The Worker.

AGENTS. ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must

PRICE 2 CENTS.

myriads of toilers can the means of

production be maintained. And the

mines are a necessity for the life of

the whole people. Yet we have left

this handful of useless capitalists to

control the whole industry for their

own profit. Consider, you miners now

You have to strike now for excess

ively moderate demands. The bosses

would not even consider arbitration.

For these very small demands you

have to endure all the sufferings of a

strike, all the dangers of a blacklist

that may follow if you should be de-

feated. Yet you have a right to more

than double the amount you are now

getting in wages. Your labor pro-

duces every year more than twice as

much as you get back. The larger

half goes to Morgan and his friends,

Under Socialism you would get all you

And your lives are always in danger

when you are at work. Only this

week two hundred of your brothers

produce.

on strike, is it not ridiculous?

state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpeld subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.-NO. 8.

NEW YORK, MAY 25, 1902.

FOR THE DAILY.

Methods of Organized Work Outlined.

lishing Association to Be on June 2-Board of Management at Work.

The next general meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish-ing Association will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Monday evening, June 2. All members should be present, as also com-rades desiring to join.

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

received on pledges and donations: PAID ON PLEDGES. Arbeiter Maennerchor 50.00 F. Gerald, Jersey City 1.00 B. Feigenbaum Ginsburg 2.00 H. C. Bowerman Dr. Schwarz 5.00 Dr. Parsonette, Newark 4.00 A. Millstein, Newark 1.00 E. C. Wind, Newark50 CASH DONATIONS. J. F. Rose, Providence, R. I. \$5.00 German Parliamentary Voters' Club, New Haven, Conn. . . . 50.00 Peter Hiltz, Greenwich, Conn. . . 1.00

C. Klump, Greenwich 1.00

A. Walter, Greenwich, Conn. . . 1.00

Previously acknowledged J.....950.93

Total\$1.121.43

The sum of \$1 previously credited to

J. Solomon by error is acknowledged as coming from J. Goldring, Newark.

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks

and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, All communications should be addressed

to the newly elected Agent of the Committee, Wm. Butscher, Labor Ly-

ceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York

that the matter may be investigated and set right. Those who have made pledges should

remember to send in the monthly in-stalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibil-

ity for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of

ACCOUNT OF CONCERT TICKETS.

Many organizations and individuals

Damrosch Concert of May 4. The Financial Secretary of the Committee,

H. C. Bowerman, requests that all tick-

ets be accounted for at the earliest

possible opportunity. Returns of money

and tickets may be made at the W. E.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

Down with the king that rules this

That stifles love, engenders ruthless

That barters men, that owns and runs

That forces children into mill and

mine, To give up life on capital's greedy

No childhood's joys, no time for eager

like name;— That temps the statesman, owns the

The clergy, judges-all at his behest.

That makes of life one joyless round

A ceaseless struggle daily strain and

The mass existing in the meanest way

That few may hold their royal, vicious

Down with the king, his reign is hell-

We'll rule the earth, control the

That all the workers in this fair do-

Possess the product that their thrift

That no man sitting on exalted throne

May filch from labor what is labor's

GEO. C. BOOMER, Worcester, Mass.

Worker, 184 William street.

goodly land.

ev'ry hand;

hate-

shrine:

venal press-

ish lust;-

mighty trust;

have tickets outstanding for the

the Socialist Daily.

Robert Waddell, Chicago

The following amounts have been

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

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

Name Address

Association held its first meeting last Monday, May 19, at the Labor Lyceum. It was decided that a chairman elected at each meeting of the Board. The work in connection raising the Daily Fund was subdivided and the following committees elect-ed to supervise it: Committee on Pledges-Nagel, Halpern, Martin; On Organizations - Hillquit, Harriman, Reichenthal, Rubinow; On Entertainments-Siobodin, Loewenthal, Bower-fnan; Press Committee-Lemon, Cune,

evening, May 26, at the same place.

Methods of Work.

For the benefit of comrades in New York and vicinity the following account of the system adopted for so-liciting pledges and collecting funds is

comrade in charge, to whom the com-rades in the district are requested to make weekly reports of work accom-

In soliciting pledges, comrades are for the purpose and always, on receiviginal card remaining in the hands of turned over to the district manager.

Each comrade is expected to collect monthly the instalments on pledges he has solicited and to report upon them payment should be entered on both original and duplicate card. Cards not used must be returned to the district manager, as he is held to account for

The following comrades have volunteered to act as district managers:

O Second avenue. 12th.—Wm. Halpern, 492 Grand

street. 14th.—C. E. Brommer, 420 E. Ninth

18th and 20th .- J. N. Wood, 321 E.

avenue. 22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second

23d .- E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hun-

ty-fourth street.

Yorkville Agitation District.-H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street.

In Kings County.

be held at the Labor Lyceum, 949 955 Willoughby avenue, near Myrtle avenue, on Sunday, June 1, at 2:30 p. Job Harriman and John Spargo will be the principal speakers and the comrades should do all in their power to thoroughly advertise this meeting so as to get out as large an audience as possible. No party mem-ber should fall in attendance as the meeting will be of great importance. Comrader advertise this meeting among all workers you meet. Let us

Amounts Bladged

Amounts Pleaged.	
Following is a statement of a pledged for the Socialist Daily	
up to May 19:	
Previously acknowledged\$5	411.50
John H. Lutz, Brooklyn	5.00
Northwestern Branch, Local	
Philadelphia	10.00
Max Pine, City	5.00
Andrew Moeller, Newark	12.00
Edw. C. Wind, Newark	10.00
G. H. Strobell, Newark	100.00
Dr. Henry Schwartz, City	50.00
Chas. Boni, Newark	25.00
O. Sarchi, Brooklyn	5.00

ONE MORE BIG PROFIT MURDER.

Two Hundred Miners' Lives Pay for Operator's Profits.

Coal Creek Disaster Foreseen a Year Ago, but No Precautions Taken by Bosses.

Just as a hundred and fifty thousand inthracite miners in Pennsylvania are beginning their brave struggle for endurable conditions of employment as against the gigantic power of the Coal Combine, the news comes to us of a coal-mine "accident" in Tennessee, by which about two hundred soft-coal miners have met sudden death.

The explosion at Coal Creek is called ing of the sort. It is a tremendous sacre, a sordid, cowardly, atro-

. Not an Accident.

The first press dispatches, published even by the most conservative dailies,

"The Fraterville mine is owned by the Coal Creek Company, of which Major E. C. Camp is president. He was in Cincinnati, and is now hurrying to the scene of the disaster. In 1901, after inspecting Fraterville mine, State Commissioner of Labor R. A. Shiflett reported that the ventilation was not up to requirements; that the furnace was inadequate to ventilate the mine, and that the air ways were choked in many places. Commissioner Shiflett found that 164 men were at work on the day of his visit, requiring by statute 15,200 cubic feet of air pe The volume of air entering the mine, he said, was only 8,000 cubic feet per minute.'

For a year the respectable gentlemen who own the mine, and who are in close league with the authracite operators of Pennsylvania, have known that the men in their employ were daily breathing a poisonous atmosphere killing them by slow degrees; and they knew that these men were in hourly danger of just such an explosion as actually occurred last Monday.

These respectable gentlemen knew their business. They figured things their business. They figured things out carefully and decided that it was more profitable to work the mine, full force, without proper cleaning and ventilation, than to spend the comparceam, 64 E. Fourth street, New York
The Worker will contain, each week,
a list of contributions received up to
Monday preceding the date of issue.
If any contribution sent is not
promptly acknowledged the sender
should at once inform the Committee,
that the matter may be investigated
and set right atively small sum necessary to make it safe. The lives of two hundred miners, the happiness of two hundred working-class families, never entered into their calculations. They are good

business men. Under Socialism.

Under Socialism, there would be incentive to such crime as this. Today the mines are worked, not to get coal for the people, but to make profit for the non-producing capitalists. Under Socialism there would be no pro-fits. The object of industry would be to supply the people's wants. The workers would get the full value of their product. It would be the interest as well as the duty of the democrati accidents, just as it is now the interest of the plutocrats to let their wage-slaves take the risk while they take

THE SYSTEM ANALYZED.

The landlord possesses the land and will not allow you to use it without payment of Rent.

the profit.

The capitalist possesses the machin ery and will not permit you to turn a

wheel without Interest.

The distributor possesses the products of labor and will not let you carry them away without Profit. Private ownership of land Rent. Private ownership of machin-

ery requires Interest. Private owner ship of commodities calls for Profit. The system is indifferent to the suf nd misery imposed upon its victims. The victims are the working class, the producers of wealth. From the results of their toil Rent, Interes and Profits are wrung.

Socialism would do away with private possession of land by rent-gath

Incessant toll from dreary day to day. Socialism would abolish private pos of machinery by interes That forces woman into life of shame sharks. Makes brute of man-disgraces God-

Socialism would put an end to private trading in the products of for profit. Under Socialism Rent, Interest, and

Profit disappear. All natural resources and productive capital—land and the tools of production-become a social There will then Rent, Interest or Profit to pay. Every worker will receive the full socially due share of the values his labor cre

Vote to support the capitalist system and retain its means of exploitation-Rent, Interest and Profit—and you vote to continue the miseries of the world; you vote for your own enslave ment and forge shackles for the limbs of your children.

No higher civilization is possible, fo the world's wage workers. Capitalism must be destroyed if the race is to ad-vance to the enjoyment of freedom. Freedom cannot be won so long as

Rent, Interest and Profit devour the people's substance. Socialism promises a life for the people promises a life for the people free from the haggard uncertainties of cap italist production and distribution Vote for Socialism.—Social Demogratic

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

LABOR BILL IS KILLED

Massachusetts Senate Puts Itself on Record.

Democratic Politicians Propose to "Make an Issue" of Labor Bill-Easy to See Why.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19 .- The cot poration lobbyists of the state dealt la bor legislation a body blow to-day when by a union of all interests enough pressure was brought to bear to kill the bill prohibiting women and children working in mills at night in the Senate, though it had been unauf mously reported by the Labor Gon mittee and passage especially in quested.

The vote stood 13 to 24. Before the corridors of the Senate were crowded by lobbyists, buttonholing senators for Club, the mill treasurers' organiza tion, keeps a large lobby at the State House; but to-day the raffroad agent and all other professional molders of legislative opinion were at work against the bill, plying their trade so openly that members of the House vere angered at their boldness veteran member denouncing their work as the coarsest and most dis-

The labor element in the legislature is indignant over the treatment of the advisability of asking Governor Crane to call for an investigation as to the means used and the amount of money spent by the mill owners. The Boston Central Labor Union-Legislative Com nittee will order a perpetual blacklis of two Boston senators who opposed the bill. The Democrats voted solidly for the measure, and it was declared by a state leader that they would make the bill an issue at the next election.

The above is a special dispatch to the New York "Times."

There are no Socialists in the Massa-

chusetts Senate. If there were, there would have been a harder fight before that bill could have been killed. And the Democratic party will 'make the bill an issue," too! Let the

workingmen look to Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, absolutely controlled by the Democratic party, where the cotton mills, largely owned by New England capitalists, are crowded with little children who ought to be in school or on the playgrounds. The Democratic legislatures of thes

states have steadily refused to pass laws against child labor and their Democratic Senators and Congres men, instead of using their influence in defense of the child-slaves. hav nese Exclusion Bill in the interest of

the cotton-mill owners.

It is easy for the Democratic party to "make an issue" of a labor bill in Massachusetts, where it never expects to control the Legislature, and is therefore in no danger of being called on

to keep its promises.

But let us ask, Why did the Massachusetts Democrats never realize their duty in this matter before? Why this sudden zeal?

The answer is evident: The pres nce of two Socialists in the Legisla ture, both of whom fight vigorously for Labor's interests and for Labor's in ist politicians. If the Massachusetts workingmen are wise, they will boy ott at the polls every old-party polit cian who helped kill their night-work bill and other labor bills and will cas heir votes solidly for Socialist work

ALBANY REJECTS CARNEGIE'S OFFER.

ingmen to make their laws.

The City Council of Albany, N. Y., as refused Andrew Carnegie's offer to tive \$150,000 for a public library. The ress reports say: "The reason for rejection is laid at the door of the la element, which opposed the offer orously. Although the matter can be brought up at a later meeting, it is believed that it was effectually killed." The trade unions actively opposed the roposition from the start, declaring they considered Carnegie's gifts lood-money, and frightened most of the old-party politicians into voting

The Worker takes some credit for having been the first paper to formu late the instinctive protest of the work ing class against the infamous stee capitalist's attempt to wipe o ut the memory of his crimes by the vulgar ostentation of his "benevolence." We ongratulate the working people of Alany on their stand.

RATE CUTTING AND WAGE CUTTING. The restraining order granted by the Federal Court in Chicago to prevent six railroads from cutting rates will not please the advocates of competi-tion to any great extent. But the railroad magnates will be saved mucl worry, and profits likewise. Inciden tally it shows that Uncle Sam is tak the capitalists. Now, if the courts should happen to issue injunctions to prevent wage cutting by scabs how happy we would be. But that is an story.-Cleveland Citizen.

-A new leaflet, "What Do You Think of the Beef Trust?" Ten copies, 5 cents; 50 copies, 15 cents; 100 copies, 25 cents; 1,000 copies, 25 cents; 1,000 copies, 25 cents; 1,000 copies, 25 cents; 1,000 copies, 25 socialist iLterature Company, 184 William street, New York City.

IN THE COAL STRIKE FIELD.

Socialists of Pennsylvania Help in the Fight.

Amusing Misrepresentation of Socialist Circular by Capitalist Press-Miners Gladly Hear Vail - Work Done Throughout the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.he strike of 147,000 miners in Pennsylvania is now a matter of absorbing nterest to every Socialist in the coun Not only does it arouse the deep est sympathy for these oppressed and long suffering men, but it opens up a-vista of possibilities, a march of possible events having tremer quences, in which the giant Labor may trial chaos to his majestic height as the modern savior of men and the founder of a higher order of civiliza

It is, however, in the power of the operators and railroad magnates to postpone almost at any moment the risis they have invited. To the aston ishment of all thoughtful observers they seem-so far, at least-to be unaware of the gravity of the situation. With unwavering hand they stand ready to apply the torch to the pow-der magazine—to remove the keystone from the arch that holds back the rising flood-as if totally ignerant of the great forces that economic evolution may suddenly bring into play.

Their arrogant attitude is unquestionably moulding public opinion into support of the miners' cause. This in tself counts for much. But they are doing more. They are inviting public attention to the fact that they are standing guard-and a mere corpo guard, at that-over the abundant sup olies of nature in a determined conspiracy to withhold the necessities of life from the people's reach. And they are doing this in order that they may plunder the people the more! They openly arow that it is of no consewhose hunger goes unappeased, so long as they themselves are luxurious-ly fed, clothed, and housed at the people's expense. In doing this they but history. The blindness of the ruling class has ever been its undo-

Amusing Misrepresentations.

The circular letter sent out to the iners by the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, as reported in The Worker lsat week seems to have created something of a sensation, according to the following news dispatch of the "Evening Tele graph" of May 12:
"MYSTERIOUS LETTERS TO

STRIKE LEADERS. "Scranton, Pa., May 12.-A number of special delivery letters sent out, it is said, from Philadelphia and addressed to the chairman of miners' special neeting, reached this city at noon. The letters were first sent to the headarters of District No. 1 and from there were sent to the various local union meetings now being held in this city and adjacent towns. Reports had it that the letters were sent out by leading coal-carrying road with head quarters in Philadelphia. It was fur ther reported that the letters co ed matter bearing on the strike situa tion. The chairman of the meeting refused to divulge the contents of the letters, which are being closely

Other Philadelphia newspapers alinded to the "mysterious letters, gravely explaining that they contained anonymous threats of lock-outs and while admitting that the miners had refused to divulge their contents.

Miners' Friendly Response.

The members of Tamaqua Local No. 1.571 of the United Mine Workers sent back an official acknowledgement of the letter with a vote of thanks an wishes of success. Our comrades in Carbondale report that the letter was favorably commented upon by miners in that locality. An urgent re them speakers and organizers—espe cially William Mailly. Comrade Vail had all the population

of Nesquehoming (a mining town) sur-rounding the school house on May 16, louding cheering the truths of Social-May 20, and a Wilkes Barre comrade nas been assigned this mission

Work Throughout State. In other parts of the state the work

s progressing. Organizer John Collins entered the Pittsburg district on Saturday, May 17, where many meetings have been arranged. He will also stop a few days in New Castle before the special Councilmanic election on May 27. It is likely that Courade Slayton will be the representative of the work-ing class from the Fifth Ward in the Council of that city after that date. Comrade Vall has been having well

caster, York, Spring Forge, Ephrata, Lehighton, and Mauch Chunk A county convention will be held in York, May 30, when a full ticket will

attended meetings in Pottstown, Lan be put in the heid. In the same county, Comrade Vail recently addressed in the village of Spring Forge two open-air meetings, described by one of the comrades as follows: "The meetings, described by one of the comrades as follows:

dred present—three times the number we expected, and in the evening there wr about five hundred within the d of his voice. All wanted to hear him; but many, as is usual in small towns, gathered their inspiration from a distance, listening attentively from nearby alley-ways or neighboring win dows " A local with twenty-one charmeeting, and the charter has been for

The Local Despot.

The timidity frequently remarked in villages is due mainly to the existence of the town's solld man, "the Boss, who can say to most of the inhabit ants, "You may stay in town and work for me," or "You can't work for me," which means, get out of town or starve. The "Old Boss" in this in stance is the owner of the paper-mill. who works his men twelve hours a day and pays them wages that they can easily take home without the use of a wheelbarrow; in fact sometimes the children come to draw the pay while the parent works overtime, and it has been remarked that the child carries home a child's pay. Our comrades there are going to try to show that the working class cannot vote th boss class, and they can do it nice and

quietly with their secret ballot.

The State Committee is arranging to send two or more speakers into the strike field, close on the heels of Comrade Vall.

Funds are urgently solicited from all locals, comrades, and sympathizers to carry on the extensive work planned Pennsylvania strike field.

CAROLINE PEMBERTON, Assistant Secretary. Send all money to J. Edelman, treas

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The National Committee of the Socialist Party sent the following tele-

W. B. Wilson, Secretary United Mine

"Fraternally, "LEON GREENBAUM

The "New Era," on behalf of the trade unions of Philadelphia, addressed to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers a message assuring that organization of sympathy and moral support, and offering financial aid if needed. President Mitchell replied by wire: "No assistance needed at this Thanks "

which the spare funds of sympathiz-ers can be put is that of sending speakers and literature into the strike field to encourage the strikers, inspire them with revolutionary feeling, and

bria street, Philadelphia.

GREETING FROM

copy of which was forwarded to Presilent Mitchell:

cite coal fields have at last struck after a patient but unsuccessful at-tempt to settle their grievances with the mine-owners, who, declaring there is nothing to arbitrate, refuse to enter into a settlement; and "Whereas. The low wages, the long

tem, the pluck-me stores, and the numerous other disabilities from which the miners suffer have reached a point past endurance by self-respecting and liberty-loving men; be it

olved, That we, the State Comnittee of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, endorse the strike of the United Mine Workers and call upon Socialist citizens in particular and upon the fair-minded public in general morally and financially to support these workmen in their battle to me little advantage to their hard lot; e it further

ating them, the complete opportu extracting more revenue in the

J. MAHLON BARNES, Secretary.

urer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

GREETS STRIKERS.

gram to the convention of anthracite coal miners at Hazleton, Pa., last

Workers of America, Convention Hall, Hazelton, Pa.:

"We are with you, heart and soul, whether in peace or war. If your de-mands are refused and the strike is prolonged, you can count on us all along the line. The same class that owns the mines owns the government. Carry the strike with us into the polls

"National Secretary, Socialist Party." "By order of the National Commit

THE PRESENT NEED.

For the present, the best use to

point them the way to final victory Contributions for this purp e sent to the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Socialist Party, J. Edelman, 807 W. Cam-

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, Mass., May 20.-The Socialist Party at last night's meeting depted the following resolution, a

"Whereas, The miners of the anthra-

"Resolved, That we respectfully sug-

est to the 150,000 miners and their friends a fuller consideration of the conomic relationship existing between man and man, which is the fruitful cause of each specific strike and of labor troubles in general; which relation is the more plainly revealed in time of strike, as on the one hand it plainly arrays a few men in control of the coal fields, the capital for oper ess and even to add to their profit by the full command of the employmen by which workmen gain their daily bread; and on the other hand the thou-sands of men with their families, who

WHY WE ARE WITH THE STRIKING COAL MINERS. The hundred and fifty thousand | yards. Only by the joint labor of these

miners who are out on strike in Pennsylvania are not Socialists. Prebably not one per cent. of them voted the Socialist ticket. Most of them hate Socialism-or think they hate it, because they do not understand it. But every one of the hundred and

fifty thousand or more Socialists in the land is with the miners, heart and soul, in their battle. We wish them all success. We are with them because we are Socialists and because they are workingmen.

Whatever the demands of the miners, we are with them. For we know that workingmen on strike never demand half of what they have a right to.

We are with them because we too are workingmen, because our party is working-class party, because we know that in fighting for themselves they are fighting the battle of our whole class on the industrial field, just as we are fighting it on the political field.

These miners are not Socialists-not one in a hundred of them-not yet. But they will be with us some day, just as we are with them to-day. The terrible logic of events will teach them as it has taught us. A handful of capitalists, meeting in

their offices on Wall Street, own the coal deposits that lay under the earth millions of years before man appeared on its surface and control the working of the mines and machinery which hundreds of thousands of workingmen have created by years of hard and dangerous labor. They can permit these miners to work or forbid them to work. They can dictate the terms at which the men may toil and live. They can dictate the prices which other workingmen shall pay for coal to keep them warm and cook their food.

The joint labor of myriads of men creates every cent of value in the nines and breakers and coal-roads and I the ballot-box on November 4.

live only because they are enabled to

sell their only merchandise-their la

bor-power; kings of the coal monop

pitted against the naked hands of th

nen who do the necessary work of the

"Therefore we, the Socialists of

Massachusetts, recommend to you miners a weapon above the reach of

the coal barons, in a battle of ballots

on next election day. Congressional and state representatives may be by

you elected who are pledged to the Federal ownership of all mines, to be

"That you will acquit yourselves like men in this battle we believe, and that

The following news from the "Even-

ing Telegram" of Newport News, Va., issue of May 14, is significant:

"An agent for the Pinkerton detec-

tive agency has been in the city for

the past few days for the purpose of

securing men to act as guards and offi-

cers for the mine owners in Pennsyl-

vania in the region where the strike

is now on. This agent left yesterday

taking with him about twenty-five

with rifles and placed in charge of the

property where the strike is on, as is the custom in such instances. The

departure of the men from this city

partment here, as they are about the

worst class of people that the police have to deal with."

Remember this if you should hear

that the thugs and plug-uglies hired

by the mine owners to look for trouble

have made it and killed a fev

ONLY THREE WAYS

after all, only three means of living

known to men-by the charity of oth-

ers, by your own labor, or by stealing.
All the experience of the ages does

not reveal another means whereby

nen can live. If, however, we turn to

the great wealth-holders of to-day and

ask, "Whence this wealth-did you by

sions?" there comes only an answering

ery of derision. It remains, then, only

wealth and its resultant power

through charity or theft, and we, the producers, who alone have a right to

bestow it know full well that it is not

by charity. They do not come and beg

on the contrary, when by our labor we

have produced so much wealth, they take the lot and very kindly give u

back just enough to enable us to live

and continue working upon the same terms.-John Spargo, in "Where We

-If your neighbor asks you "What

do you think of the Beef Trust?" be

prepared to hand him one of our leaf-

lets bearing that title.

Stand."

us to give them of our substance, but

to decide whether they

When we look at the question fairly

is readily apparent that there are,

s a source of relief to the police de

men, whom he secured here for the

democratically administered.

you will win we fondly hope."

HIRING THUGS

were killed through the criminal negligence of the "operators" in the neighboring state of Tennessee. You have seen similar "accidents" in your own state. The mine owners did not risk their lives. They went calmly on clipping their coupons and betting on fast horses and spending on fast women the product of your dangerous toll.

Do you think these men are your

friends? Do you think you can trust them in politics? Do you not think that when they oppose Socialism, it is an excellent reason for you to support Socialism? Fellow workingmen, striking miners, we, the Socialists of the land, are with you because you belong to our class and are fighting the capitalist class. We will gladly give you what aid we can and only wish it were a thousand times as great. We wish for your success in this battle and we invite you to join with us in another battle for the same cause at

GAINS IN INDIANA.

Increase of Socialist Vote Is Not Con fired to Terre Haute. Indiana Socialists are much pleased with the results achieved in the Terre Haute city election, as reported last Vigo County, which includes

Terre Haute, will have action in a few weeks an iclations of Party will make itself fell Several other places in the state ha madea good record. In Linton we polled 94 votes out of a total of 995 on the city ticket and in the Third Ward our candidate for Councilman, Comrade Price, beat the Republican and tied with the Demo-

crat, making a second ballot necessary.

In Columbus the Socialist Party cast TO KILL MINERS. 138 votes, as against 16 for Debs in Kokomo gives 111 in place of the 48

cast for Debs.

Huntington, which gave us but 18 in 1900, now polls 233.

Anderson casts 150 votes for Socialism. None were ever cast there

before. In Alexandria, where we had 47 for Debs a year and a half ago, we now have 208. In this city the Socialist

Party holds second place, the De crats having only 116 votes. The Indiana state convention will be held on July 4 and a regular organizer will probably be put in the field.

SOCIALIST VICTORIES.

The "Social Democratic Herald" is authority for the following gratifying election returns: The Socialists elected the mayor at

A city councilman was elected by

the Socialists in Plattsmouth, Neb. Twelve offices were won by the Socialist Party in Standish township, Arenae County, Mich. At Port Arthur, Texas, the Socialists

elected the city clerk and have two embers in the council. The Sioux Falls, S. D., election resulted in a Socialist vote of 618; the Republicans carrying the city with

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM

1,247 votes.

The economic system at any time revalling determines the character of the laws, institutions, and religions of society. Subject to the operation of easily-determined limit to man's capa bilities, save that which environment mposes upon him. People are what they are because of the economic e vironment by which they have been surrounded. All that we call crime, all injustice, all misery, all problems of society are rooted in economic condions and not in individual "sin." -- Social Democratic Herald.

-Hanfordd's pamphlet on "Rail?" roading in the United States" is the liveliest piece of Socialist literature street, and hand them around among

Next General Meeting of Pub-

The conditions of membership in the

PLEDCE.

Socialist Daily Finance Committee

The Board will meet again Monday

Each district organization has one

ing a pledge, to see to it that a duplithe pledger and the duplicate being

A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street; at the Iabor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street; or at the office of The 4th A. D.-Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East 6th and 10th.-Henry L. Slobodin,

Sixteenth street. 21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus

dred and Sixty-fourth street. 24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fif-

The comrades of Local Kings County have arranged for a mass meeting

make this meeting a great success.

Total\$5,633.50 | 184 William street.

—If you live in a boarding house, be sure to give your landlady one of our leaflets on "What Do You Think of the Beef Trust." Twenty-five cents 100, Socialist Literaure Company,

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your friends.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

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anging the number on the wrapper, the
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artiment of the paper should be adised to the Editor. All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to edisregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6,



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068

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



Clubs are trumps on the East Side

If we had a Debs instead of Local the White House, we al schoolseen the Armours and praise and Swifts and their pals of Meat Trust hustled off to prison by as summary process as Debs himself suffered under for leading the railway strike of 1894. Consider this between now and Election Day.

Those bosom friends and labor leaders, Mark Hanna and Samuel Gomp-Frs, were in conference last Saturday at Mark's home about the coal strike and ways and means of "settling" it. Mark, the cautious candidate, doesn' want any labor troubles to interfere with the possibility of his election to the presidency.

A New York daily, to show the cites the numbers of milway men who are being laid off as a result of the strike. It especially sympathizes with the flagmen on pusher engines, "a majority of whom are cripples." We might ask, Who made these men cripples? Who profit by the maining of over thirty-five thousand railway men in this country every year? Who lobbled against the enactment of a law to compel the use of safety couplers and who violate that law and fight against its enforcement to-day? This ca pitalist paper is also very sorry for the railway station janitressesmany of them poor widows-whom the strike has thrown out of work. Who killed these women's husbands for the sake of profit and thus forced them to leave the home and go to work? For whose enrichment do more than twenty-five hundred railroad workers lay down their lives every year? Let the railway presidents answer. And mean while, let Labor's enemies be silent about crippled railway men and their widowed fellow-workers.

The New York "Sun" would like to have the Mine Workers' Union prosecuted for raising the price of coal, and declares that such action would be much more justifiable than prosecu tion of the Ment Trust. We do not argue with the "Sun" on points like this. To call attention to the fact that the miners produce the coal by their own labor, while the Meat Trust magnates only appropriate profits on the labor of other men, would be no an-

swer. Rather it would confirm the "Sun" in its position. The "Sun" logically and consistently represents th capitalist class, in whose eyes profits are sacred and workingmen have a right to live only on condition that someone shall make a profit out of their toll. Yes, the "Sun" is logicala s logical as Foulon, who told the people to eat grass. And workingmen can act consistently by doing the exac opposite of what the "Sun" advisesby sticking to their unions and voting the Socialist ticket.

IT DOES ITS WORK WELL.

The Civic Federation-the famou Committee of Thirty-six that was to settle the labor question and "harmon ize" Capital and Labor-has again been tried and found wanting.

So we write, on our first impul But we are mistaken. The truth is

The Civic Federation has again bee tried and has done to perfection the work it was intended to do.

It has done good service for the coal barons just as it did good service for the transportation fords in Boston, alhough in a little different way.

It has succeeded in holding th niners in parley for several weeks, while the "operators" (as they call themselves, who operate nothing but stock-market swindles) made all their preparations for resisting the strikelaid up a stock of coal to sell at advanced prices, hired their thugs, sup plied their subsidized newspapers with stock of assorted lies, and made things safe with their judges and pubtic officials.

Every step in the career of the Peace Committee" still further justifics us in the position we took five months ago, when we denounced it as a scheme for betraying the working class and declared that the labor leaders who took part in it had been duped by the Hannas and Schwabs, the Ire lands and Potters.

THE "GREAT" MIDDLE CLASS.

The merchants of the "great middle class" in the authracite region have shown their sympathy with the workers by refusing credit to the strikers from the very beginning of the struggle. We are reminded of Karl Marx' keen and terse characterization of the small trading and shopkeeping class in Germany fifty years ago:

"Its intermediate position between the class of larger capitalists and the proletarian or industrial class determines its character. Aspiring to the position of the first, the least adverse turn of fortune hurls the individuals of this class down into the ranks of the second. . . Thus eternally the second. . tossed about between the hope of entering the ranks of the wealthier class and the fear of being reduced to the state of proletarians or even paupers,

* * * possessed of small means, the insecurity of the possession of which is in the inverse ratio of the amount— this class is extremely vacillating in its views. Humble and crouchingly submissive under a powerful feudal or nonsection! government, it turns to the side of liberalism when the capitalist class is in the ascendent; it es seized with violent democratic fits as soon as the capitalist class has secured its own supremacy, but falls back into the abject despondency of fear as soon as the class below itself. the proletarians, attempts an indepen ent" ("Revolution and dent movement." ("Revolution" pp. 7, 8.)

Of the s mail capitalists as a class granting many individual exceptions those words were true in Germany in 1848 and are no less true in Ameri en to-day. They talked bravely in the Bryan campaigns; they could endure to be called Socialists and Anarchists in the hope of financial legislation that would scale down their debts. But now, when it is a question of extending credit for a few weeks to their toiling neighbors, helping them to fight the plutocrats that oppress both ailke -now they "fall back into the abject despondency of fear," they cringe at the crack of the Coal Trust's whip, they turn a deaf ear to the voice of manhood and to the pleadings of hunger, they hug their petty savings and tremblingly cry for "Peace," for "Law

and Order." And yet there are those who would persuade us to base our hopes for Socialism on the sordid cowardice of this middle class.

A SAMPLE OF "RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM."

The St. Louis "Star" gives us the following interesting piece of informa-

"Enormous quantitles of diseased meat-unfit for human consumptionare regularly sold in the cheap butch shops of St. Louis to poor families and low-priced restaurants.

"The only fortification which St Louis has against the packers and butchers who sell this diseased meat is one lone inspector whose duty now consists in inspecting the meat supply of the public institutions.

"No general meat inspection to pro tect the public from these poli ments is ever made, and has not been made since August, 1900, when three out of four of the city meat inspector were discharged because the city was in financial straits, and cut them out

The real point of the article lies in the last paragraph. We all know that diesased meats-as well as adulterated

and sophisticated foods of other sorts are sold wherever there is an oppo tunity; and that the motive to this ir direct and therefore doubly crimina species of murder is the capitalists' desire for profits; and that it is the working class that suffers chiefly, if not exclusively from such diabolical prac-

What is new and especially timely in the article is the fact that it was nomy policy of the respectable good-government "reformers" that put the working people of St. Louis particularly at the mercy of the Meat Trust in this respect.

There is nothing surprising in this The "reformers" belong to the capitalist class. They and others of their class are in the habit of buying the more expensive sorts of meat and therefore their life and health are not endangered if diseased meat is offer ed for sale cheap. These same capitatists pay most of the taxes and are therefore interested in municipal economy. It is the most natural thing is world that they should economiz by crippling the food-inspection

Workingmen should bear these thing things in mind whom capitalist "reformers" ask for their votes on a platform of "economy."

STATE CAPITALISM AGAIN.

The "Social Democratic Herald

says: "Some of our ultra 'scientific' fellow may sneer at the postoffice department as state Socialism, but as compared to private corporations, its employees get good salaries and are guaranteed certain security of livelihood for the future during good behavior, that makes their job more valuable still. The workers in our shops and factories would be much better suited if the rnment owned the business stend of private profit sharks. And it the government owned it, it would be the ensiest thing in the world to get wages up, to get shorter hours, and to provide safeguards for the worker not now dreamed of. Competition makes waste, and if the government ran the industries there would be n competition, and so the workers could rightfully demand their share" (sic!) in the saving." In reply to which we venture to say:

Some of our unscientific friends may point to the Postoffice Department as "an example of Socialism," but its employees are overworked and underpaid and their "certain security of livelihood for the future" would vanish at once if it were possible to apply labor saving machinery in the postal service The workers in the postal service would be much better suited if a So cialist administration conducted it instead of government profit sharks in league with the railroads. And if a government of capitalists owned a few other industries, it would not be the ensiest thing in the world to get wages up and to get shorter hours. If it would, why is it that the letter car riers and postal clerks are constantly pleading for these things, without suc cess? And why did President Roose velt issue an executive order prohibiting them from trying to influence leg islation for higher wages? The trusts do away with a great part of compet! tion and thus eliminate waste, but the workers can "rightfully demand their share in the saving" till the end of time without getting it, unless they take the government out of the hands of the capitalist class and administer things in the interest of all who are willing to work. This information is tendered to the editor of the "Social Democratic Herald," as a contribution to his agitation fund, for the good of our common cause. Selah!

C. L. engineering paper pu

India says:

"An attempt, we believe, is being nade to introduce Chinese labour to work in a certain Indian colliery, ve hardly think it will succeed. bour is cheaper in India than in any other part of the world; the only thing wanting at present to make it thor oughly effective is a proper agency to select and train it. The trained Indian miner is not only cheaper than the Chinese miner, but he is also more re liable, as he is not such a prey to obstinate superstition, as those have seen the Celestial at work in the tin mines of Maleya can testify."

A correspondent, calling our atter tion to the item, remarks that the las sentence explains the anxiety of West ern capitalist nations to send mission aries to the Chinese and convert

A PHARISEE'S PRAYER.

The other day I chanced to see or the children's page of a religious pa-per these words: "Thank God for food and clothing; thousands of children are hungry and cold."

Thousands of children are hungry and cold: What shall they thank God for? Is there anything to be expected from a church, from a religion, so self complacent that it teaches its children mch a Pharisee's prayer as this-tothank God that they are not as other children?

ne the mental and moral condi tion of a person who can tell a child to thank God that he is fed and clothfering from cold and bunger!-W. T

—Give your neighbor our leaflet or the Beef Trust and get his subscrip tion to The Worker.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentione in this colu column may be the Socialist Literatu pany, 184 William street, New York.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. By A. M. Simons. Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1902. Cloth, 200 pages. Price, 50 conts. It is perhaps not much to say in praise of "The American Farmer" that it is the most valuable book in the way of serious and original investigatio yet contributed by America to the liter ature of Socialist economics. Unfort anately, it stands almost alone in such a category. That it may soon be fel-lowed, or surpassed the author no doubt hopes as earnestly as we; in his preface he expresses himself as "thorsociety to take a greater interest in thagrarian question and compel them to look at it from the point of view of tu-Socialist philosophy." It should do more than this.

more than this.

The work opens with the declaration that: "The American fagmer is a distinct and peculiar social factor. No other age has anything comparable to him. No other nation has his counterpart. His problems, his history and his future evolution present compileations and relations unknown elsewhere. At the same time his his more than the more than the problems and the same time his his more than the more than closely united to great world quest than any previous race of tillers of the soil. He is part of the great social de-velopment of his age to a greater extent than the farmers of any other na tion, past or present. For these reasons the voluminous literature on the 'Agrarian Question' in European cour tries is of little value to the student of American agricultural problems, save in relation to the most general phases of the subject." It is pointed out that even in those European countries where feudalism has for the longest time and most completely been over thrown the conditions and the charac ter of the agricultural population "are still more or less deeply affected by traditions" of the old system and that every discussion of European agricul-ture must take into consideration its development from the feudal stage. In America the development has been from a very different starting point and the present conditions differ accordingly. Perhaps we may think that our an

thor lays too much stress on this con-trast between European and American agricultural development; yet it must be admitted that the difference be-tween conditions in the two continents is much greater in this field than in those of manufacture, transportation, With this view of the nature of his

task the author proceeds, through the first seven chapters to sketch in its main outlines the history of American agriculture in the New England states, in the South, in the Middle West, on the Great Plains, in the Far West (the ast states), and in the Arid Belt. This historical section is perhaps the most interesting and the best writ ten part of the books. We may give some illustrative quotations. The decline of New England form-

ing is thus succinetly told: "From now on" (that is, from the beginning of the manufacturing period, about the close of the eighteenth century), "the farmer was more and more forced to confine himself exclusively to tilling the soil. He no longer produced all the various articles used by himself and family, and hence, what he did pro-duce was for exchange rather than for use. He no longer grew wheat and corn for the purpose of feeding himself and family, but rather to sell in order to buy a great variety of things hither to manufactured on the farm. This made him a competitor with other farmers located in much more advantageous situations, who were produc ing the same articles to sell in the same market. His children, crowded out from the old home neighborhood, had gone West and were there produc ng these same crops to be sold in the same market. With the introduction of the steambeat and later the rail read the distance element was well wiped out, and as the Western farmer was working on rich prairie soil with improved methods, it was not long until he was underselling New England producers. But the value England producers. But the value of a farm is measured by the value of the goods it can furnish to the mar-Hence the price of New England farms began to decline and instead of constituting a savings bank paying com ecame gigantic spo values they l sucking up all the farmer's capital and affording him only an opportunity to earn scanty wages." (P. 21.)

From the really brilliant chapter or the South, we take only this illumina tive sentence: "There is a popular im pression which a mor ent's thought should have shown to be erroneous long ago, that a large proportion of all Southern white farmers were slave On the contrary, it is prol holders. those who fought so bravely on the Confederate side for the right to own slaves ever had any more oppo soldiers who fought in Cuba and the Philippines to secure the expansion of American markets ever had of be coming exporters to those markets.' (P. 24.)

Passing over the treatment of the Middle West to that of the Gr Plains, we find a clear statement the seeming paradox by which the very advantages of the settling of that very navantages of the setting of that region turned to the disadvantage of the settlers and enforced a capitalistic character on what had now become the dominant factor in American agricul-ture: "The new ploneer of these boundless prairies was not compelled to brave the dangers of a wilderness to brave the cangers of a wilderness or suffer exposure and hardships in or-der to reach his destination. There was no tedious and dangerous journey by flatboat or on horseback through a savage-infested wilderness, no fear of wild beasts, and no forest solitude to heave. On the contrary brave. On the contrary, they rode their new homes over the rails of a a tie that united them to the capitalism they had left behind with a bond they

ere open between them and the eco nomic conditions from which they fled. The same mail that brought them tidings of the loved ones in the old home carried back to the Eastern money-lender the mortgage that was to hold them in a grip of iron for years to come. They were totally unable to escape from the complicated society into which they were born. The captalist exploiter, with arms of steel reached on after them into their new ome and established there at once all be conditions from which the great pioneer army of America had been flee ing ever since the founding of the first straggling colony along the Atlantic coast." (Pp. 40-42) And again: "Instead of towns arising as trade routes developed the trade routes in the form of railroads, came first and their owners arbitrarily decided where the centers of population should be lo-cated. Once the site had been decided upon the city immediately apeared, not by a gradual differentiation and specialization of industrial society, but through the simple fiat of a tion. Such artificial communities had none of the co-operative fellowship of the neighborhoods of the earlier fron-tiers. They were intensely competi-tive from the start." (P. 43.)

Only one more excerpt can we give from this historical section, this one dealing with the consequences follow-ing upon the development of California from a grazing to a mining country and from that to wheat-growing and frait-raising. "With each of these steps there was a continual widening of the economic and social circle of life. At first this circle was little more than the ranch. Then it widened to the state with occasi Then it was breaks into the outer world. In this last stage of communication the barbroken down in all direc tions and California entered the great world market.' In 1860 and 1870 the anscontinental railroads were comthe East with a tie which often partook of the nature of a fetter as well as a highway. For the next twenty years indeed, the history of California is to no small degree the history of the struggles between the railroads and the producers of wealth. Production having become for profit and sale and not for use, the price was determined by the surplus sold. At the same time the income of the farmer depended, not as heretofore upon the abundance of his crop so much as upon the fluc-trations of railroad rates and market prices. The surplus, which fixes the price, can only be sold after transportation to Eastern markets. The rail-roads control the only effective means of such transportation and they therefore control the means of life of au entire community, upon whi are enabled to levy tribute. which they that community there are all imagincomplexities of exploitation and robbery and suffering, but the of the railroad remains the most dramatic and oppressive from the farmers' standpoint," (Pp. 52, 53.)

The most valuable part of the book, from a theoretical point of view, is. of course, that on "Agricultural Economics," to which the historical section is introductory and in which the foundation is laid for the concluding section, which deals with "The Coming

Change. In the first chapter of this section? entitled "Toward the City," the author shows from the Census and other statistics that the concentration of population has been a constant and, on the whole, an accelerating tendency for more than a century. He does mere than this; for he shows, as against the comfortable cant of "back-to-the-soil" reformers, that it is a naturni and irresistible economic tenlency under our present system; great as are its attendant evils, these evils are only incidental to the normal functioning of our existing social organ ism. The city is the dominant factor in our society and its laws of development, by force of economic competi tion as well as through political power and other agencies, impose them-selves upon the country and determine the conditions under which the agricultural population shall work and live. The second chapter pictures

Modern Farmer" in contrast with the

farmer of earlier decades. No longer a man-of-all-work, producing directly the greater part of the goods necesducing, therefore, for use rather than for sa'e, he is now a specialized workduct of his labor only through the market. The very fact that the specialization of the farmer's skill is not so complete as that of the mechanic or factory operative—or, rather, that it is of a very different sort—this fact itself only makes the farmer's struggle for marketing of his crops that the average farmer is at the greatest disadvantage. With the development of specialized farming the farmer is abutely dependent on the market. In lern competitive system it is a commonly recognized fact that the success of the average manufacturer de pends much more on his ability as a alesman, as a skillful advertiser and of the market than upor his knowledge of the proces manufacture. With very many arti-cles to-day the process of sale is much more expensive than the process of nanufacture. To be sure a society that plerates such a wasteful condition of affairs is very foolish and undesirable, but we are not just at this point con cerned so much with criticisms of the resent society as with the manner of and the position of the farmer in that society. The average farmer, however, has practically no knowledge of the best methods of mar-keting. He often has no choice as to the time or place of marketing, being forced to sell to the first bidder that ppears after harvest, even if, as often happens in some localities, his crop is not already sold in advance to some mortgage-holder. * * *The manufacturer who should trust the marketin of his product to the chance honest and activity of a body of men when he had never seen would be considered little short of insune, and his business life would certainly be short. Yet

may be said that the farmer of to-day has become a specialist with all the risks of his predecessor and none of his independence. He is compelled to put all his eggs in one basket, and his indep yet that basket is subjected to all the chances of season and crops that eve beset the life of the farmer. In add tion, there are wholly new eler of chance introduced market fluctuations, which are as completely beyond his control as the

In the following chapter, on "Th Transformation of Agriculture." specialization of agricultural process and the increased productive power re sulting from the use of mac further discussed, with the conse-quences that flow from these facts ly become a part of the competitive system is a fact of tremendous import Yet it is a fact that is almost invariably neglected." This fact is the fundamental one in the whole argu-The next chapter deals with "Con centration in Agriculture" and is, per

haps, 'the crucial point in the who book. The author admits the fallacy of the theory, sometimes rashly ad vanced by Socialists who make a direct and crude application of the analogy of factory production to agricul tural industry, that the "bonanzi farm" is the type of successful agriculture and that the small farms are ending to disappear. He admits that while in some regions bonanza farm ing is successful, vet in others the ten even medium-sized farms into excess sively small ones, and that, on the whole, the size of the typical farm does not show any marked tendency Admitting this, however, he pro-

ceeds to show that this does not at all call in question the theory of concen tration, which, he claims, applies just as truly to agriculture as to manufac ture and commerce. Concentration he defines as "a movement tending to give a continually diminishing minor ity of the persons engaged in any in dustry a continually increasing con ally increasing share of the total value of the returns of the industry." Thus defined-and it would be hard to ques tion the correctness of the defini tion-it is certain that concentration in agriculture has already gone far and that it is evidently still pro One form of concentration is in the

separation of certain processes from agricultural industry and their transformation into manufactures. Thus the slaughtering and preparing meat and the making of butter at cheese, which up to the last few dethe independent farmers, are now chiefly carried on in great industrial establishments and-as we have learn ed to our cost even since the recen publication of this book-are largely controlled by one great national trust Another form of concentration in agleulture is seen in the increase of ter antry and, more especially, of farm nortgages. The mortgage-holder, even more securely than th rented farm, controls the nominal pos sessor and is able to exploit him, often beyond the point where a wage-worker's endurance would cease. And while no adequate statistics on the subject are published, it is certain tha the greater part of the farm mortgages are held, not by neighboring indepen-dent farmers, but by the great banking and other financial companies which also hold a large share of the bonds and stocks of railroad and industrial companies—that is, by the great capitalist class.

But yet another view must be taken of the subject. Agriculture is closely dependent upon other industries. The process of wealth-production must, ir this age of the world, be considered as a whole, all of whose parts are inter-dependent. "The different productive processes must, especially when con sidered in their relation to general se cial evolution, be treated as a part of one organic movement. When so treat ed, it becomes evident that for a con tinually diminishing minority of the persons engaged in industry to secure industry, it is only necessary for then to gain control of the dominating es sentials of industrial life. Considering the processes of wealth creation in this organic manner, it appears at once that there are a few industrial processes that are peculiarly essential i relation to the wi whole process. goed complex industrial life of to day, coal, iron, and transportation in terests are so vitally essential to the entire process of production that, one they are centralized in the pos of a few, those possessors are practi cally able to control the whole indus trial life, the vital processes, s> to speak, of any society." (Pp. 119, 120.) Having thus shown that the farmer

is a part of the competitive system and that agriculture constitutes no exception to the faw of concentration which prevails wherever, in the present age. competition holds sway, the aut proceeds in the following chapter, the concluding one of this section, to show a close analogy between farmer and wage-worker-or, to put it more correctly, he proceeds to argue that the economic position of the farmer exact corresponds to that of the wage is deprived of the full control of the ential tools of production, is there lutely dependent owners of these essential tools, and is obliged to give up to them the whole value of his product in excess of the cost of subsistence. We may quote wo passages from this chapter: "It has been frequently stated tha

the farmer combines all econ functions—that he is at once capitalist laborer, and manager of industry. In one sense this is true, but in another nal sense, this is part of the same fallacy the ascribe to the wage-carner all the various functions and interests be-cause as a carpenter he happens to own a hammer and saw, or as a miner mess a pick and shovel. But a man's economic classification is fix ed by the dominant determining factor in his life and not the incidental ones Does the economic position of the miner, his wages, mode of life, thought and social position depend upon the fact that he owns the pick and shovel or upon the fact that he does not own the mine? Does he receive his inc and shovel or by virtue of the exertion of his strength? Apply the same test to the farmer. Does he receive his in come from ownership or from produc in amount at least his income is more nearly comparable to that of the wage worker than to that of any other class of society," (P. 127.)

And again: "We have noticed that farmers are forced to compete among

themselves in the raising of all manner

the standpoint of the present system there is a constant overproduction of goods on the farm, and this while thou sands are suffering for those same goods in the city. The farmer having raised the crops, comes to the railread clevator, cold-storage, or packing com-panies whose 'tools' he must use to complete the process of 'producing' his crop. He cannot transport his crops in the old way because of the fact that under competition only the cheapest method can be used where both are operating in the same field. But when he seeks to use the 'tools' for trans portation, storage, etc., he finds the owners of those charge him, to use their own expression, traffic will bear.' That is 'what the That is, they from him, just as they take from their employees, all save enough to enable him to exist and perpetuate a race of preducers for future exploitation. It ill make no difference how much reachines are employed, or methods of farming perfected so far as this condi-tion is concerned. If the machine is one which can only be used upon the form it will but aid the farmer to produce a larger crop and make the com petition between him and his fellow armers for the opportunity to reach the restricted market, still more fierce. and therefore the increased production will only add to the income who stand between him and that market. If the improvement takes the form of perfecting an entire process which can be taken from the farm, I will but become a part of the great factory system, and assist in the further subjection of the actual tiller of the soil. All the benefit of improve ments and new tools will go to those who control these last and most essen

tial processes of production. "So long as there is infinitely mor land than is required to produce the necessary agricultural produce ownership of land conveys little ad number of saws and planes can be pro duced, the possession of such tools by the carpenter is ridiculously ineffective to secure him a position or enable him to retain his product. So long as the essential tools of his profession and those which are subject to monopoly by a small class of owners, are outside his control, he can never be but little more than a slave to those who do such monopolized and essential

"It thus becomes evident that the manner of exploitation of the individunt wage-worker of the mines and factory and the farmer is practically the same. Both stand as a class oppos to the exploiting class, neither own the essentials of production which are necessary to the class of producers Under these conditions their position s shoulder to shoulder in a common battle for a common freedom. The farmer must enter the political battle from the point of view of the laborer not of the capitalist. In the two grea armies into which modern society is divided his place is with the creator of wealth in mine and shop and fac

tory." (Pp. 135-137.) The third part, "The Coming Change," includes a consideration of the agrarian political movements of the past—the Greenback movem the Grange, Populism, etc.-pointing out their weakness and the reasons for it. From this the author proceed argue that the farmers' interest lies to political union with the classlabor movement-not on the basis "log-rolling" or the trading of support for two separate programs, one for in-dustrial proletarians and one for farmthe basis of an essentia unity of interests, which can be served only by the establishment of Socialism.

Doubtless many Socialists will b slow to accept Comrade Simons' posi tion. It may be that he has carried his argument a little too far at some points, that at some points it fits con-ditions as they will be in the near future rather than conditions as they are. It may be, too, that in drawing his political inferences from the eco nomic argument he has underestimated a psychological factor—the de ciefful glamour by which the fact of legal ownership, of formal indepen-dence, so often masks and conceals the real facts of dependence from the deendent himself and mislends him into false courses. But we believe that the position taken in "The American r" is essentially correct, and we cordially advise every reader to give the book careful study.

WHAT SOCIALISM STANDS FOR.

Socialism is collective ownership of means of producing the means of life, democratically managed by the workers who use them and with equal opportunity for all to the use and benefits of the use of these means of production, so collectively owned and lemocratically managed.

These are not three steps which may be taken one at a time, as if each step was a sample of Socialism. They are the three points, all of which are necessary to fix the position of a plane They are the three legs of a stool with nt any one of which the stool canot stand.-Walter Thomas Mills.

-If you want to make propagands for Socialism, send a quarter for a hundred copies of our new leaflet on the Beef Trust, and get busy.

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

New Era, Philadelphia.

is the much-vaunted Civie Federation? In the anthracite coal regions there is work for it to do. Cap-Ital has found that it doesn't do to carry this brotherly love for labor business too far. The miners actually thought the operators did love them, and now they feel sere because they have found out it was only a flirta-

It is too bad that the obstinacy of the operators spoiled the plans of the dope mixers. But no one can blame the operators. Any one would be obstinate if his money-making game was threatened. What did a wise Providence create us for? To make money. to be sure. It is all well enough to talk of how God loves the poor, but the churches only hold gorgeous funeral services over the bodies of the wealthy. And if God's agents have such a nice discriminating sense you can bet your simoleons St. Peter ain't dead stuck on a tramp!

But to get back to the Civic Federation. Why did the miners throw coal dust on its white plumage? Is there nothing the horny handed sons of toll hold sacred? The base ingratitude of the miners is enough to turn every coupon clipper of the Civic Federation against them. When honored and respected society people give up their auto trips to rig up a confidence game for Labor, the miners have no right to show that the dice were loaded and the cards marked. Gentlemen don't squeal when they lose to bunco sharps. It is only rude, uncultivated work people who make a fuss when they find they have been cheated.

Who will save us now? Hanna is a broken reed. Morgan won't interfere. Gompers is dreaming of the higher aspirations of the American labor movement, and we have nothing but the common sense of the workers to rely on.

The Miners' Magazine.

It is time for the laboring people to take up the argument of the trust magnates—"There is nothing to arbitrate." while the producers of wealth receive othing but a miserable existence from the product of their labor.

It is hard to conceive of a greater enemy to the interest of the laborers than the men high in their ranks proposing to surrender their rights to a committee of millionaires to arbitrate.

Every wage earner in the country who has a spark of independence in his veins should make himself heard against this unholy alliance between ompromising fee on the outside, who are conspiring to rob him of what little liberty he enjoys and eventually land him in the Republican ranks to elect Senator Hanna or President Roosevelt to wield the lash over him

E LES BE

ocial Democratic Herald.

During slavery days in the South the little black children, before their frames were firmly knit and braced for the struggle of life, were free to run in the sunshine, their food and shelter was sure and adequate and they played with all the irrepressible joy of childhood on the mellow soil of the plantations. Yet they were slaves!

At the present time the Yankee profit nently respectable," if you please!have invaded the free So white children are hurried from their beds before daylight to the great cotton factory-prisons, and there kept out of the sunlight and away from the grass and the trees for twelve hours daily, working at exhausting toil, monotonous, gloomy, laughter-hating toil. And the doctors say their space of life averages but a few years, after the factory gets hold of them. Yet they are

Under chattel slavery, human beings were property and hence their health and soundness was guarded by the owner, the same as that of a horse,

The Workers' Gazette, Omaha, It is reported that J. Pierpont Mor-gan is a great Socialist, was, after winning all the people have and teaching them the folly of unlimited private property privileges, intends to give the country back to the people if they will establish public ownership. After Mr. Morgan gets the whole cheese it will make little difference whether he wants to give it back or not. The people will take it. But if he can teach the people the folly of unlimited private property privileges he will do enough to earn a niche in the temple

THE CLASS WAR. When we Socialists appeal to the

of greatness by the side of Patrick

Henry and Abraham Lincoln.

class interests of the workers, whea we urge the necessity of class-con of creating a class war. But that is absord. We do not create the class war-it exists as a result of the economic methods. We simply call attention to the fact of its existence and urge the necessity of dealing with it, We abhorthe class system and its cylis and say it must be abolished. Eut how? That is the question. In ord r that the class war may be abalished its existence must be recognized. We emphasize it therefore, and call up a our fellows to Join us, because neutrals; in this especially is it from that "He who is not for us is again-t "Let us defeat the ruling class that we may rule them as they have ruled car?" No, it is not a cry of vengeance or of envy; on the contrary, we say, "Let us destroy the power of the ruling class so that henceforth there may be no classes, but a unified people which is far better."—John Spargo, in "Where We Stand."

BUY BLUE LAREL CIGARS.

Comrade Debs will address a num ber of meetings in Colorado.

James S. Roche spoke before the miners at Bevier, Mo., on Injunction Day, Saturday, May 17. On the same day John C. Chase spoke before the miners at Staunton, Ill.

Enough dates have been made with trade unions to keep Comrade Chase in Missouri during the entire month of May and in Iowa and Minnesota during the months of June and July From there he will ge through the Northwestern states to the Pacific

Twelve state committees have so far approved the monthly report book for financial secretaries. The National Committee has in preparation a uniform receipt book for local secretaries.

Comrade Louis Goazieu, editor of the French labor paper, "L'Union des Travailleurs," of Charleroi, Pa., is making a short tour of Indiana and Illinois, addressing meetings of French speaking miners.

Local Rochester has opened headquarters and free reading room at 95 Main street, room 9, right in the heart of the city. This will "supply a long felt want" and should be energetically

Local aBitle Creek, Mich., has offer ed, through the public press, prizes of \$5 each to the five pupils in the public schools and business schools of the city who shall write the best essays on dalism. The prizes will be given at a public mass meeting.

Confende Vall addressed a good audience in Wilkes Barre, Pa., Sunday evening. The audience was very attentive and seemed to appreciate the excellent lecture to the full. There were a number of women in the audiand Mrs. Vail gave an instructive little talk for their beneat, which was well received. Financially also the meeting was a success; tickets were sold at 10 cents and the receipts covered all expenses and left a small sur plus.-Local Wilkes Barre meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sun-day of each month, at 2:30 p. m. The comrades keep in close touch with the labor movement. All Socialist readers of The Worker in the vicinity are urged to join the Local and help in its work.—Comrade Charles F. Quinn. Secretary-Treasurer of the Pennsylvanta State Federation of Labor, will ldress the meeting of May 25.

Wm. W. Atkinson is the next lec turer in the course at the Philadelphia headquarters, 1022 Arch street. On Thursday evening, May 29, he will speak on "The Hope of the Ages."

The General Committee of Local New York meets Saturday evening, May 24, at the Labor Lyceum.

The County Committee of Local Kings County will meet Saturday evening, May 24, at the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn.

There will be a meeting of the New York Speakers' Club at the Labor Ly ceum, Friday, May 23, at 8 p. m. All who are willing to become speakers for the party should attend.

The City Executive of Local New York has printed 30,000 copies of the leaflet, "What Are You Going to Do about the Beef Trust?" especially for use in the city, and state of New York. These should be distributed at Every subdivision in New York and Brooklyn should take as many as it can use. Order of Organizer, at Lahor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, or Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street. Price, \$1.25 a thou-

Congressional District; also to ask the General Committee and the First Agitation District to hold meetings in pro robbery of the working people by the Meat Trust.

A special meeting of the 7th, 9th, and 25th A. D. organizations of the S. D. P. of New York City will be held on Thursday evening, May 20, at the home of Comrade Wecklein, 508 West Twenty-sixth street, top floor, As business of importance is to be transacted all members should be present without fall, and all other readers of The Worker living in these districts are urged to attend and poin the party or-

The newly organized 34th A. D. at its last meeting added two more to its membership, bringing the number up ot twenty. The district meets every Friday evening at 280 Willis avenu back of a cigar store, entrance through the ball. Every Socialist in the dis presnt at the meeting of May 23, at 8 p. m., sharp.

Botton Hall, the well-known Single Taxer is expected to speak on "Class-Consciousness," at the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth street, Friday evening, May 23. Some of the comrades should be presnt to set the audience straight after our Single Tax friend ge through.

AND HE WAS RIGHT.

First Office Boy-De boss told me I should save at least half what I Second Office Boy-Wot did you tell

First Office Boy-Told him dat would be at least four times me salary!-Puck.

SPRING IN BUFFALO.

State Organizer Spring is now a uffalo, where he will remain for a few days. Several mass meetings have been arranged for him in different parts of the city, as well as a debate with a Mr. Thayer, a more or less prominent lawyer of the city, who recently addressed the high-school pu-pils on "The Evils of Socialism," and whom Spring promptly challenged. The movement in Buffalo is getting into shape again, after a period of inactivity. The attack by Bishop Quigley has had much to do with the revival and Spring will see that we make the most of it.

MASSACHUSETTS NOTES. It is some time since the movement in Massachusetts presented such an

encouraging aspect as it does to-day, The state organization has gotten into fairly good shape and if the comrades now we can be assured of a fine in crease in our vote throughout the Com-monwealth next November. The state committee, however, is hampered by lack of funds to do the organizing work necessary in this state. We have need for at least one more organizer who could put his whole time in the field. There are a great many places where the party had votes last year when we have no organization and where one could be easily established if some one could visit them, and thus ensure a still further increase in future elections. With the growth of the organization more time is required to attend to the correspondence and other details, more than anyone employed in a shop or factory can afford to give. The consequence is that the time of the organizer is necessarily taken up with the masters not directly within his sphere. If the Socialists of Massa-chusetts devote some energy to their organization and continue to rally to the support of the state committee, they will be agreeably surprised with the results. It is only by organized effort that we can take advantage of the many opportunities offered to ad vance our propaganda—opportunities which no other state continually pre-sents, and which we have not, for many reasons, made the most of in the

"The state committee is arranging a tour for Eugene V. Debs for October next, and it is probable at least half a dozen dates will be made for him. As it is two years since Debs was in Massachusetts there is a great desire to see and hear him again, and with the increased interest being taken in the subject of Socialism, his visit should be a thoroughly successful one.

The lecture course of Charles H. Vail was so successful in Boston last winter that another one will probably be arranged for next fall or winter. There are other cities in this state that could well follow this plan, and where the full course cannot be given one or two dates can be made. Few speakers can present the Socialist position so clearly and so effectively as

I was at Haverhill during the past

week, and am pleased to report that the organization there is settling down to steady work that is bound to have its effect next fall. Open-air meetings on the public square are held each Sat urday night, Representative Carey b ing the speaker at the first one held two weeks ago, and at which there was a very big crowd. The club is practically out of debt and holding regular meetings. The latest attemp the capitalist politicians to side track the Socialist movement finds expression in a proposed new city char-ter which would do away with ward representation. The Common Conn ell would be abolished, and the So cialists shut out of representation the city government. It is hoped ab to exclude Socialists from the School Board and as Assistant Assessors The charter will have to be adopted by a vote of the city and it is not likely the attempt will succeed.

An open-air meeting was held at Comrade Putney, of Somerville, and The 4th A. D. at its last meeting decided to call a conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the Congressional District, that is now that the control of the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. 8th. and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the conference of the 2d, 4th. and 4th. a got in rather an unsatisfactory shape in Lawrence, although the Socialist sentiment is stronger than ever. The old and faithful worker, Comrade Tepper, is still on deck, and, with the aid of a number of other young comrades, will soon get uffairs into better run-

> Comrade Fischler, of Chicago, is in Massachusetts and is addressing Polish meetings wherever he can make ish meetings wherever he can make dates. He had a good meeting at Tannton on the 13th, and spoke in the town hall in Fall River on the 16th. He also spoke in German in New Bedford on the 15th. Comrade Fischler vill visit many cities w here there are Polish workingmen and wherever have clubs at these places comrades should get up meetings.

Out Brockton way an active prop ganda is being carried on all the time. Father McGrady speaks there on Monday next and a good meeting is assur-ed. I hear that the Brockton comrades are talking of putting their main ef-forts into electing representatives to the General Court and several districts will be warmly contested. There are a number of Socialists in Brockton who would make good companions to Carey and MacCartney.

N. P. Geiger is located in Bos present and is prepared to fill out of town dates, for open-air meetings, Sat-urday evenings preferred, as he is at work in the day time. Address him at 84 Kendall street, Boston, or the State Secretary, W. P. Porter.

The Quincy comrades are arranging a grand plenic for the middle of June, and as they are experts at plenicing, this one will be like all previous ones—if not more so. In fact this affair is

going to be the most elaborate ever given by the Quincy Socialists and the program will be the best ever. Some of the best Socialist speakers will be there and there will be sports of all kinds. Reports from Quincy are to the effect that more interest is being taken in Socialism than at any time previous, The trade unionists especially showing signs of progress.

The regular meetings on Boston Common are now in full swing. Last Sunday was a beautiful day and large crowds assembled along the mall, and listened to the "cranks," of which there is an ample sufficiency. Comrade Putney's bench was surrounded by big crowd during the two hours that he and Comrades Mahoney, Geiger and the writer spoke.

As soon as the Legislature adjourns, Representative Carey will make a tour through Maine for the party. Elec-tions come in that state in September, and it is important that the Socialis Party should make a showing that will set an example to the rest of the country. Carey has filled many engagements this month, principally before trade unions. Representative MacCartney will take a rest for a while, and save his energies for a vig orous campaign in the fall.

Boston Socialists will give a picule in the summer-somewhere as soon as the committee appointed gets ready to act and make arrangements. Open-air meetings will also be held in all

The Socialist Party has never been ronger in Springfield than it is today. The vote for Mayor last fall was considerably larger than ever before, and better than that, the average of the whole ticket showed a still greater gain. The activity of the Socialis Club this spring already promises well for the coming fall. Five new for the coming fall. Five new members were admitted at the next meeting after the May Day celebration, which was very suc essful and at which Representatives Carey and MacCartney were th speakers. But all records were broken by the meeting last Monday night, when Comrade Father McGrady spoke at Graves' Hall. The hall seats about twelve hundred and was packed to the doors and window sills, many being turned away. Father McGrady made a great speech and without any doubt reached and made a lasting impression on a great many who had never heard Socialist speech before. Bo May Day meeting and the McGrady meeting netted the club a little, so i is more presperous financially than i has been for some time. It is hoped now to get Comrade Debs to speak in Springfield in the fall.

Lynn comrades are organizing more closely and a city central committee is in process of formation. This step is taken in order that the members in West Lynn can work together with the others in the city proper. The Lynn comrades are on the lookout for new quarters, although some think it might be best not to have clubs in the summer as the agitation meetings will be held every Sunday in a grove near the city. These meetings will begin the first Sunday in June, and there will be a different speaker each Sun day.

MAINE NOTES. .

Local Portland held a "smoker" last Friday evening. A good audience was resent, who were addressed by Comrades Chas. L. Fox, candidate for Gov ernor; H. E. Rouillard, candidate for State Legislature from South Portdidate for County Commissioner, and Samuel C. Phillips of Westbrook, can-didate for Sheriff. A collection of nearly \$45.00 was taken in cash and

There is good prospect of a French branch being organized at Westbrook in the near future. One of the comrades reports much interest in Socialism among the French in that city, and thinks they will be able to organ ize with a charter membership of fif-

State Committeeman L. E. Bramhall of Camden writes encouragingly of the prospects in Knox County. We note that the press in that section, and especially the Rockland "Opinion," are very fair in their treatment of trade mionism and Socialism.

Comrade Bangs of North Lubec writes: "Over two hundred have signified their intention of voting our ticket this fall." As our total vote in this county at the last presidential election was only 76, these figures would indicate a most gratifying per

Now and again an application for membership comes in from Penobscot County, where Comrade E. N. Tracy has been waging an almost single handed fight. More power to the conrades whose pioneering makes possi-ble the ultimate harvest of sentiment

And so it goes. From the north to the south, from the cast to the wes comes the words of hope and good cheer. The fountains of Puritanical conservatism, which has won Maine the unenviable reputation of being the most hidebound state in the Union, are being stirred to their depths by the steady growth of Socialistic ideas and ideals. ideas and ideals

We are preparing to take our stand in the front rank of Freedom's Army, F. E. I.

ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN.

The comrades of St. Louis have set tied down to hard work immediately tied down to hard work immediately after their enthusiastic city convention which we reported last week. Reports of the first week abow such items as these: First Ward held two public meetings, addressed by Wm. Brandt, candidate for Congress in the Tenth District and M. Ballard Dunn, candi-

date for the legislature; new members were taken in at both meetings. Second and Sixth and Ninth Ward com rades are devoting themselves to pre-cinct work. Eighth and Tenth Wards hold meetings, addressed by Jas. S. Roche and G. A. Hoehn, and took in new members. Leon S. Greenbaum speaks this week for the Eleventh and Eighteenth Wards, and C. F . G ebe-lein and W. W. Baker for the Twenty first. The campaign fund is increas-ing rapidly and everything looks hope

The platform adopted at the city con vention contains a clear statement revolutionary Socialist principles, bas ed on our national platform, which is followed by the following statement:

"DUTY OF THE SOCIALIST

"While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and man ner of the transition to Socialism al depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletarint. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to suppor all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So cialists to political o ffices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

"MUNICIPAL MEASURES. "As municipal measures we, there

fore, advocate:
"1. The public ownership and op ation of all public utilities, such as street railways, gas and electric plants, telephone systems and all other inuds tries which the powers of the munici nues to be applied to the increase wages and shortening of hours of la oor of the employees and to improve generally the condition of the working class of this city, but under no cir cumstances shall any part of said revenues be applied to the reduction of taxes in favor of the capitalist

"2. The abolition of the contract system on all public work, such work to be done under direct supervision of the city and under union con ditions. with a minimum wage of two dollars per day of not exceeding eight hours. "3. Inauguration of public works for the employment of the unemployed.

forcement of laws protecting all workers in stores, shops and factories. "5. Compulsory education of all boys and girls up to the age of sixteer years; the city to provide all books and school supplies free and food and

"4. The enactment and strict en-

clothing where necessary.

"6. Application of the principles of direct legislation (the initiative and referendum) and the imperative mandate to the conduct of all public affairs. "7. Amendment of the city charter

enlarging the powers of the munici-pality in the interest of the working

THE SCRIMSHAW MEMORIAL PARADE.

The general arrangements for the parade and meetings in memory of Frederic Scrimshaw, to be held on Decoration Day in Arlington, are about completed.

The program provides for the line to form at the corner of Harrison avenue and Fourth street, Harrison, at one o'clock, and, led by the Socialist Drum and Fife Corps to march through Har-rison avenue, Kearny avenue, Midland avenue, and Ehn street, to the Arlings

ton cemetery.

Addresses will be made over the grave by Peter E. Burrowes and possi ions of Comrade Scrimshaw, and by Comrade Cole. In addition, a few at Socialist Quartet of Jersey City. The steps will then be retraced to Roche's freshments will be served, and a pro paganda meeting held. Leaving here the march will be resumed to Harri son, where a street meeting will be held and the parade dispersed.
Several hundred people are expecte

to be in line, as most of the Socialist organizations and many of the unions of Hudson and Essex counties have signified their intentions of participat

All organizations or individuals wishrequested to communicate at once with A. P. Firth, 222 Devon street, Kearny, N. J., in order that an estimate may be made on which to base the prepara

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committe to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations

of the Socialist Party.
Comrades:—At the meeting of the
National Committee in this city on
January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work January 24, 25, and 26, 1802, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of zations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations

to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of gener publicity to the sims and methods the Socialist Party; to extend the the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various
economic organisations of the working
class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with
comrades in their efforts to agitate,
organize, and educate the proletariat;
and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000
pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have
been used throughout the country
since the Unity Convention designed



"WHERE WE STAND."

98TH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK.

e by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the r. Pasilion. Reconomic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 35c., 0, 109 for 12.50, postpaid. Order now.

ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS. Published by THE COMRADE PUB. CO., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. 'The Worker with the Capitalist Mind,' by Herbort N. Casson, fifth selftion: 'Dialogue between the Machine Gun and the Mauser,' by Frauk' Stubman, 'A Lesson from the Donkeys,' by John-Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Paire, 16., a bundle of 50, one kind or asserted SPECIAL.—Upon receipt of 50 cents in one-cent stamps we will send THE COM. ADD. an Illustrated Sociellat Monthly, for three months, 100 illustrated leaflets, and a THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., II Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent, since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our re-sources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most import ant requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Dona-tions to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be ac-knowledged weekly in the Socialist

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary. 427 Emilie Bidg., St. Louis. By order National Committee, Socialist

Amount reported to May 10 .. \$352.68 Flomish Branch, Philadelphia. . 5.00 Joe McGann, South Norwalk,

Local Arlington, Wash. Legnard D. Abbott, New York 5.00

Total to May 17 \$366.18

HE MATERIALISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY.

The materialistic conception of history proceeds upon the principle that production, and, no, to production, the exchange of its feeducts, is the I work of every social order; and that in every social system that has arisen historically, the distribution of the products, together with the social divisions into classes and orders, depends upon that which is produced, and the manner in which it is produced, and also upon the manner in which the articles produced are ex-changed. According to this, the prime causes of all social changes and political revolutions are to be traced, not to the heads of men, not to their increasing perception of eternal truth and justice, but to the changes in the nanner of production and exchange they are to be traced, not to the phil csophy, but to the economic of the re-spective epochs. The awakening perception that existing social institutions are unreasonable and unjust, that wrong, is only an evidence that, in the methods of production and forms of exchange, changes have silently taken place with which the social order, itted to the previous economic cond tions, is no longer in keeping. Hereby it is at the same time implied that the means for the removal of the discovered abuses must be latent and more or less developed in the changed condi-tions of production themselves. But ns are not to be invented by with the aid of the brains, in the material facts of production that are on hand.—Frederick Engels, in "Social-ism, Utopian and Scientific."

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

OUTING & PICNIC, Socialist Club, B'klyn, Decoration Day, May 30th, At Koeseinger's Highbridge Park Jameles Read & Schurman Str.

RICHMOND BILL L. L. Ties TO REACH PARK. Broadway & Pulton Str.
'L' or surface cars transfer at East N. Y. to
Jamaiot trolley. Myrid Ave. 'L' or surface
cars transfer at Efficienced to Richmond Hill
cars. If using Rapid Transit Road, stop a'
Morris Park Station.

How York & Westchester, Attention. Grand Fessival at Grace Parm. Yenkers, on Sunday, June 184, P. M. Take Jerome Ava Trolley cars to Dunwoodle Station, sak for Greec Farm. rear of Hollywood Inn Ball Grounds, close to station. Admission free. Games, Singing, Dansing as Hooting. All

Dr C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . . FRED. SONNENSCHEIN UNION BARBER SHOP

I have been a great sufferer with piles for years, and I have tried everything I heard of, and have had bleeding piles, and felt terrible. An aunt of mine came from the country to see me and she made me take Ripans Tabules, I first took two four times a day, then I took one at each meal, and then one every day. At the end of two weeks I felt a great change. I thank Ripans for relieving me of

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Barton Mfg. Co. for the election of Direc-tors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 338 Broad-way, New York, on the 31st day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon. Dated April 3), 1962. R. WILDAY, Pres.

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An organizer is wanted to put in a more in Connecticut, visiting sym or more in Connecticut, visiting sympathic eres and readers of party papers, lidacini, returned to join the party, extending the circu-lation of party papers and pamphets, an addressing open-air meetings. Sainty ans expenses will be paid an energetic worker Address Connecticut State Committee, As B. Cornellus, Secretary, 756 Chapel street

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Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kass fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of tae United States of America. the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year lists by workingmen imbured with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 180 local branches with 25,00) male and 4,500 formale members) is rapinyl increasing minous workingmen who besieve in the property of the branches upon payment of a little workingmen be about 18 hor movement. Workingmen be about 18 hor movement, of the branches upon payment of a little time of 18,00 for the second class. Members beloaging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of the second class. Members beloaging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of 52,00 for 40 weeks, whether continuous are within 18 of weeks, whether continuous are the second class. Members belonging to the accord class the sheet of \$1,00 for 40 weeks, whether continuous are within 18 of the second class. Members belonging to the accord class hereful to the second class and the wives and omnarried daughters of and the wives and omnarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of agenty be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1,00 three different selection are levied for the payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levide for the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members of \$1.75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members have the properties of the second of the

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200 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H.
Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street. PENNSYLVANIA. WILKES-BARRE-Local Luzerne Co.,

Pa., Socialist Party meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Grant street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 2:30 p. m.

All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union P rinters. F.W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST.

this Union Printer Label Mall Action Prently Attended To. - Mall

It is easy for comfortable aristocrats to moralize, after a good dinner, over the wickedness of the poor women of New York who have been "rioting" against the extortions of the Meat Trust. It is easy for them mildly to condemn the greed of the Trust, and loudly to demand the enforcement of "Law and Order" against the working people who-only half fed the year round-are now driven to desperation by the crime of the Trust.

A capitalist "reform" Mayor, who could weep crocodile tears last fall over the woes of the people of the East Side, can think of nothing better to do now than to send out platoons of pe lice with orders to break up meetings. insult and club men, women, and children, and drag them before the Magis trates for fine and imprisonment.

Does Mayor Low know, do his well fed Magistrates know what a ten dolllar fine means to a woman who has to live on three dollars a week, or to a man who has to support his family, when he can find work, on seven or eight dolllars a week? The Mayor and the Magistrates neither know nor care They do not trouble themselves about

How would it be if a workingman were Mayor of New York? Suppose Ben Hanford had been elected last fall. Do you suppose, you working people who are now "rioting," that he would have sent police to club you for meeting to discuss your troubles.

Socialist city councils in France tax the capitalists to get funds for feeding the school-children of the working class and for helping workingmen on strike. How would it be to have a Socialist administration in this city now?

IN ESSEX COUNTY UNIONS.

After a bitter contest, lasting nine the Journeymen Plumbers have won a decided victory over the Master Plumbers' Association, The eight-hour day has been established at standard wage of \$3.50; all over time, including Sundays and holidays, to be paid for at the rate of double

The fight between the plumbers and their economic masters, the bosses, de veloped a peculiar state of affairs. One of the leading lights in the Master Plumbers' Association is a Republica Assemblymansnamed Smith, and he it was who led the movement against granting any concessions whatever to the striking journeymen. It appears that Smith had a contract on h which he was under bonds to have completed upon a certain date and he boasted that he would demonstrate to organized Labor that they were not essential to the completion of the con tract. He advertised for s cabs, but with no result. The buildings were too well picketed. As a last resort. Master Plumbers decided to help him save his bond, and they all donned overalls and went to work. The jour has lay back and smiled; they had Localistic lies work before and they me enthusiasm soon wears off.
Their surmises were correct, for the

Their surmises were correct, for the Master Plumbers were glad to concede everything asked, and are now taking Turkish baths and trying to get their joints straightened out. Assemblyman Smith bobs up again for political bonors the working class of Newark will see to it that he is properly retired to private life, where he tics as a private citizen and not as a

A committee representing the proposed Socialist Daily and The Worker recently appeared before the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of North received, and after explaining the ob ject of the papers they were granted credentials by the Council authorizing them to appear before the various locals in Essex, Union, Hudson, and Passaic Counties. The Brotherhood of Carpenters is one of the most probodies in the labor move gressive bodies in the labor movement in New Jersey. Their membership in the vicinity of Newark is over two

pure and simplers at the Essex Trades Council last Fedday Council last Friday evening. It hap-pened under the head of reports of delegates, and George Wright, dele-gate from Feeders and Assistant Pressmen's Union No. 19, was the mar who delivered the solar plexus. Mr. ular meeting in May they voted unanimously to devote two hours to the dis-cussion of Labor Politics at their reguquarterly meeting which will be held on Tuesday. June 3, and that they had also extended an invitation to the representatives of the Socialist Daily and The Worker to be present They will also serve a collation after discussion is over. This is a typical American organization containing about one hundred members, ranging twenty-one to thirty years of They are both fearless and ag-Their delegates to the cen tral body, George Wright and Frank Ostentag, are both brainy men who are always to be found upon the side of enlightenment and progress. The time has at last arrived in Essex Counssilized misfits of the labor movement are compelled to take to the high weeds and tall timbers in order to make way for the young blood that will navigate the ship of Trade Unionism from out of the stagnant pools of pure and simpledom into the clear and crystal waters of political ac-

Jewelers' Union No. 2 has succeeded in organizing a number of shops dur-ing the past few months and is in good condition. At the last meeting And the national Administration what is it doing? It is making a great pretense of

prosecuting the Meat Trust, to be You remember that two months ago this same administration at Washing

ton was talking loud about how it would prosecute the Northern Securities Company—the Morgan-Hill-Harriman Railway Trust. Now read in the daily papers of last Wednesday, this little dispatch: "CHICAGO May 20 -- An amicable

understanding is about to be effected between the Federal Government at Washington and the Northern Securities Company. For some time friends of J. P. Morgan and J. J. Hill have to have the suit against the company called off. From one of the stockholdpany it has been learned that assurances have been given by the Federal officials that, if certain modifications in the company's financial construc made, the Attorney would consider withdrawing the Govrnment's suit against the company,"

Meanwhile, Morgan has absorbed the Louisville road. Hill has got the Eastern Minnesota, and Harriman is hobnobbing with Republican politiclans at grand banquets.

Do you think the strenuous Roose velt will do any more against the Meat Trust than he has against the Railway Trust?

Rooseyelt knows the game of "bluff." But you, workingmen, can "call" the bluff. Your winning card can be play ed on November 4. It will be a straight Socialist ballot-in this state, the straight ballot of the Social Democratic Party, bearing the emblem of the Arm and Torch. Be ready to

Brockton, Lowell, and Boston, all of

convention of the Workmen's

to 11 at 414 Grand street, unanime

ond annual convention ass

opted the following resolution: "The Workmen's Circle, in its sec

scandalous suppression of the freedom

this republic. The old champion for

was, at his advanced age, again buried

alive for one year for reprinting an ar

ticle which, fifty years ago, was pub-

the authorities.

"A peaceful assemblage of working

men was raided by a band of arme

and again arrested the same Mr. Mos

"While we absolutely do not indors

owever, the attention of the worker

sian measures are not aimed in this

free republic mainly against that

part of Anarchism, which

to the fact that these scandalous Ru

his friend. McQueen, who in turn

same remark.

centrated capital.

of the press and of speech, started

Comrade E. C. Wind was elected dele gate to the national convention of the union, which will be held in Boston in the second week of July. ate. The Republican Congressmen car all "point with pride" to their vote or Pressmen's Union No. 31 is back in town after a two week's trip through the eight-hour bifi-and the capitalis Massachusetts . He reports that the contractors lose nothing by it. trade unions in Fall River, Worcester.

which cities he visited, are rapidly be coming honeycombed with S

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

privilege, plunder and organized bery, called warfare, were hor ENTERS ITS PROTEST. Circle (Arbeiter Ring) held on May 9 cently by the ruling capitalist class of industries, who carried on comthe rights of the workers according to his honest convictions, John Most, lished in this country unobjected to by detectives, who disturbed the meeting can only consume; that he is a be for the ridiculous charge of having ap-plauded a harmless remark made by an additional loaf of bread, an add also brutally dragged to prison for the others build, or, without compens the teachings of Anarchism, we call, century brought us still greater this

forms its special feature, but against that which Anarchism shares in comon with the whole labor movement viz: the development of the sentiment Shall we do ours? They of resistance among the working class against the shameless robberies of conface calumny and obloquy. No man "Most of those reactionists w villified. For all who make a profit cently raised the blood-thirsty cry for out of injustice will be your enemies But as sure as the heavens are high drastic measures against the so-called Anarchists are, in fact, ignorant of the very foundations of Anarchist teachin the end. The age is weary of no What they understand by the lite and weak camp followers, weary of servility, weary of cringed necks word Anarchism is the awakening dissatisfaction of the working class and knees bent of corruption. This with the present conditions and the deage is calling for men of strong charvelopment of the social revolutionary power of that class which disturbs the calling for men who have co sweet rest of the parasitic class in its of their own and who have the courenjoyment in luxury of the accumulated wealth produced by the working

to realize that by their partaking in the outcries against so-called anarchy they naively allow themselves to be trated and corrupting wealth. dragged with their worst enemies in the attempt to stamp dissatisfaction with existing inequalities a crime. "We, therefore, call upon our brother workingmen not to be frightened by these drastic measures, but on the con trary to draw from the same a strong er conviction of the necessity for our class to obtain the ruling power the of man. It never bled on the 1 sooner in this country in order to put an end to the capitalist rule which is

THE JEWELRY WORKERS

Russian tyranny.

tending to turn this republic into a

"We deplore that many workers fail

The watchmakers of the city of Nev York will hold a meeting at Odd Fel lows' Hall, 67 St. Marks place, Friday, May 23, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the International Jewelry Workers' Union. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. All journey-

International Jewelry Workers' Un ion No. 1 shows practical appreciation of the value of the labor press and of The Worker in particular. The union has elected a standing Committee on more dollars out of the toll Press Agitation, of which E. Koeppi- Social Democratic Herald.

cus is chairman. This committee has printed blank subscription lists, head-ed by the following paragraph, aded to members:

"As the public press is the most efficient means to spread and teach knowledge and to educate the masses of the people and as the working class of New York has no daily paper deroted exclusively to the interests of or ganized labor, efforts have been made and funds raised to issue such a daily newspaper. But as funds are small and as advertisements cannot be counted on very much in the beginning, it is necessary first to secure a number of subscribers. Now there is a weekly paper existing here in New York called The Worker, devoted to the laboring class entirely, which is to be converted into a daily paper. In or-der to secure a sufficient number of subscribers, our union recommends to all members to subscribe to this weekyear (union rate) and will be sent o your address weekly "

shop, under the direction of the Pres Committee, and a large number of sul criptions have already been secured.

IS IT A VICTORY?

By No Means Certain That Passage of Eight-Hour Bill Is Secure.

The House of Representatives on Monday passed without division the bill providing for the eight-hour day on all Government work performed by private contractors. ' It provides that ill contracts must contain an eight-

hour day provision.

The New York "Times" special dis patch says: "It has already become evident that the Republicans are determined to ap-

pear as the friends of labor in the con ing Congressional campaign. "Some of the Democrats, therefore are predicting that the Senate will se to it that radical labor legislation doe not get through at this session

Trust bill, which was passed by the

House on the eve of the campaign of 1900, so that the party might be in a good position on the trust question but which never was heard of after ward and simply slumbered to death." It is very good politics for the Hous derstanding that it is to die in the Ser

THE AGE IS WEARY OF

WEAK CAMP FOLLOWERS

The world has been slow to accor labor its due. For thousands of year pursuits, and the man who toiled in spised. In the flight of time it was but vesterday that the labor of the earth sold on the block like cattle, or tied by an invisible chain to the soil, and was forbidden to even wander outsid the parish. In the yesterday of time spised. The men who conducted grea who made the earth habitable, were looked down upon by a class which while possessing the pride of the eagle had only the character of the vulture. This century brought upon its wing aigher ideas, more of truth and more of common sense, and it announced to mankind that he is honorable who cre-ates; that he should be despised who factor of the race who gives it an ad ditional thought, an additional flower tional comfort; and that he is a curse to his kind who tramples down wha tion, devours what others create. The the chains of the serf. it burned the auction block where the laborer and his children were sold; and it brough ideas; it taught the laboring man to extend his hand to his fellow laborer The men of the past did their

asked to face death. You may have to and justice is eternal will you triumph acter, calling for men of high purpose age to act on them. . . . The ten-dency has been toward a coloriess and negative dilettanteism, having the comeliness of the pharisee, with the greed of the wolf, and drawing all its aspirations from the altar of concen-If our institutions are to undergo great

change it is vital that men of America and not money, should direct the change. Money may be a blessing as a servant, but it is a curse as a master. Money has neither soul nor senti-ment. It does not know the meaning of liberty and it sneers at the rights field in time of war and it never voluntarily sought the public treasury in time of peace. Money possesses none of the virtues.—John P. Altgeld.

ARE THERE NO CLASSES?

Compare the life of the man wh works in the gas works, breathing im ing all day in darkness feeding the furnaces, an employment of the most melancholy, hopeless sort, compare such an existence, we say, with that led by the capitalist who draws his share of the profits. His hands are lilywhite, his days are spent in travel, in eating fine dinners, and when he does work it is only to scheme to make more dollars out of the toll of others.—

ESSEX COUNTY

Clear Platform Adopted and Strong Ticket Nominated.

Party of Essex County, N. J., held at Newark last Saturday, was one of the ost harmonious and successful ever

by Organizer Neben and organized with Comrade Billings as Chairman mrade Wind as Se After the committees had been elect ed and had retired to do their

Comrade Butscher addressed the con rention on the plans for the Socialis The Platform Committee reported the following, which was adopted:

The Platform "Workingmen of America, unite

chains; you have the world to gain.

"We, the Socialist Party of Essen County, in convention asse claim our allegiance to the Socialis Party of America. We affirm our un-faltering adherence to the principles and the program of International Sci

"In presenting our candidates fo office to the working-class voters of Essex County we base our appeal upon the following declaration as our

platform of principles:

"1. Labor produces all wealth.

"2. Under the presnt economic and colitical conditions, Labor's share in he wealth it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.

"3. So long as the present organization."

ion of industry remains, the capitalists will monopolize the machine of production and will appropriate to themselves, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working

"4. This appropriation of Labor's wealth is so complete that it enables the capitalist to live in luxury and

this exploitation of the laborer by the capitalist, this exprepriation of all property out of the hands of toilers into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the one hand and th erests of the capitalist class on the

"6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure as long as our present sys em of production for profit continues

"7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists, Labor is comparatively disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.

which the producing class (which in cludes the farmers) can succe oppose the capitalist class, and that is the ballot.

"9. This fact demands, as an inevitable conclusion, the organization of the producing class into a political that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every party not founded entirely upon interest of the producing class. The Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand and is therefore the party of the producing class.

"10. The Socialist Party, when in office, will always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the anwer to this question its guiding rule

"'Will this-legislation advance the material interests of the working class and aid the workers in the class struggle against capitalism? "If it does, the Socialist Party is for

it; if not, the Socialist Party is absointely opposed to it.
"11. In accordance with this princi ple, the Socialist Party pledges itself

to conduct all the affairs of Essex County in such a manner as to pro note the interests of the working class. "12. Imperative mandate.-All members of the Socialist Party elected to public office shall render an account of

their acts to a general meeting of tehir constituents once every month, an dshall promptly resign their office if so demanded by a majority vote of the party members in the county.

"13. In conclusion, we appeal to all workingmen to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with and for their class at all elections, until they over throw the power of private capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, and inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth, based upon this fundamen tal principle of justice: To every worker the full product of his labor."

The Ticket

Upon this platform the followin

For Congress-James E. Billings. For State Senator-George Nels For Assemblymen-Emil Zimme

man, Edward Hedden, Peter J. Lind man, Edward Hedden, Peter J. Lind-stroem, Hugo Wester, William Gess-ler, Percy Goebel, Ernsst Heppner, Charles Miller, Henry Miller, Henry Urbach, and Edward Ban. For Trustee of City Home-Edward

For Sheriff-Jules Magnette. For Mayor of Newark-Fred McIn

The Political County Committee wa authorized to fill out the ticket.

BERGEN COUNTY.

rention of the Socialist Party wi be held in Fink's Hall, Ridgewood, Monday wening, May 26, for the nomination of cong nal and e unty tick,t. Every comrade Bergen County should be present.

the Beef Trust, all Socialists should get in their work by distributing new leaflet on the subject.

NOMINATES.

* Mosquito Bites

him; if it were only to find out what

sort of a man has succeeded Reecher

Like a giant with the colle, we see

Columbia University writhing and roaring and filling the air with the

malevolent speeches and flying whis

have attained the heights of literary

leisure. Is this the salvation our deal

Hillis prays for? If so, 'twere better

he kept his breath to cool his porridge.

"Save 'our' boys to love of pictures,

too, that love of pictures which keeps

the revenue department in a sweat

about copies and originals; that love

man's Gainsborough and rewards the

thief who copies the thief by stealing

for him a Mexican's Murillo. There

is no grace, wisdom or understanding

in this prayer beyond what is contain-

save them from too much exercise. Does he mean the miners? No. This

is the same "our" which usually pre-

cedes "country," "flag," "army,"
"finances," "trade." This man is not

praying for your boys, workingmen. He very much hates Socialism; so fort-

"Standing firm" is the newspaper

terms applied to the present "million

aire strike against the miners." Stand-

ing firm, as the infection in a plague-

smitten building stands, by closing its

deadly pestilential self, from the touch

of all fresh air of equity, all light of

the steel trap, having only teeth

closed and no mechanism for opening,

whether closed on a human life or a rat life. Let us get some other word

It is a pity that Croker was a Dem

ocrat. If he were to die to-morrow he

would die possessed of the choicest as sortment of enemies a man could de-

sire. (Wish we could say the same of

his friends.) Nixon has resigned; the disintegration of the hucksters' Ameri-

can Democracy is coming nearer. Are we ready to be the other of the only

two possible parties-capitalism and

Among the many luxuries and new

sensations which art and nature are kept busy providing for the holders of

the millions stolen from labor, volcanic

eruptions with a margin of safety are

off in their beautiful steam yacht to

Poor Chicago, the metropolis of pork

the elysian field of the packer, the corn cornerer, and the beef truster, is

too impecunious to support its public library. There seems to be some dif-

ference between the millionaire germ

which fattens on pork and the germ which fattens on steel. The former

favors the great university in the

brief moments of its mad giving

while the latter leans to libraries. Cer-

tainly the pork business would not be

improved by public libraries, whereas

'industrials" are always likely to in

crease in value if the workmen can be

shepherded into the mechanical read-

ing of classical economics and proper-

ly selected literature. The two treat

dangers in both cases are thinking and

who are the builders of the state, how

they do it or what it is they have

should read R. Watson Gilder's new

hand-organ poem, "The Builders of the State." delivered to the Society of

Colonial Wars of New Jersey. It is

surprising how much virtue American

ociety can stand, in its verses, with-

out wincing. For instance, we are here poetically informed that the builder of the state is not be whose

power is rooted in wrong and intrench-

is quenched; neither is it he who

strikes conscience from the throne;

tears and cries, and lawless power;

nor they who wear virtue as a mask. Who else lsn't it, Mr. Gilder? You

give us one little affirmative. It is the

man with clean hands who does it

This is the same man, or old needle,

that we have been hunting in the hav-

to drop'a metaphor and come down to

fact, that it is the man who must con-stantly wash his hands in good strong

soap and water before he eats or

eps, who builds the state. Supp

it is simply the laboring class; what

then, becomes of your cloud-capped

ouplets, your high sounding nega

fakirs, together with their very latest

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SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

tives and your society of coloni

stack of history for centuries. Suppoyou are wrong, Mr. Gilder. Suppo

in gold; or he whose eternal light

Socialism.

view the sights at Martinique,

season just now. The Goulds are

Socialism?

inquiry. With the strenuousr

for this sort of "firm" standing.

unate are we in our enemies.

ed in the pronoun "our."

runs away with an English

"Our" boys,

kers of two eminent profess

By PETER E. BURROWES

or's point of view, I repeat, What i From the Martinique disaster there a few lessons to be learned which the matter with the cold-water cure? be that runs may read. Certainly no sinner could be so ur

Lesson One.-A race of men not and membership to the church of Dr chains, or under the gilded bonds and Hillis of Brooklyn. Prayers less like apprehensions of private property ly to disturb the even tenor of our ild have never waited there to b daily vices are offered to no other aulestroyed; since it was known to ob in Brooklyn. Cone servers and freely spoken of amon the well informed inhabitants of th recent tragedy in the Ford family, the moral of which would come of itself to every resident, this is what he prayisland that this destruction was com ing. So that science labors and is able to shed light upon the world in vain ed: "Save our young men from too great devotion to bodily exercises (hem) and to a love of books and picwhile private property holds the light tures, and a life of literary pleasu t is almost a pity God did not hear

Lesson Two.-A volcano suggests uptions besides its own. The Repubcan caucus now at the head of ou affairs at Washington has presented some of its astonished admirers with such a monotonous dead level of cynical consent to all successful evils that it would have been very difficult indeed for its Senators to go before the people again with the old raiment of ess and humanity still on them But here is a calamity, one of the very few quite outside the profit system, not likely to recur, befallen a people practically out of the world long ago to danger of seriously helping the lower class. This is just the occasion for a great national philanthropi

Lesson Three,-Another obvious ad antage, gentlemen, of exhibiting your benevolence at this time is to be found in the fact that our manifest destiny ad among our new labor subjects and the requirements of capital at home among our old labor subjects will for a long time to come deprive us of another spectaclar opportunity of mercy frills on. While we are collect ing that money and calling off the amounts with a very loud European voice, let the master-at-arms rivet the chains upon the miners. The world will be induigent to a nation's cruelty that can subscribe like this.

n Four.-Also be it remember ed that here we have no great political commercial rival in pyrotechnic benevolence. England, which once played off its splendid humanities in West Indian waters, is not liberating any more slaves, and generally she has other fish to fry; she therefore leaves our hands of mercy free. What poor politicians we would be if we stepped not in! Remember, we have a future in those waters; already we are buy-Every dollar ing up islands there. given by Congress at this time spells not only charity, but U. S., and us too, in a very near future. Charity uncovers a multitude of dollars. And lastly, forget it not, there will be fine official pickings in this charitable eruption.

Lesson Five.-Armed greed and ig orance have ever been the world's calamity. Think of the government of St. Pierre having no better use for its pre-eminent brains and its bayonets than to form a cordon around the doomed city to prevent the citizen: from escaping! To be sure, they knew much more than the mere citizens they knew the danger was over just a ment before it came, and so drove So do the soldiers of the Czar drive back the "beloved" subjects into the factories. So will courts and legal physical forces drive back the famish ed peoples into the clutches of the trusts. Why were the St. Pierre vic tims driven back? Well, the mesdame ains. Some must remain to look after

Some simple souls connected with the labor unions are talking about the President accepting the post of arbi-trator between the coal slaves and not so slickly played the game of rough rider to take a jump of this height that has nothing on the other Hanna has done all the party can do in the matter. He has made friends with the miners and made time for the masters. The period o truce procured, while Hanna cackled and cluttered over the egg of arbitra tion, was worth millions to the min owners. What more could the Presi-We must have dent do for them? slaves if we are to be a great nation.

Three stages of the cold-water cur have developed in connection with our acquisition of the Philippine Islanders: First, the cold-water cure itself as ap-plied by those "hot ones," our gallant officers in command: second, the coldwater cure as applied to those "ho ones" themselves from the moral ele-vators of the Democratic Pasty; third, the cold-water editorials poured upon the moral product of said elevators from higher elevators that are more But the streams have b so mixed after a few day's yap that the Senators have all forgotten where they were at.

Now what's the matter with the coldwater cure? What if it is the first time in the history of missionary en-terprise when a Christian nation applied the regenerating rite of baptism where it will do the most good-that Internal baptism seems all right for an internal religion. More over, as a mode of having your own way with the untutored savage, it seems smooth outside; if the victim survives, it leaves no scars for critisurvives, it leaves no scars for criti-cism's caustic pen. And the victim is also so gratifyingly degraded! No de-spiser of humanity would wish to see the poor live carcass of a slave in a plight more abject. From a conquer-

Now that the warm weather is ap proaching, the New York capitalist dailies will again begin to dole out "charity" in the shape of free ice, free excursions, and aid for sick bablespoor." Of course, this will not preven then from telling you in another par of their papers that "the unprecedent ed prosperity is continuing."

HERE AND THERE.

"It has been calculated that the salary and expense bills of the travelling salesmen of the United States in single year would more than pay off the entire national debt." The 'debt amounts to \$1,107,711,257, or \$14.52 per capita. What an argument in favor of the socialization of industry. These salesmen could be put to work and help in the creation of wealth thus lightening the burdens of others; instead of running around the country and benefiting absolutely nobody. Thus over one billion dellars more of wealth could be distributed among the wage workers. Oh, but this would destroy competition, "the life of all trade." Yes, no doubt it would. If the people as a whole do not decide to change from capitalism to Socialism, the trusts will destroy competition anyhow, but with the difference tha they will pocket the extra billion as profits. Which way would you rather have it, Mr. Workingman? Give your answer at the ballot box next Novem

Whenever I read accounts of strikes, lockouts, or boycotts in the capitalist newspapers and see the wilful misrepresentation of the workingmen's posi tion on every occasion, it always seems to me that the workers ought to learn that they cannot expect to get justice from the very source they are fighting-the capitalist class. These newspapers will always remain true to their capitalist class, who own and control them. Let the members of the trade unions realize this fact and lend hand to the efforts of New York's Socialists to starting a daily newspaper which will be a newspaper of, for and by the working class.

The following conversation between father and son, which I read in a weekly paper, explains the usefulnes of lawyers under our present social

"Our legislators, my son."

"They are created, my boy, to ex-lain to legislators the meaning of their laws."

ress are to take place this November t would probably be well to remind he workingmen of the country that they will have a chance to have them own class if they vote for the Socialist Party. Just at present there are no workingmen in our congress, nor is there anybody there that represents the working class. This is as much the fault of the workers as it is the good luck of the capitalists. The working en have simply been fooled into voting against themselves. They can turn the tables at the next election, and thereby show the capitalists that they are beginning to see their own inter-

There were nearly 100,000 votes cast for Debs and Harriman, the Socialist candidates in the national election of 1900. Now if each of these voters were to contribute \$1 towards the Socialist Daily Fund we could start the paper at once. This is a reminder that in found a blank pledge where any amount may be subscribed for this purpose. Don't lay your Worker aside until you attend to this. Of course it is not absolutely necessary that you pledge just one dollar; you may pledge as much as you like. Remember that some will not pledge anything, there fore YOU should do all the more.

Some Socialists are fond of quoting the statement of the "Encyclopedia Brittanica" that "The ethics of Social sm are identical with the ethics of Christianity." From the same source I have gleaned the following choice meration of nonsense: "Anarchism is the name adopted by a phase of revolutionary Socialism," and also Anarchist contingent from Chicago had an opportunity of advocating the putting into practise Karl Marx' theory of the use of force, which force was dynamite." This proves conclusively that we should be careful whom we quote. Here is a great reference work actually muddling the people's minds, instead of educating them, as it claims is its mission.

CHAS. UFERT.

The soul doth sow and the purse doth

Power and honor the purse doth bring-Worship of trader and priest and king

O, ne'er of souls will the world be

In sweatshop or sunless mine? A soul doth every rogue possess, While the purse a favored few doth

O, such is the bitter way of life; A way of unending toil and strife— Our heritage but a curse. So must it be till the knell we toll

Less honor than to the purse.

FOR NEW YORK STATE

Every Socialist or Sympathizer in the State is Called Upon to Help in the Work of Propaganda,

To the Workingmen of the State of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the stage of New York asks your contribu ion for propaganda of Socialism. That s provided you approve of Socialism, or the public ownership and operation of all industries for the benefit For it is the supreme object of the Social Democratic Party to secure to very workingman the full fruit of his labor. If you believe that a workingman must surrender the biggest part of his product to Rockefellers, Morgans, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Schwabs, and a swarm of smaller parasites, that they may bestow it on the pauperized obility of Europe or on the owner of Monte Carlo-why you should support the Republican or Democratic party, for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party alone stands for the interests of the working class. Workingmen;-You have heard be-

cre our appeals, but you continued tostand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Republican and Democratic legislatures. Republican and Democratic judges are exploiters. Was there a crime perpetrated by the capitalists in which they were not protected by the very legislators and judges for whom you, workingmen, voted? Was there a which you demanded that was not refused to you by the very men whom you have elected? Why continue to work against your own interests? The Social Democratic Party is your own party. It consists of workingmen and has no other supporters. Help it to spread Socialism. Help us to send out Socialist agitators. Help us to distribute Socialist literature. The dis-semination of Socialist ideas means the final triumph of Socialism, and your own economic emancipation. Remember, he helps doubly who helps promptly.

Send contributions to Emil Neppel, treasurer, S. D. P. State Committee 288 W. 142d street, New York. New York State Committee, S. D. P.

"Who makes the laws, father?"

"Well, then, what are lawyers for?"

As the elections for members of Con-

PURSE AND SOUL.

reap; The purse doth feast while the soul doth weep-O, such is the world's strange way.

While souls are as cheap as clay.

What matters, then, if some be de

bless So men worship at its shrine.

Of senseless greed that gives to the

-Hebe, in The Comrade.

Bishop Potter of New York has been "lauding labor" in a recent speech at Yale University. This probably porends that the "Civic Federation preparing to play another dirty trick on the fool laborers similiar to that perpetrated on the Boston teamsters weeks ago.-Chicago Socialist.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT, TRADE UNION DISPUTES. Commenting upon troubles in the local labor movement, involving questions of jurisdiction and "trade autonomy" and decisions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor thereon, the "New Era," the organ of the central body of Philadel-

phia, says: "Some people cannot tell the difference between a purpose and the means that are used to accomplish a purpose, Infantile minds often mistake the neans for the end.

"The purpose of the labor movement is to free the working class from its subjection to the capitalist class. The means used to attain that end are labor organizations and the ballot. No labor organization has been divinely, commissioned to act as the saviour of the working class. Experience has taught the workers that it saves energy and strengthens their unions to

nbine them in a federation. "As a general proposition it is a good thing to have all the trade union ated with a national organization. But like all general propositions, there are exceptions to it. reason why a central union of a city, should exclude any bona fide trade union or labor organization because it is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Knights of Labor in the heyday of their power foolishly and arrogantly said it was the only genuine labor organization in existence. To make good its claim it used all its power

to disrupt the trade unions, "Disruption followed this act of fratricidal frenzy. All the independent organizations combined against it the dissatisfied districts and locals subordinate to it withdrew, and the unorganized workingmen disgusted with its progance fought it as their worst enemy.

"Narrow-minded men with elastic consciences should not be permitted to duplicate the foolish and criminal acts of the Knights of Labor. The true in-terests of the working people of Philadelphia are identical. In the continual battle we are waging for our rights there are higher things to contend for than organizers' salaries, dues to na ional organizations and the patching of fences of so-called labor leaders The essential thing for the success of the local labor movement is unity of action. We cannot have united action if we dogmatically say that the only bona fide unions are those affiliated with the A. F. of L.

"The A. F. of L. is only a means to an end. If it were possible for it to secure all its program calls for, the final act in the transformation of so-clety would still have to be performed. While we are compelled to strike of the wealth we produce, we should not allow any organization or its offi-cres to sow dissensions in Philadelphia by forming dual unions to force old ociations to affiliate with national "If national organizations are built

on true lines, local unions will be at-tracted to them. Consolidation is the order of the day. Independent labor organizations will naturally gravitate to their national bodies when they find it to their interest to join them. Meanwhile no ambitious self-seckers should be allowed to use national federations or city central bodies as clubs to beat unions to submit to the arregant dic tation of trade union politicians.
"There is no labor organization in

Philadelphia that has a quarrel with a national trade union. Several trade national trade union. Several trade unions have reasons to question the advisability of attaching themselves to the national unions of their trades. Their doubts as to the advisability of joining national unions is not a good reason to debus them from mebership in an organization calling tiself Central Laber Union of Philadelphia