them is playing in hard luck, all the rest will help. In proportion to their means they give ten times as much as the greatest millionaire on earth."

This is not an overstatement of truth; and it applies, not only to "the very poor," but to the working class as a whole.

The contrast between wage-workers and capitalists in this respect is most striking. When a business man begins to lose his footing, the first thought of

his old associates is: Let us divide the spoils and each get all he can; by a sort of tacit agreement, they unite in circulating exaggerated rumors to destroy his already impaired credit and complete his ruin; they scramble for his trade, force him into bankruptcy, bid in his property at the lowest rates, and then, with one accord, forget that they have ever sat at his table in his better days.

When a workman loses his job or is injured at his work or his sickness in his family, the first thought of his associates is: Let us do what we can to help him out of his troubles. They quietly "chip in" out of their small wages to provide for his immediate wants; even men who were personally unfriendly to him before, wipe out old scores and join in a practical expression of good will; and a hundred ways are found to alleviate his misfortunes or make it easier for him to bear them.

Doubtless exceptions can be found to these statements on both sides; but common experience will support the general rules of conduct we have indicated.

Not only is it true that "in proportion to their means, the poor give ten times as much as the greatest millionaire on earth." It is an unquestionable fact that the absolute amount of this voluntary mutual aid among the working people is far greater than the sum of all the public and private charities instituted by the "better classes."

And what makes the contrast still greater is the consideration that, while the benevolent millionaire gives back to the workers only a part of what he owes them, the workers give aid to each other where they owe nothing.

This is only another illustration of that moral distinction between the two classes of which we spoke last week, when we said: "The capitalist, as a capitalist, is a self-centered, individualistic, sneaking, cunning schemer; the workman, as a workman, is a social being, with a dim but certain instinct of solidarity with his fellows."

Our faith in the ultimate victory of the working-class over the capitalists is founded, not alone on its greater numerical strength, but quite as much on its moral superiority. In the actual ethics of the working class we see the germ of the social ethics of the future.

But his congregation do not understand thereby. They understand as much of it as he does. He has been doing his level best to tell them all he knows. Now this is just what our shoring monkey diligently endeavored to do. Our M. M. blantly looks out upon his million of daily admirers, standing outside of his bars there, as being just that many fools, who should remain so.

Whatever makes the Great Newspaper Editors think the people of America are fools? Well, if you, as he, had been teaching them so long, you ought to have the same opinion, perhaps; or, at least, I would. The editor always says he knows, or feels, the depths of his "public's" understanding. In this respect, he is like the spirit mediums, who never by any chance "call up a ghost the range of whose understanding is greater than the mediums'."

Oh, pardon; I do not quite understand. Well, if Biddy Fogarty becomes a medium, and calls out "mediums," I would know as much as Mr. Fogarty—no more. Her spouting monkey never introduces his readers to any strange scribbling sheet that knows more than himself. He says the public would not understand it. He ought to know. It has been his business for years to limit the public understanding.

But, my dear Mosquito, if the Mosquito editorial perch be only the chair of limitations, would it not become a highly competitive position? Not at all. "Competition is but an ideal thing; in the air; overhead, you know; where there is room for all of us. But if you want to get a job at the bottom of the sea, you cannot swim down to it. You have not been asked how long enough. It is only a question of how many years you will wait before you and that don't."

Is it only by stupidity, that the Great Daily Editor holds his own?—It is by stupidity that he holds yours—and what he calls his own—your attention. Of course it may be a joint stupidity that makes you a "constant reader" of him; for it is a constant misunderstanding somewhere, alone, that could make you a "constant reader." Only some understanding the big daily, and you will subscribe an anti-love for yourself by sending fifty cents to the office of The Worker.

But no; I do not hold with you there. It is not all stupidity. There is a fascination in the monkey not covered by the word "stupidity."—Surely, I admit it. There is the amazing variety of posture of the monkey, and the sort of creature, such as the world never dreamed before. The interesting outrage against "deportment," the inexhaustible utilitarianism of that tail. Shakespeare accounts for the entire fascination when he says, "Thereby hangs a tail."

Mosquito Bites By PETER E. BURROWES

Government by Newspaper, by Injunction, and by Trust is government by N. I. T. The newspaper governs by a daily juggle with the word "Public." If you could only find out just what the editors and managers mean by the word "Public," you would know what it is that governs you in the first branch of your almighty NIT.

With the gravity of a monkey discussing a nut, you see your aged editor discussing his morning topic. It seems as if he were discussing a principle; but you may be sure that he discusses it only as a policy. The day or principle are gone.

Mark how he turns it around and round, looking at all sides of it, as he munches. What does he do it for?—He is on guard, lest there should be a labor side to his way of munching it. If there is, he will throw it away. Why, all the great dailies have dropped their "laissez faire" doctrines since Gompers wants to work it on behalf of labor.

Have another look at your daily monkey. Every time he says "The Public," you observe his eyes shifting about from corner to corner of his cage.—What are those eyes shifting at? They never seem to remain fixed long enough for a look.—Oh, the cheek for the large "ads." come in at those corners.

Oh, prove that, if you please.—Well, to begin with, "The person has a principle, good or bad, which, whether he believes it or not, he is obliged to state somewhere, and that leaves room for discussion in the minds of his hearers and salary fluctuations."

But his congregation do not understand thereby. They understand as much of it as he does. He has been doing his level best to tell them all he knows. Now this is just what our shoring monkey diligently endeavored to do. Our M. M. blantly looks out upon his million of daily admirers, standing outside of his bars there, as being just that many fools, who should remain so.

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Then it is to the mobility and versatility of the editorial monkey that you attribute his powers of fascination.—Surely, this is the extreme dish of a little Quaker's coat on your monkey, such as the capitalist sometimes puts on his roquetry; and mark how your interest grows. The gravity with which an editor says absurdities, the truthfulness with which he tells lies, the mercifulness and kindness with which he calls for his military to march; the laborer, the sincere prey with which he raps at the door of his brother; it is the incongruity between the appearance and the thing essentially said and done that makes the capitalist daily editor to be at once the most horrible and entertaining appearance that ever untruthfulness put on.

That T?—Yes; just a word or two. Some comrades think that all Socialism has to do is to wait until the trust grows big enough, and then own it; and there you have Socialism. Now, I think, by the time the trust has grown big enough to be turned over to Socialism there will not be left in the United States any manhood fit to own it, any intellect fit to use it, or any decently aspiring population worth using it for. I say, therefore, let the nation bust the trust, and let the devil take the hindmost.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Williamsport Labor Review: The capitalist newspapers vie with each other in attempts to show to the public that the Johnstown mine horror was caused by the carelessness of some one of the ignorant Slavs, with which the mine is filled. * * * The facts still remain that these same mine owners are profit assured, that they are responsible for the ignorant Slavs being employed in the mine, and that the most modern and therefore expensive safety appliances were lacking. * * * Accidents of this sort are, perhaps, unavoidable under certain barometric conditions, but the danger would be reduced to a minimum if proper ventilation was provided for all parts of these mines. But all this means additional expense and a consequent reduction of profits, which latter must not be interfered with. But if government owned and operated these mines for the benefit of the whole people, these profits would be expended for the most improved safety appliances, and pillars would not be allowed to go into the mines when any dangerous conditions existed, and such horrors as that at Johnstown would not be liable to occur.

There must be some other reason for the success of the great daily that you have not accounted for.—Well, yes. There are others. When people began to think as they talked, and to converse, or lean others to think as they talked, it immediately became necessary for the owners of the world to change the subjects of talking; and so all the rising generations learned to talk well about the other world only. Oratory was switched from the earth to heaven and the new Cicero practiced on post-mortem subjects chiefly.

What has that to do with the great dailies?—Excuse me. I have not yet exhausted my preliminary. All the farmers and laborers of the Middle Ages (and other times, too) became chronic gossipers once a week or less to listen to talk—the only talk of their time. Now the arrival of the printing press menaced the better class with a whole world of horrible thinkers as well as talkers. What are they to do? They must tie the presses down to Latin or to some other non-conductors of thought. Just as the daily gives you Devery.

Then you seem to think that the great dailies have a policy of non-conductance as to thought?—Sure, Mike. You may bet the whole measured increment of the latest corn corner at that proposition.—Then it is foolish for me to read the dailies.—Not at all, comrade. It is, on the contrary, a splendid education. To note, first what they omit; then, what they select. To obtain possession of the waste baskets of Park Row would be a revelation second only to the New Testament. To learn how to accept what they reject and to reject what they accept, in the same way as they do it, by class-consciousness, would be a finished education in economics.

Then you think truth may be reached through falsehood?—Why, sir, if not, the world must sink into everlasting despair. Indeed, for a moment, how few teachers the centuries have for us but their falsehoods, and stick to your newspaper. The straight and narrow gate of lying, along which the camel had to crawl and be squeezed, was the only way into the city; so, lying is the only way to truth for a long time to come. Keep your eye on your public lies and bars; they are all you have on the way to truth. Of course, like a good man, you must know how to allow for the variations of the compass.

But, my word, you have been giving me a pretty long jolly. I wanted to hear something about that I. T.—It is rather late in the column to expect much on the new mode of government by injunction. In general, it may be said to be an evolution along the same lines as that from chattel slavery to wage slavery. Chattel slavery consisted of putting an end to the slave and getting the slave and his product in the lump; while the other consisted of a suspension of economic liberty only from day to day. Instead of buying your slave off, out and out, for a thousand dollars, you bought him by instalments; made him each day earn the instalments and pay you a profit for the use of the money.

That doesn't explain injunction.—Well, why don't you wait? Moving along the same lines, many attempts have been made to keep oxen alive all the time you were cutting beef-steaks off them; but the animals generally insisted upon dying and were therefore not the right stock. In the wage slave, however, you have an ox who grows his own beefsteak, and keeps alive from day to day. He is a perfect "cut and come again" sort of creature, such as the world never dreamed before. For a two-cent lunch of bread, which he grinds laboriously with a set of gradually decaying teeth, he gives you a rump steak worth a quarter.

But pardon me, how about government by injunction?—I am getting at it, of you will let me have my own way.

Dayton Union Picket: "From the per capita tax sent in mostly by the federal labor unions, and those organizations which get the lowest wages, the A. F. of L. has for the past ten years kept Andrew Furuseth's committee on Congress, waiting on committees who had charge of measures intended to comply with organized Labor's demands. We say waiting, because that conveys more clearly the proper function of the A. F. of L. committee. It is still waiting, and Furuseth, who has recently been aided by Thos. F. Tracy, has sent in a report that should convince game in all the states. It can play at unless they enter the political field and elect labor representatives to office. Then committees from union bodies will not be humiliated by writing on capitalists elected by labor men with capitalist labels.

President Gompers can examine all the witnesses in America, if he wants along "very important points," but he can never bring out the strike point, and of a thousand times more importance, that until he comes out boldly for a united vote by labor organizations for the class-conscious Socialist Party he won't secure legislation for Labor.

Workers' Gazette, Omaha: The Omaha "Examiner" says: "Suppose all employers go on strike. What then? Are there two ways to a strike nuisance? Wouldn't it be better for both sides to get together and stay together? Why not try arbitration, and abide by the decision?"

The employers ARE on strike. They quit working long before their employees quit. Wage workers and the common people generally could get along very well with the employers' strike, if the employers, who are they have quit working, would not demand the major share of what those produce who are willing to work.

There is but one right side to "this strike nuisance," and that is the side whose supporters want only what is justly due them and what is withheld from them largely by the votes and influence of despotic hereditary aristocrats or men who, having neither aristocracy nor wage workers, are always ready to spring against Labor when they are pelted by a suspension of business brought about both primarily and immediately by the aggressions of Capital.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 124 William Street, New York.

We do not take much interest in Christian Socialism, because we do not like to see the Socialist political and economic movement brought into any connection, whether of alliance or of hostility, with any form of religious belief and activity. But we know a good thing when we see it, and we therefore quote from the "News Letter," published at Chicago by the Christian Socialist League, this little picture of a very common and a very contemptible type of man turned out by capitalism's subsidized institutions of learning:

"In Chicago there is an unusually good man, of his kind, who conducts a large and successful business in merchandise. "Into his private office came one day a young man. The young man had a thin face with a smile on it. He had quite a large forehead full of something or other that he had procured in college. His hands were full of his hat, and open every full of goggles. His nervous tenacity, bespoken energy and pertinacity, his bearing was a beautiful balance between diplomatic humility and military arrogance, ready to tilt either way on instant demand of circumstances. He was what happens when a bright boy of the 'upper middle class' or thereabouts, gets to reading outline sketches of how Rockefeller made his millions (with the details of the various offenses, profane burglary, perjury, prostitution, arson, and indirect wholesale murder all left out; but you'd better read 'Wealth against Commonwealth,' by Henry D. Lloyd, if you want to know about the Standard Oil Company.)

"This young man was what they make at the plutocratic colleges when they start with the supercilious ambition of youthfulness which has been taught that \$10-a-week clerking with pink and green cuffs is more elegant and honorable than \$20-a-week manual labor with no cuffs at all, save those administered by the genus 'prominent citizen' in his role of employer."

AN OLD-TIME AGITATOR.

The revolutionary patriot, Josiah Quincy, said in 1774: "To complain of the enormities of power, to expostulate with overgrown oppressors, hath in all ages been denominated sedition and faction, and to turn against tyrants, treason and rebellion. But tyrants are rebels against the first laws of heaven and society; to oppose their ravages is the distinct duty—the inspiration of God in the heart of man." "The 'respectable business men,' 'public spirited citizens,' and 'eminent gentlemen' of the present day turn out on the Fourth of July in honor of Josiah Quincy and his fellow revolutionists of a century and a quarter ago. The next day they organize in a Citizens' Alliance, Employers' Association, or something of the sort to lay plans for using the power of the law to crush the insolent workmen and demoralize them as seditious and factional traitors and rebels.

Moral: Put no faith in the "eminent citizens." Inflame Josiah Quincy anew, unite to oppose the tyrants who disgrace the traditions of '76.

—John D. Rockefeller has made \$12,000,000 in the last six months without working Sundays. If he continues frugal he will be able to enjoy that popular weekly-half-holiday within a few years.—Oklahoma Socialist.

WHAT OF WOMANHOOD?

Capitalism and the Sanctity of the Family—Illustrated by the Deeds of Elihu Root.

The "water-cure" revelations disclosed by the Philippine investigations have shamed even the "good" citizen. America now stands before the world as base, as brutal and as unprincipled as the most debauched nation of history.

A Faith of July celebration is now the very flower of hypocrisy.

It is true you cannot bring an indictment against a whole people. In the most degraded of countries there are still a few who love truth and justice and morality. But a country is judged by its official acts and its morality can rise no higher than its official representatives.

England has a Chamberlain; America has a Root; an unspcakable Root; a Root of all Evil.

"God," said Wendell Phillips, "gives us great records as texts for anti-slavery sermons."

It has been clearly and indisputably proven by public investigation that Root knew what was going on in the Philippines and that he perpetrated the lie of both commission and omission.

But as the head of the War Department he is guilty of crimes more unspcakable than the water-cure, lying, and murder.

He has systematically aided in the debauchery of women, and the equally vile degradation of the men who "are preparing the way of the missionary in the Philippines."

Why do not the missionaries begin on Root, the "regulator" of vice, the master procurer of the United States government?

The capitalist newspapers and the capitalist pulpits are strenuous in upholding the sanctity of marriage and the sanctity of the home. Whose marriage, and whose home, do they mean?

As represented by Root, the Americans are a nation of panderers to the lust of their hired murderers.

These words may seem harsh but they are sternly and awfully true. The Americans are responsible for their agents; and Root is their hired agent.

Root has been "regulating vice" in the Philippines, that interesting social aspect of benevolent assimilation which is supposed to enable the soldier to indulge himself in the basest license with safety to his body, and Root has been regulating it in such manner that if the decent women of America were not kept in ignorance of his infamy he would be driven by public sentiment out of public life.

A few women do know it, and they have done what they can. As a result of their efforts the gross and revolting public insults systematically inflicted upon women in the Philippines have been somewhat modified. A Washington woman, Margaret Dye Ellis, was largely instrumental in forcing Root to act. Letters without number and many petitions signed by those who knew went to the War Department. They called for the abolition of the disgrace, and they were unheeded.

Press and Brothel Twins.

A respect for woman at home means a respect for woman everywhere. Women do not vote. Mr. Root did not know much about the petitions; he knew they would not get into the press.

How did he know it? He knew it because capitalism is one; the departments work together; they press and the brothel are twins; they are the instruments of debauchery.

The officers of the national American Woman Suffrage Association, who had been memorializing the government on the subject of the press, passed resolutions on the question at the time of the national convention last February, and sent a copy to every newspaper in Washington, but not one printed them. Mrs. Ellis made an earnest appeal before the Woman's National Council and secured the adoption of strong resolutions by that body.

She showed to the officers of the suffrage association the council of the official registration book issued by the United States authorities to one of the child prostitutes of the Philippines, whose name, translated, is "Mary of the Cross." Her photograph (the photograph of each "registered" woman was required to be pasted on the front of her book to identify her) was the portrait of a girl seemingly about twenty years old, with a childlike face and big, pathetic, dark eyes. The book contains the official records of her regular examinations by a government surgeon, and his signature testifying to her state of health.

Mrs. Ellis left this infamous book at the White House to be shown to the President; she placed it in the hands of a number of members of Congress. Finally she made a circular, giving the facts and a facsimile of the portrait, and left a copy in a sealed envelope at the house of every member of the Congressional Committee on the Philippines, besides sending copies out elsewhere.

How Root Sneaked.

This was on February 17. On February 19 the following order was called to Manila:

"Wright, Manila: It is considered advisable that upon medical examination of prostitutes no fees be charged and no certificates of examination given. Medical officers can keep their own records of names, descriptions, residences and dates of examination, and it is believed that the necessary protection against disease can in a great measure be secured in this way without the liability of a misunderstanding and the charge of maintaining a system of licensed prostitution."

It will be observed that Mr. Root's dispatch in no wise abolished the evil; it simply arranged for the public to be kept in ignorance of it.

Mrs. Ellis had an interview a few days ago with Col. C. R. Edwards, chief of the insular division in the War Department. In a letter to the "Union Signal" she says:

"He asked if I knew who had been sending out the circulars with the picture of the Filipino girl? I replied, 'I sent them.' With a laugh he rejoined, 'Well, it was legitimate, but it was swamped up; 10 clerks were employed answering the mail, which reached from the floor to my shoulders, and I have been here late into the evening working myself. We expect soon to

THE PARTY'S WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Five New Locals This Week, with 184 Members—Activity Throughout the State, Especially in Strike Field.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The State Committee of the Socialist Party, at its meeting this evening, granted charters to new locals at Coaldale, Schuylkill County; Archbold, Lackawanna County; and Nesquehoning, Trossau and Hanty, Carbon County; in all, five locals, with one hundred and eighty-four charter members.

Every local in the state reports active preparations being made for campaign work and larger quantities of literature being distributed than ever before.

Many locals ask to be visited by Comrade Slayton, the Socialist candidate for Governor. The State Committee, however, considers that as the anthracite field is now the critical point, and as there is very little money in the treasury in proportion to the amount of work to be done, Comrade Slayton can, for the present, visit only local lying on his route to the strike field.

News comes from the Red Bird coal mine in Washington County that the DeLeonites (S. L. P.) are trying to assist the bosses in breaking up the miners' union. The miners in mass meeting unanimously voted to dig no coal until the union is recognized. Workingmen should bear in mind the fact that there is no connection between the Socialist Party and the so-called Socialist Labor Party or DeLeonite organization. The two parties are hostile organizations, the conflict between them being largely on the matter of trade unionism—the S. L. P. opposing the unions, while the Socialist Party supports them.

Comrade John Collins has organized a local each day in the last four weeks and revisited a number of locals and found them flourishing and adding rapidly to their membership.

News from the anthracite field July 5 to July 16 had over two hundred meetings. They are holding weekly meetings and will have a membership of four hundred in two weeks. Nesquehoning organized with thirty-two members; at the next meeting their roll showed over two hundred. One comrade writes, "The day is ours."

At Coaldale, a Democrat debated with a Socialist on July 5. The result was a local formed with thirty-eight members. The miners are beginning to know that Democrat and Republican alike exploit capital.

A comrade writes from Edwardsdale: "It did my heart good to see dozens of men, who have called the two Socialists in this town all the names that are not in the dictionary, for trying to organize the two old parties, stand up and take the pledge to sever their connection with all capitalist parties and cast a Socialist ballot for their class."

The schooling in Socialist policy and practice has made these miners hopeful and anxious for the political day of reckoning. In every mining camp they are saying: "What we need first is a Socialist sheriff." They are informed as to what a Socialist sheriff would take, as a temporary measure. Recognizing the need of "protection to property" which the capitalists always clamor about when a strike comes, he would employ every striking miner as an assistant peace officer and pay them from the county treasury, collecting the necessary fees by taxation from the persons whose property would be so nobly and carefully protected. No lives lost; no property destroyed; just a nice, peaceful strike.

The miners can imagine what would happen under these circumstances. The "operators" would readily discover that there was something to arbitrate. The cables under the ocean would get hot with the pounding of his understrappers; to "See Mitchell, Mitchell at once and settle!"

The miners are thinking and learning more about politics to the minute now than they knew since they were born, and they are beginning to recognize that politics is a splendid game, if played right by their class.

It may be an anthracite miner that will be the first to hurl the challenge of our class into the teeth of the capitalist class in the halls of Congress.

Comrade Edward Moore, editor of the "New Era" of Philadelphia will spend his vacation in the strike field, under the direction of the State Committee and Organizer Collins, giving Collins a few days of much needed rest.

Literature has been sent in vast quantities to the miners by Comrade J. A. Wayland of Girard, Kansas, besides providing us, as selected, some of the best leaflets, pamphlets, and books, to the value of \$165.

Contributions have been received as follows: J. Stransky, Baltimore, Md., \$2; Barisman, Kingston, N. Y., \$1; H. J. Weissner, Pottstown, Pa., 50 cents; Thirty-first and Thirty-second Ward Club, Philadelphia, \$4; Eva R. Cook, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$15; Vinshill Joint, Pa., \$1; Forteth Ward Club, Philadelphia, \$2; Socialist League, Philadelphia, \$2.50; J. E. Perry, Erie, Pa., \$5; previously acknowledged, \$127.15; total, \$160.15. As soon as an authorized appeal for aid is issued by the Miners' Union, one-half of all money received by it will be forwarded to the treasurer of the Miners' Union. Send all contributions to J. Edelmann, treasurer, 807 Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES, Secretary. CAROLINE PEMBERTON, Assistant Secretary.

BOSTON NOTICE.

The fourth annual picnic will be held under the auspices of the Boston Central Committee of the Socialist Party, for the purpose of raising funds for the coming campaign, at the Apollo Gardens, Amory street, Roxbury, on Saturday, Aug. 16. Music by the Socialist Band. Valuable prizes for numerous games. Tickets, 25 cents. Comrades, work for its success. J. S.

In Japan every child is taught to write with both hands. In this country there are a half million children that are not taught to write at all. They are too busy working with both hands to learn to write even with one. —Colorado Chronicle.

A VOICE FROM FLORIDA.

State Convention Advises that All Party Efforts Be Concentrated on Line of the Glass Struggle.

At the convention held in Orlando on July 14 to effect a state organization of the Socialist Party for Florida, the following address, written by W. C. Green, was endorsed for publication:

"This convention affirms its adherence to the national platform of the Socialist Party and makes the following suggestions:

"It should be the business of every Socialist to work and agitate EXCLUSIVELY for the capturing of the public powers of the government by the working class. This is the very soul and essence of Socialism, the PARAMOUNT issue, to secure which the Socialist Party is organized, overshadowing all others.

"Everything else is but subsidiary to this great purpose and should be so treated by all Socialists. By far the easiest, quickest, and surest way of securing all the demands of our platform is by promoting this one idea and working for the rapid growth of the Socialist Party. We have reached the point where it is a matter of energy for Socialists to agitate for public ownership, direct legislation, or any other of the general demands of our platform, and we should now devote ourselves exclusively to educating the people to the absolute necessity of putting the Socialist Party into control and possession of the powers of the government.

"Public ownership and direct legislation are now being promoted by the trusts and other forces inimical to Socialism so rapidly that it will be difficult for us to keep pace with them and inform the minds of the people of the truth that public ownership of public utilities while the government remains in the hands of the capitalist class only tends to cement and increase the power of that class to continue wage slavery more surely and indefinitely.

"Our enemies are cunning and wholly unscrupulous, and are backed by thousands of years of traditions, which, as Marx has said, 'weigh like an Alp upon the minds of the living.' They are also in possession of the citadel of the control of the government, which is 'nine points in the law.' They are also in control of the terrible power which is the possession of unlimited supplies of money given to any cause under our present system. They will not scruple to use every subtle art and device that the human mind can invent to entrap, to sidetrack, and to head off our cause. Many a good cause in history, as Comrade Herron has pointed out, has been overturned and perverted to base uses by using ADVERTISING as a weapon, and the greatest danger to Socialism today is the certainty that our enemies will try to destroy it by putting on its lively and masquerading in a spurious imitation of Socialism in order to deceive the people. It behooves all Socialists, therefore, to be extremely wary of all such schemes and to look with suspicion upon all such promises of our opponents, and to expose all such tricks at once, the safest way to prevent the minds of the people from being imposed upon is to stick closely to our fundamental proposition that our chief aim is to obtain possession of the greatest of all the monopolies our enemies now control, the boss monopoly of the world in all times and in all places, and by which all the others have been maintained—namely, the complete control of the governing power.

"We are poor in purse and weak in numbers and could never hope for success against the tremendous forces opposed to us, if our cause was the promotion of any mere scheme; but we know that it is being brought about by that subtle and irresistible power we call evolution, and that all our enemies can do is to delay the coming of the inauguration of Socialism for a time, but cannot prevent its coming eventually. Our business is solely to see to it that they do not defer its coming, and to do this by showing the people the exact truth and the reasons why it is necessary that the Socialist Party should be placed in control of the government at the earliest possible moment.

"Our enemies are now in the possession of the crew of a sinking ship, and will certainly resort to the usual expedient of throwing overboard one after another of all the matters we demand, such as public ownership, direct legislation, and other matters of importance to our cause, just as fast as the growth of our party seems to their minds to make it necessary. Not only is it our duty to detect and ourselves about these matters further, but by continuing to agitate for them we are almost sure to be lured into some of the pitfalls that our opponents will dig for us, and so weaken and endanger our cause. We need not oppose THEIR adopting them, but our attitude towards such acts on their part should be one of indifference, and a mere ceasing writing to the people that public ownership, of itself, is not Socialism and will not effect the object they wish of emancipation of the workers and the overthrow of capitalism, but will, on the contrary, be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out of the cast.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; so, we should not only at all times be alert to detect and denounce any treachery to the cause of our enemies and offer them as few points through which they may outwit and trip us up as possible, but let us follow strictly our own doctrine of concentration of effort upon vital things and thus at the same time avoid all unnecessary waste of energy. This is always good tactics, both in war and in peace."

WOMAN'S NATIONAL SOCIALIST UNION.

Mrs. Wenonah Stevens Abbott, Oak, Shasta County, Cal., president; Mrs. Marion H. Dunham, Burlington, Iowa, corresponding secretary.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. We stand for a new order of society based upon the principles of justice and equality as applied to economics.

We declare that the rapid concentration of capital and its control over the government has forced the issue; and that while the trust represents the most advanced stage of present economic progress, yet because it is based upon the private ownership of the means of production, it is opposed to freedom and fatal to the future welfare of the republic; therefore the next step in social advancement must be taken, which is a change from capitalism to Socialism, from competition to co-operation, from the private ownership of the means of production to the ownership and administration by the people.

Therefore, we stand pledged to teach the principles of this higher industrial system called the co-operative commonwealth; to enlist women in the advancement of these principles in every practical way that may present itself; to educate the young in these truths; and, finally, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power, individually and collectively, to bring about that universal co-operation founded upon the Golden Rule of Love and Justice, which shall take the place of competitive strife and discord.

Consumers' Leagues.

Mrs. Nathan, of New York City, is lecturing along the Pacific Coast, and organizing "Consumers' Leagues."

Mrs. Nathan explains to the women of this section what a "sweatshop" is, and shows them how easily contagious diseases may be carried from the home of the worker to that of the purchaser of the garments made in these tenement house sweatshops. It is well for the women of California to learn these things, as many of them are ignorant of conditions in our Eastern cities, and I believe that a large share of the ready-made underwear as well as outside garments, is sent to the Middle West and the Pacific Coast. The amount of good that can be done by such leagues as that Mrs. Nathan represents may seem small as compared to the evil it is attacking, but it is open to no one's eyes to see that in no far is surely of use. Mrs. Nathan recommends her hearers to purchase only goods bearing the "Consumers' League" label, or the label of the trades unions, and states that for a year past the trades unions have refused their labels to the "sweatshops." Goods bearing either of the above labels are supposed to be made under proper conditions, and to be made under proper conditions, and to be made under proper conditions, and to be made under proper conditions.

On the whole, it appears to us that the chief good that can be accomplished by the "Consumers' Leagues" is the creation of a sentiment opposed to the sweatshop. So long as there is a class of unemployed, it is inevitable that there will be suffering and degradation among the workers. The root of the sweatshop is competition.

TICKET IN WESTCHESTER.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 21.—The Social Democrats of Westchester County held a convention at Tarrytown on Saturday to nominate their congressional and senatorial and assembly candidates. Twenty-eight delegates were present, representing six locals. C. H. Hahn of Peekskill acted as chairman and A. F. Simmonds of the same place as secretary.

The ticket chosen is as follows: For Congress, Nineteenth District—W. T. Woods of Mt. Vernon.

For County Treasurer—R. Lesser of New Rochelle.

For Congressmen—Paul J. Bauerberg of Yonkers and A. Hutchinson of Mt. Vernon.

For State Senator—L. E. Lamson of Williamsbridge.

For Assembly, Second District—Charles Moder of Williamsbridge.

All the candidates are active and faithful workers in the labor movement. W. T. Woods is Secretary and Business Agent of the Bronx District of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. L. E. Lamson is President of Carpenters' Local No. 463. A. Hutchinson is a delegate to the Mt. Vernon Trades Council, and R. Lesser is also a union carpenter.

Resolutions were adopted by the convention reaffirming allegiance to the revolutionary principles of International Socialism and to the national, state, and local organizations of the Socialist or Social Democratic Party, and especially endorsing the trade union resolution adopted at the Indianapolis Convention of 1900. A systematic distribution of party literature was provided for.

After the convention a meeting was held in the public square, H. W. Westling presiding, with State Organizer Spring as the speaker. A large audience gathered and showed marked attention until, a little after nine o'clock, the rain came down in torrents and dispersed the crowd. Two hundred copies of The Worker and a quantity of leaflets were distributed.

All the locals in the county are to be included in Comrade Hanford's tour of the state, which Organizer Spring is arranging, and comrades should see that no effort is spared to bring out good crowds.

WHAT SOCIALISM IS.

There is only one Socialism—Socialists differ as to what will be after success is won because the working out of details cannot be determined beforehand, but fundamental principles are definite and agreed to by all, viz:

First—Collective ownership and control of the means of production.

Second—Collective control of profits so that there shall be no distribution of all goods to producers.

Third—Direct power vested in the people through the referendum.

Fourth—All this dependent upon political victory by a working class Socialist party.—Colorado Chronicle.

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. Chestfield. Comptroller—Charles H. 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 Swanson, and J. W. Saunders.

Indiana. Secretary of State—Edward H. Myers. Auditor—James Hutchinson. Treasurer—Samuel D. Straw.

Attorney-General—William W. McGregor. State Statistician—George B. Sturm. State Geologist—John H. Adams. Judges of the Appellate Court—William Raugh, F. J. Macomber, David Young, William J. Croke, H. R. Kepler. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Martha Biegler.

Maine. Governor—Charles L. Fox. Congress—First District—Fred. E. Irish; Second—S. B. Martin; Third—Fred. A. Mante; 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. Braffland. 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. Jeanerette.

State Treasurer—William Klaser. Auditor General—Fred G. Barnes. Land Commissioner—John D. Hunt. Attorney General—James H. McFarlan.

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

Missouri. Judges of the Supreme Court—J. W. Gibbons, James A. Slanker, and F. P. O'Hare.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—W. I. Philfer 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'Neil. Congress, First District—Sumner P. Clavin.

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 this name and emblem on the official ballot.

Governor—Benjamin Hanford. Lieutenant-Governor—Win. Thurston Brown.

Secretary of State—Leonard D. Abbott. Atty-General—Lorenzo D. Mayes. Comptroller—Warren Atkinson. Treasurer—Joel Moses.

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. Flummerfelt.

Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards.

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

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

Texas. Governor—W. W. Freeman. Lieutenant-Governor—A. F. Martin. Comptroller—J. O. Langworthy. Treasurer—M. T. Bruce.

Land Commissioner—J. W. Kuykendall. Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. E. Gibson.

Railway Commissioner—R. C. Clear. Attorney-General—W. P. McBride.

Washington. Judge of the Supreme Court—Thomas Nell.

Congressmen-at-Large—George W. Scott, D. Burgess, and J. C. Harkness.

AN INVITATION.

To every reader of The Worker the Socialist Club of Brooklyn conveys this message: Yourself and ladies are cordially invited to attend the Midsummer Night's Festival, on Saturday evening, August 2, on the Clubhouse Green, Fulton street, near Ralph avenue. Admission is free. The Committee states that the festival is held for the declaration of the stay-at-homes, those who are not going to the mountains, to the sea-shore, or to their country residences. A first-class entertainment, including cake, ice-cream, and lighter beverages at nominal figures interspersed.

Remember that tickets for the New York picnic of June 21, which was postponed on account of rain, are still good for September 7. In the meantime, sell all the additional tickets you can and turn in the money collected as soon as possible.

The fewer things government owns the better until the people own the government. The people will own the government when the workers who are now in the majority vote them selves into power.—Colorado Chronicle.

Great Mistakes. YOU find as you do on this occasion, the chance of making a mistake is small. You can see the factory to Pocko's factory. W. F. DOLL MFG CO. 175 Broadway, New York. Established 1874.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in a 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, by 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. Today 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 employment 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 of working people in case of accidents, loss 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.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called "reform" of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

The workers can most effectively act to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop production as a means of further exploiting the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from these parties, are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Democrats in political power by voting for them on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legislative favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain big game they will receive the biggest scraps of crumbs and have bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats in office will they pass laws ostensibly in the interest of the Working Class, and laws so passed will be found inefficient, declared unconstitutional, or remain unenforced.

Workers of New York, you have a majority of votes in this state. Only you and wish to be of you do or can know what laws are needed by your class, can or will judge those laws honestly or are capable of enforcing them in your interest.

Workers of New York, we call upon you, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to unite in the political field as soon as in the trade union. As you would not allow capitalists to select your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political officers. As you strike against capitalists, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workmen of every nationality, and all religions must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars disappear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workmen labor and prosper, hunger and suffer together, so shall you achieve your freedom together by uniting on the political field as soon as in the economic field, and working and voting for the success of the Social Democratic Party.

We urge the workmen of New York to join the unions of their respective callings, build up their labor organizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and vote. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public office is manned by a Socialist, that we may have a government of, by, and for the Working Class.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the mass of the workers by the few idlers who own the means of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention hereby declares its allegiance to the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform adopted at the Indianapolis convention.

Labor of brain or brawn produces all wealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be while one class in society owns the means of production and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social character, we therefore hold that land, mines, mills, and other means of production should be owned socially and not individually. Only when those who work become the owners of the land and means with which their labor is performed will they receive the wealth which is the product of their labor, and the control of the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party therefore holds that the capture of the powers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour. Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who place the good of the working class above all else, working to the end that laws should be passed, judged and enforced in their interest. And that social or government ownership may conserve their welfare, the working class must control the government. We ask them to accomplish by voting for Socialism and the candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist judges would favorably construe such measures; and a Socialist Governor and Socialists in all other executive positions would enforce such laws.

Many if not all of our great corporations and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charter and property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be confiscated and the property they hold should revert to the government.

Corporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in furtherance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legislatures, prosecuting and executive officials; they have compelled police and detective forces

to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop production as a means