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The Worker.

# THE WORK OF TWO SOCIALISTS.

A Record That Shows What Even two Fearless Representatives of Labor Can Do.

Carey and MacCartney Put Massachusett Politicians on Record and Force the Picketing Bill Though the House - No Socialists in the Senate, So It Far shes There.

strike picketing bill came up on Wednesday, May 28, for passage to third reading, the Committee on Labor, which had reported favorably, with the exception of three House members and one Senator dissenting, allowed it to go to vote without debate. A risin vote showed 32 for and 38 again-Carey made the point of no quor and after a quorum had been veri nd rising vote showed 45 for 71 against. A roll call was the and resulted in 76 for the bill ngainst. Before the vote vinounced the Clerk notified the - beaker, who then requested that his called. The Speaker then cr against the bill, tying the vote and thus defeating the bill.

There was applause from the enemies of the bill, and Carey gove notice that ration on the he would move reconsideration on the inforrow. This was the first time the eaker had voted during the session or, in fact, for two years, and as he neted promptly, there is no disputing he stands on labor measures indeed, there never has been any ques tion as to that matter, so far as the Socialists were encerned. The Speakaction has constituted the principal political gossip of the past weeks and the capitalist papers still discussing the probable effect, upon the next election, especially if Speaker Myers is the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, which it is likely he will not now be, as the workingmen never were so much arous ters affecting their own interests as

### The Speaker Explains.

That the Speaker's vote had carried consternation into the ranks of the Re-publicans, and of his friends in par-ticular, was made manifest on the following day, when Carey's motion to reconsider the previous day's action on the bill was under discussion. Brigham of Marlborough had introduced an ent to the bill, providing that amendment to the bill, providing that nothing in the act should be construed to permit the violation of any statute law, city ordinance, or town by-law This amendment gave the Speaker a chance to favor reconsideration, and incidentally to make a speech that would "square" him with the multi-tude. The debate on reconsideration had run along for some time when the Speaker called Newton of Everett to the chair and took the floor. The ex-planation was rather an indefinite sort of thing, and practically left Spenker on the same side he had al-ways occupied. He favored reconsideration because he believed that Bing ham's amendment put a different light on the bill, which he believed was not in the form it ought to pass. He be ved the bill would, if enacted, make it possible for persons to block the street in front of a man's place of business, and he did not believe that a black line around any person is a safe or wise way of conducting any business. If the amendment was not adopt would vote against the bill again

if such action became necessary.

This attempt of the Speaker to cover up his action of the day before by the use of Bingham's amendment will not hold water with anybody who stops to think for a moment. Carey's bill does not seek to give anyone power to vio-late any statute. The proposition is second place there is no statute to vio-late. The bill seeks to prevent the is-suance of injunctions by judges who use their power, without the existence of any statute, to prohibit workmen from doing that which would enable them peaceably to make a strike ef-Bingham's amendment was therefore unnecessary but nevertheless harmless, and any criticism of the bill without the amendment would apply equally to the amended form.

# Debate on the Bill.

The debate on the bill when recor sideration was taken was a long and interesting one, consuming almost the entire morning. Dana of Newton said the question was a legal one purely and until it was shown that it was il legal to issue injunctions when vio-lence was committed, the bill should not pass. Schofield of Ipswich cited a dissenting member of the Massachu-setts Supreme Court as saying that peaceful communication should not be

interfered with.

But the interesting part of the de-bate was the discussion between bate was the discussion between Carey and MacCartney and Newton of Everett, the Republican leader in the House. Carey had spoken at some length, giving the principal reasons for the bill's passage. He showed that ald walk in front of any facnot be enjoined; but when workmen go out on strike, if the strikers seek to speak to anyone and acquaint him with the conditions existing in the factory they were treated as if they had violated a criminal law. What was right yesterday had become a criminal offense to-day. If there is no statute ngainst peaceful communication, why should the right be denied? When a judge issues an lajunction forbidding workmen to speak to each other he be es a law unto himself, assumes a islative function and usurps power.
do not ask to violate any law, but

BOSTON, June 6.-When Carey's only rotect certain people in the of their rights.

> Labor Injunctions. wton asked if Carey meant that erts had issued injunctions to pret one man from speaking to anoth-Carey said yes. Injunctions of the ed. He cited the phraseology of one forbidding anyone "to persuade or to attempt to persuade" anyone else not to enter the employment of another. Newton said he would explain the full meaning of the phrase. Carey read the famous opinion of Chief Justice Holmes of the Massachusetts Supreme Court upon the subject, whose exact words are used in the framing of the

Newton quoted an opinion and cited the difference between "agitation through a scheme of organization" and that of an individual. Carey replied and showed how inconsistent it was to deny to an organization what was declared to be the right of an individual. He regretted that disturbances oc urred during strikes, but they mostly trose through misunderstandings as to the rights of strikers. We ask merely that the Legislature define these rights and we have no doubt that strikers will rise equal to the added responsibility. Give to the workers a definite un-derstanding of their rights and that will minimize the chance of disorder. The opponents of the bill were in dan-ger of increasing disturbances instead of removing them.

Newton asked Carey if he favored Brigham's amendment. Carey replied that the bill did not seek to repeal or violate any law, but only to define cer tain rights.

Newton spoke against the bill. He said Carey had discussed the bill in an exceedingly fair and able manner, but he failed utterly to get the main point of objection to it. The right of one man to speak to another was not disputed; but it was the third party's rights that had to be considered—the rights of the company involved in the controversy. Carey asked Newton what he thought of an injunction issued argainst a corporation sending out. sued against a corporation sending out agents to get men by misrepresenta-tion during a strike. Newton replied that when a corporation infringes upon the rights of others the courts in terfere. Government by injunction was a catch-phrase used for political purposes; courts have never interfered with individual rights, but they have acted wisely in preventing organizations from encroaching upon the rights

of other men. MacCartney said that Newton in ferred that the only wrong committed was on the part of strikers. He would ask Mr. Newton if he ever heard of an injunction being issued or granted against one corporation to prohibit it from soliciting men not to go into the ton said he had not. MacCartney replied that that was the point at issue. If it was conceded to be right for one company to solicit employees from another company, why was it not right for an organization of workmen to so-licit men not to go into the employment of a corporation?

Brigham's amendment was adopted. passed to a third reading by a vote of 100 to 67. On Monday last the bill was passed to be engrossed and was sent up to the Schate. No bill has attracted more attention during this see. sion than this one, and that the So-cialists should have got it through tve House is looked upon as one of the most flattering tributes that could be paid to their energy and ability, as well as emphasizing their growing importance as representatives of a cause. The support given by the Labor Committee was neither impressive nor en-thusiastic, and the whole fight for the bill devolved upon the Socialists, who showed themselves well able to take care of their side. They succeeded in making the bill one of the issues of the Legislature, and their victory is all the more complete since they had the leaders of the House opposed to

On the same afternoon that th strike picketing bill was passed to a third reading, Carey's bill providing for the referendum on statutory legis lation came up on the question of pass age to a third reading. This is the bill

report by a vote of 54 to 52. Keenan of Boston offered two amend ments. One substituted the words "general laws" for the word "meas res" and the other sought to make it so that only matters enacted during the current year could be submitted to

the people upon the petition of 10 per cent. of the voters.

Jackson of Fall River offered an amendment providing that 10 per cent of the voters of the state be required in order to have measures submitted to the people.

Carey, in his speech for the bill. pointed out that Keenan's amendment would only confer power to negate Legislation, while the bill gave 25,000 voters the power to initiate legislation. He spoke at some length for the bill, and the principal speech in opposition was made by Dana of Newton, in the

course of which he said that this govrnment was bound to fail if ever pure democracy prevails. MacCartney re plied to Dana in a splendid manner and was followed again by Carey, who gave what may be called a philosophi-cal discourse upon the referendum and its principle. It was nearly time for ent when they had finished and the vote was taken, concluding a hard week's work. The first Keenan amendment was defeated by a vote of G3 to G5, the Socialists favoring. Keenan's second amendment was re jected by 20 to 71, with the Socialist opposed. The Jackson amendment re-ceived 14 against 71. On a rising vote the bill received 46 against 75. The roll-call was 45 to 53, with 36 pairs

### Senate Does Its Work.

On Monday the strike picketing bill came up in the Senate, and passed to a third reading, after a short debate, by a vote of 13 to 12. Berry of Suffolk presented the chief opposition to the bill and Bliss of Hampden made the principal speech in its favor. On Thursday the bill was defeated on the question of passing to be engrossed (the final stage) by a vote of 16 to 11,

and the expected had happened.

The debate on the bill served the pur pose of showing how necessary it is that a Socialist should be in the Senate who could present the case for the workers from the standpoint of the class struggle. A farge number of prominent labor representatives were present to see the bill receive its deathblow, for the action of the Senate to passing it to a third reading had aroused some hope that the bill would be enacted.

Carey's bill providing for the appoint-ment of an official committee to represent the state in a movement for an eight-hour day was considered in the Senate on Wednesday. The bill was amended by Bliss of Hampden, with Carey's consent, that two members be added to the existing committee on uniformity of legislation in the various states, to have the duty of advancing the eight-hour cause, at least one of the two new members to consist of a representative from the trade unions

The bill was passed as amended, and will come back to the House shortly. MacCartney's bill providing for an emergency fund for the unemployed in times of exceptional distress is the only matter remaining in which the Socialists are directly interested. Adjournment will probably occur before the twentieth of the present month. This letter can therefore be said to close the Socialist story of the Mar chusetts Legislature of 1902. That the tory has been of service to the Socialist and of benefit to the thinking work ingman who hopes for something more than the present system offers to his class, is the hope of

# WILLIAM MAILLY.

### THE DOG AND THE WOMAN. LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 18,-

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Kingsland.who are occupying the Lockwood cottage at Elberon, are mourning over the loss of their pet fox terrier, which died on Thursday last of asthma. The dog's ody was sent to a funeral director. who embalmed it, and procured a handsome casket, with silver handles, that cost over \$55. The body will be buried temporarily to-morrow on the Kingsland property at Eiberon. It is he intention to take the dog to New York later for permanent interment.-New York Tim

Mrs. Annie Schwartz, a Bohemian woman of 341 East Seventy-fourth street, attempted suicide last Sunday afternoon, that her family might get \$500 insurance on her life. Mrs Schwartz was found by her husband unconscious from gas. She recovered in the Presbyterian Hospital, and in Yorkville police court told why she had intended to kill herself. The hus-band is a painter by trade and is also the fanitor of three tenement houses. Three months ago he became ill from lead poisoning and was in the hospital until last Saturday. His wife and two children had a hard time of it during those three months, but managed to exist. When the husband came back from the hospital, too weak to work. however, the problem of existence for household became more serious, and the wife and mother decided to take her life,-New York Sun

# ISN'T IT QUEER?

That the miner is at his wits end to teep warm in winter?
That the carpenter lives in a little

ented hovel? That the tailor is the most ragged individual we meet on the street?
That the weavers of wooliens and silks are the most cheaply dressed?

That the best shoemakers wear the coorest kind of shoes? poorest kind of shoes?

That the man who builds carriages never owns one?

That the man who builds ships never That the man who makes watches has to ask his neighbor "what time

That the man who makes stoves is using a "cast off" one? That the man who creates the wealth has the least of it?

That men who dig diamonds out the bowels of the earth can never afford to wear one?
The "Labor Union" suggests that the people wake up.—The Labor Union.

-If legislation could not head off the combination of capital in the form of a trust, why should we expect legisletion to be able to "bust the trust after it is formed? If a rope is not strong enough to hold the calf can we expect it to hold the bull four years old?—Social Economist.

# GAINS IN OREGON.

Large Increase in Vote Cast for Socialist Party. July 4.

ncomplete Returns Indicate That Vote of 1900 is at Least Trebled-Portland Alone Rearly Equals Vote of the State in That Year. The gubernatorial election in Oregon

hows a great increase in the Socialist

vote in that state. The "People's

Press," the Socialist Party organ in Oregon, gives the following report: "Up to time of going to press we have received complete returns from no single county in the state, so we cannot give any satisfactory returns; but enough is already in to show very satisfactory gains in all parts of the state. The precincts thus far heard from indicate a gain of from two to

nine hundred per cent, over the vote

"Albany gave Debs 7 votes in 1900, and our vote now runs from 38 to 80. One precinct in Beuton County gave one vote to Debs, now casts 11 for the Socialist ticket. One precinct in Lincoln County gave 26 votes for the Socialist ticket out of a total vote of 54. Gerdes, our candidate for Congress in the Second District, received 1,161 votes in Portland alone, being but 305 less than the entire vote of the state cast for Debs in 1900, and in his own precinct in Clatsop County he received 58 votes out of 204 cast. Ryan, our ominee for Governor, ran behind the state ticket in every county, on ac-

retary of State, who polled the full Socialist strength. "First Socialist ticket ever voted in Parker Precinct, Barker County, polled over 10 per cent, of the total vote —13 to 129."

count of so many "reform" Socialists voting for the Democratic candidate; so when the returns are in, we shall

base our strength in the state on Sec-

Carl D. Thompson's recent agitation our through the state seems to have had good effect.

There are now forty local branches

# of the Socialist Party in Oregon.

ANOTHER COUNCILMAN. Comrade W. J. Croke, Glass Worker,

Reported Elected in Marion, Ind. The Clevland "Citizen" reports that W. J. Croke has been elected on the ticket of the Socialist Party to the City Council of Marion, Ind., and that our vote in that place was 544, a gain of 350 since last election.

Comrade Croke is a well known member of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and was one of the representatives of that organization in the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. He was recognized as one of the ablest men in the convention and did good work, along with Max Hayes and the other Social-

ist delegates. The "Citizen" says: "Croke is an able young fellow and well liked among the 'flints,' . . . He will be a splendid speaker if he keeps up his gait. He is as short as and more pugnacious. Croke is one of the many rising young men who will ment.'

# SOCIALISM IN CUBA.

The "Missouri Socialist" of St. Louis

says:
"Comrade H. J. Stegerwalt of this city, has recently received a communiestion from Mr. P. Nickel of La Gloria Cuba, stating that a Socialist clu with twenty members had been recently formed in the American colony at that place, and were at work col-lecting funds for the erection of a club

sixth street, hall. Socialist sentiment abroad these days, The capitalist will find himself on th outside in a short while at this rate

# ENTERING WEDGE IN IDAHO

RIGBY, Ida,—School election we eld in this district on May 26. T Socialist Party won out. For the three year term, Fred Peterson had 22 vote against 17 for the Republican, 10 for the Democrat, and 7 scattering; for the one-year term, Wm. Adams had 19. with 10 for the Democrat, 9 for an in-dependent, and 15 scattering. The So-cialists are pledged to a liberal school policy. This is the entering wedge in

# THE REAVENLY TWINS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 22.-Sens tor Hanna is acting as mediator be-tween the blast furnace operators of the Mahoning and Shenandoah Valleys and the furnace workmen, so as avoid a strike June 15. THE SENA-TOR IS THE OWNER OF SEVERAL BLAST FURNACES and his interes in coal, iron, and transportation will be hard hit, as well as his repute magnanimity toward labor.
SENATOR HANNA AND SAMUEL

GOMPERS HAVE JOINED FORCES TO KEEP THE MEN AT WORK. IL is reported that the operators will offer as a compromise an advance of wages rather than give an eight-hour day.-Mark Hanna, friend of Labor, wh

Mark Hanna, friend of Labor, who owns several blast furnaces and ex-ploits the furnace workmen, joins forces with Samuel Gompers, labor leader, to keep the wage-slaves at work piling up more profits for Hanna, As friends of Labor, Mark and Sam are heavenly twins.

It has been said that the Dem cratic party never can learn anything Perhaps that is why it does not know that it is dead.—Brewers' Journal.

# STATE CONVENTION.

n Accordance with Referendum Vote It Will Be Held in New York City on

Henry L. Slobodin took the chair at the last meeting of the New York State Committee, held in the Labor Lyceum on June 3. The Secretar, submitted the vote received in th state referendum regarding time and place of the coming State Convention. July 4 was voted the best date for the convention. The vote for place was as follows: Albany, 99; Buffalo, 53; New York, 155; Rochester, 12; Syracuse, 74. The convention will accord ingly be held in the Labor Lyceum in New York City on Friday, July 4.

The basis of representation will be: One delegate from each local and one additional for every fifty members or major fraction thereof in good stand-

An encouraging report from Organtzer F. J. Spring was read to the State Committee, and application for a charter was received from a new local or by him at Niagara Falls. He reported an active organizing campaign carried on in Buffalo and in

Correspondence was received regarding the coming tour of Charles H. Vail, who will spend June in this state. E. P. Jennings, Jr., reported active work on behalf of the party done in Newark, N. Y., and Union Springs. Comrade C. H. Caspar of Fort Ed-

ward reported healthy growth in that vicinity. and stated that nominations would be made for Assemblymen and Senator.

Correspondence was read from Rome, Peekskill, Schenectady, Ticonderoga, Long Island City, New Ro-chelle. Gloversville, Yonkers, Water-town, Buffalo, Richmond Borough, Batavia, Catskill, and Troy.

### PRIMARIES IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of New York County, to elect delegates to the County, Congressional Senatorial, and Assembly District Con ventions, will be held on Saturday, June 21, from 7 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., at following places:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Second A. D., at 184 William street, office of the "New Yorker Volkszei-

Third A. D., at 126 Variek street, residence of Comrade Lowstrand. Fourth A. D., at the club rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 241 E.

Broadway. Fifth A. D., at 249 W. Eleventh street, residence of Comrade Mayes. Sixth A. D., at the Labor Lyceum 64 E. Fourth street.

Seventh A. D., 330 W. Eighteenth street, residence of Comrade Lemon. Eighth A. D., at 118 Division street,

Ninth A. D., at 508 W. Twenty-sixth street, residence of Comrade Weck-Tenth A. D., at 170 E. Fourth street

residence of Comrade Riegel. Eleventh A. D., at 436 W. Thirtyeighth street, Meyer's Hall.

Twelfth A. D., at Great Central Pal-90-96 Clinton street. Thirteenth A. D., at the West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 W. Forty-second

street. Fourteenth A. D., 238 E. Tenth Fifteenth A. D., at 408 W. Fiftieth

Sixteenth A. D., at 817 E. Fifth street, residence of Comrade Panzer. Seventeenth A. D., at 559 W. Fif

Eighteenth A. D., at 421 First avenue, hall,

teenth A. D., at 125 Amsterdam avenue, hall. Twentieth A. D., at 309 E. Twenty-

Twenty-first A. D., at 944 Columbus venue, stationery store.

Twenty-second A. D., at 216 E. For v-first street hall. Twenty-third A. D., at Beckman's Hall, N. E. corner of One Hundred

and Forty-second street and Eight ivenue. Twenty-fourth A. D., at 215 E. Fifty

minth street, club room of the Social ist Educational League Twenty-fifth A. D., at 136 E. Twen-ty-fourth street, tailoring store. Twenty-sixth A. D., at Preininger's

Hall, 1432 Second avenue. Twenty-seventh A. D., at 260 West Forty-first street, residence of Com rade Hoerdtner.

Twenty-eighth A. D., at 1497 Ave Twenty-ninth A. D., at 904 Eighth avenue, residence of Comrade Tauffer Thirtieth A. D., at the club-house,

20G E. Eighty-sixth street. Thirty-first A. D., at 15 W. One Hundred and Twelfth street, resider Comrade J. Hillquit.
Thirty-second A. D., at 1708 Lexingon avenue, office of Dr. Rubinow. Thirty-third A. D., at 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, office of

Dr. Ingerman. BOROUGH OF BRONX. Thirty-fourth A. D. at 380 Willia gvenue, cigar store.

Thirty-fifth A. D., at 3309 Third avenue, club-house.

Annexed Districts, at Helde's Hotel,

Penth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge.

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

-Uncle Sam and the Beef Tru have played one inning. The Trust does not appear to have been hit very hard. It will take heavier hitting than that so far indulged in to knock out the Trust, which is strong on "team work."-Typographical Journal.

# IN THE WEST.

Further News from the Denver Conventions.

lext of Socialist Resolution-Western Labor Union Changes Its Name, Adopts Approssive Measures, and Rejects Overtures of A. F. of L.

"Whereas, The time has come for unlivided, independent working-class political action; be it

"Resolved, That the representatives of the Western Labor Union, in con-vention assembled, do hereby declare in favor of international Socialism and adopt the platform of the Socialist Party of America in its entirety as he political platform and program of said organization. "Resolved, That we earnestly appeal

o all members of the Western Labor Union, and to the working class in general, to be governed by the provis-ons of this resolution."

Such were the terms of the resolu-

ions adopted by the Western Labor Union in convention at Denver on Tuesday, June 3. On the following day, the conven-

on of the Western Federation of Miners, carried, by a vote of 230 to 73, the following resolution on the "Resolved That we recommend the

adoption of the principles of the So-cialist Party platform, as outlined in the President's report; and be it fur-"Resolved. That the tenth annual

convention of the Western Federation of Miners does declare for a policy of independent political action, and does advise and recommend the adoption of the platform of the Socialist Party of America by the local unions of Federation in conjunction with a vigrous policy of education along the lines of politcal economy."

### Strength of the A. L. U.

A resolution practically identical with these was adopted by the con-vention of the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees The three organizations number over 150,000 men.

President McDonald of the W. L. U. President Boyce of the W. F. of M., and ex-President Croskey of the Hotel Employees, all actively supported the resolutions, Lieutenant-Governor D. C. Coates and Comrades Debs, Rev. T. J. Hagerty, and Wm. H. Wise lent their counsels to the action and by their eloquence inspired great cuthusiasm for the opening of a new era in the labor movement of the West.

# Party Organization.

The action leaves the organization of the work on the political field in the hands of the Socialist Party. A state onvention in Colorado will be held in July and a ticket put in the field, and Idaho, Montana, Utah, and other neighboring states will not be far be-hind.

President Daniel McDonald of the W. L. U. says in an interview in the Denver "Republican" that this organization "will be the medium for dis semination and distribution of speak-ers, as an adjunct to the separate Socialist Party organizations which will be organized and directed partly from national Socialist headquarters of

The Western Labor Union took other important steps. The name of the organization was changed to American Labor Union. It was resolved to admit farmers and fa rm laborers to the local unions; also to admit v at half the per capita dues charged

# No Affiliation with A. F. of L.

Socialist Party, however, and the measures taken to carry it into effect the most important question was the of the resolutions of the A. L. U. the American Federation of Labor These relations have not been firendly state of war is recognized as existing Secretary Frank Morrison and Thomas I. Kidd came to Denver as representatives of the A. F. of L. to urge affiliation with that body. They were given the floor and the question was debated at length. Presidents Boyce and McDonald both opposed affiliation, and Comrade Debs, who, by vote of the convention, was given a voice in the deliberations, threw all the power of his eloquence on the same side. It would seem, however that no such efforts were needed to defeat the proposition. The reaction-ary and ineffective policy of the A. F. of L. and, added to that, its partly open and partly disguised attacks upon the Western organizations in Western territory had already settled the question. It was a foregone con-clusion that the delegates would reject the overtures of the A. F .. of L. and it appears that the officers of th A. F. of L. have themselves chiefly to blame for it. We are not yet definitely informed

of the action taken, beyond the refus-al to affiliate. But we may quote from an interview with Comrade Debs in the Denver Post of June 5, the follo ing sentence: "The work of organiz-ing and educating will now be carried forward more vigorously than ever, and before the conventions adjourn they will doubtless organize a propa-ganda which will cover the entire territory west of the Missouri river."

-The conservative thinks he co erves when he clings to the old forms but the reformer is the real conserver for he has detected the old vitality der the renewed form.-Conway.

# THE REAL POINT AT ISSUE.

The one virtue of the New York | spell, in which both sides prepare to "Sun" is its frankness. One always knows where the "Sun" will stand in any conflict between Labor and Capltal. The "Sun" is consistently and vigorously against Socialism, against trade unionism, and for capitalism, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year.

The "Sun" often lies. But even its lies have a savor of honesty-they are such brutally thorough capitalistic lles. And the "Sun" never-equivocates. It is often untruthful in matters of fact; but in matters of epinion it is never hypocritical.

Therefore the "Sun" is a good paper to read in time of strike. Commenting on the coal miners'

strike, the "Sun" says: "To secure an understanding of the situation in the anthracite coal region stuation in the antifracte coal region it is necessary to grasp the fact that the fight now on is the same fight of which the strike of 1900 was only the preliminary skirmish. \* \* "There is no presidential election now pending to give the United Mine.

now pending to give the United Mine Workers the whip hand. If they win this time it will be a victory of sheer strength and skill. It is the pivotal is sue that now is at stake-the same issue that was at stake in 1900 and was then shoved to the background in the truce which the political crisis of that year brought about. The Issue is simple and clean cut. It is simply

"RESOLVED, THAT THE MINES AND MINING PROPERTY INTER ESTS OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS SHALL PASS FROM THE CONTROL OF THE PRESENT OPERATORS TO THAT OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA. • • • "In this debate President John

Mitchell and his now compact army of something like 140,000 men have the affirmative. The pegative is maintained by the owners of the mines."

There could not be a clearer or a truer statement of the question than our old enemy has here given us. If the miners will recognize this fact and oct upon it, victory will be on their side and the dominion of the Coal Kings will come to an end.

The war between Labor and Capital is a struggle in which there may be truces, but there can be no peace. It is easy to talk of compromise. every man who has learned by experience in the labor movement knows that a compromise is only a breathing-

renew the fight. So long as the means of productionthe land, mines, factories, rallways,

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ships-remain the property of the capitalist class, so long the propertiless class will be robbed and oppressed and so long there will be masters and slaves.

Peace between masters and slaves

means defeat for the slaves. The Coal Kings are determined to crush the miners' organization if they can, to reduce them to absolute helplessness. The United Mine Workers are equally determined not to be

crushed, but to enforce recognition. But even recognition of the union

will not settle the question. The Coal Kings own the mines. The men who do all the useful work in the mines cannot live unless they have an opportunity to work. The Coal Kings let them work only if they, the owners, get a profit by it. That is to say, so long as there are capitalist owners of mines, the miners will be permitted to work and live only on condition that they give up a part of the product

of their labor to the owners. This exploitation of useful laborers, which gives useless capitalists their profit, is the root of the antagonism between them. While private ownership lasts, the real control will be in the hands of the Coal Kings and they will continue to rule, to oppress, and

to exploit the miners. Strikes and lockouts, boycotts and blacklists, with all the suffering they imply, will go on, with only intervals of truce, until the question of control is settled at the ballot-box-until the workers declare that they will own

and control their means of livelihood. Mine-workers, you have right on your side. You have might on your side, too, if you know how to use it. Accept the issue as your masters' paper, the "Sun," defines it. Stand together in this strike, as you have done so far, and stand for all of your demands. And at the ballot-box on Norember 4, where you outnumber your masters ten to one, strike together for more than your present demands-for the full product of your labor, for full industrial peace and freedom, as advocated in the platform of the Socialist Party.

# BOYCOTT BUTLER.

New York Unions Join to Fight Grocery King.

Delegates of Forty Organizations Meet to Help Grocery Clerks in Struggle with Butler-"Journal" Refuses to Take Out Slave-Driver's Advertisement-The Clerks' Demands.

Last Sunday evening at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street near Third avenue, was held a conference of delegates from trade unions to take measures to help the Retail Clerks' Union in its fight with James Butler, the Grocery King. Delegates were present from the Bluestone Cutters, Typo graphical Union No. 6. Plumbers and Fitters, Marble Polishers, Roofers, Tile Layers, Steam Fitters, Horse-Shoers, Photo-Engravers, Stereotypers, Cigar Makers' Union Nos. 13 and 257, Tar Felt and Waterproof Workers, Elevator Constructors, Metal Lathers, Firemen's Union No. 5ti, Copper-smiths, Dock Builders, Granite Cut-ters, House Smiths, Brass Workers, Pipe Calkers and Tappers, Amalgam ated Carpenters, International Asso-ciation of Machinists, Plasterers, Boli-er Workers, Salamander Association of Pipe Felters, Electrical Workers, Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, Brown stone Cutters, Progressive Pavers Terra Cotta Workers, Marble Cutters, Amalgamated Painters, Wood Carv-ers, Clothing Cutters, Cloth Spongers, Musicians No. 41, and Compact Labor Club.

# Butler Boycotted.

A committee appointed at the re-quest of the Retail Clerks to visit But-ler and try to induce him to grant the Union's demands—six o'clock closing and recognition of the Union—report ed that Butler had replied to them, in the most contemptuous manner, that he would never accede to the demands of the Clerks and their allies until it was proven to him that they could

It was thereupon decided to put a Butler stores and to call on every workingman in the city and vicinity to refrain from buying of Butler until the demands of the Clerks are granted in full. The mat ter will be communicated to the state convention of the Aliled Printing Trades and that organization requested to enderse the boycett.

Delegate Weisher, of the Clothing Cutters, in the name of his organiza-tion, handed \$25 to the Treasurer to start the boycott fund, and most of the other delegates followed with do-nations of from \$2 to \$25 each.

# "Journal" Defies Unions.

Another committee, which had been ent to the management of the New York "Journal" to ask that paper not to publish Butler's advertisement, re-ported that they were told that the

advertisement would continue to appear in the pages of the "Journal" until it was shown that a boycott could hurt the circulation of that paper. It is very likely that a boycott will be

put on the "Journai" also, although this was not definitely decided. Saturday afternoon, June 21, & great athletic and vaudeville entertainment will be held for the benefit of the boycott fund, at Equitable Park, West End avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and in the evening of the same day at the Third Avenue Thenter, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, in which the Actors' Protective Union and other organizations will give their

# The Clerks' Grievances.

The chief complaint of the grocers, elerks is on account of their excessive ly long hours of labor. They are com-pelled to be on duty twelve, fourteen, or even sixteen hours every day, be-sides Sunday forenoon, so that they have hardly time for necessary sleep and none for social life, recreation, or reading. For many years the clerks have passively submitted to such a life of slavery, steadily growing worse and worse; but at last they have organized, affiliated with the other trades, and begun a vigorous fight. They insist on recognition of the union, because they know that without this any other concessions they might gain would soon be lost

Butler, who owns over a hundred grocery stores in New York and vicinity, is the worst as well as the largest of the slave-drivers. The clerks real-ize that he is a formidable enemy, but they hope, with the aid of other workingmen, to bring him to time

# COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the Social Dema eratic Party of the County of New York to elect delegates to the State Convention of the Social Democratic Party of the State of New York, and to nominate candidates for the general election, will be held on Saturday, June 28, 7 p. m., at the Labor Ly-ceum, 64 E. Fourth street, in the city By order of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York.

# J. GERBER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY. Assembly district branches of the

Social Democratic Party in Kings County are hereby called to meet, ac cording to instructions of the State Secretary, on Saturday, June 21, in primaries to elect delegates to ; eet in convention in the Borough of Brooklyn to choose delegates to our State Convention on July 4 in New York City. Secretaries of branches are instructed to make arrangements and send out notices to c

WARREN ATKINSON, Organizer.

# The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

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dryssed to the Editor.
All communications should be written with tak and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every latter should bear the writer's name and adress; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.



In 1894 ..... 33,133 In 1896 (Presidential)..... 36,564 S. L. P. ..... 82,204

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



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

# THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

The news that comes from Denver the decision of the Western Federa tion of Miners and the Western Labor Enion-or American Labor Union, as It is now to be known-is interesting mon more sides than one.

We cannot fail to be pleased in the highest degree with the unqualified enement of the Socialist Party by these powerful organizations-coming. as it does, without solicitation, simply as the result of the experience an thought of the Western workers themselves. There is good reason to think that their action means far more than such endorsements usually do, that it carried out in energetic action

We greet our new comrades of the Bocky Mountain states and congratulate the whole party on such an addifion to its strength. We wish them all So much for the political side of the matter: the trade-union side is equally interesting and demands even more

It is evident that the American Laber Union is now definitely at war with the American Federation of La-Ber, and that an aggressive fight will be carried on, at least within the presert territory of the American Labor ton, until one side or the other ac knowledges defeat.

We could have wished that the ques tion of the relations of the A. L. U. and the A. F. of L. had come to different issue at the Denver convention. We regret every division in the trade union movement, as tending to weaken the working class in its battle with the capitalists. We advise every workingman to join the estab lished union of his craft, and we adwise all unions to unite in the closest possible relation with the organiza tions of other crafts. Observing the events from a distance and perhaps with an imperfect knowledge, we had poped that the Western unions would decide to affiliate with the Federation. not to submit to its reactionary policy, but to join the growing band of pregressive bodies in the East in working for a change of that policy.

Such was our wish and hope, But now recognize the accomfield fact. We know that the or far inizations forming the American Laher Union had good cause of comhans we must admit that they were list qualified to judge of the case and decide it. Mereover, we know that the

movement-the bena fide labor move ment, in fact, of the Rocky Mountain region. As such we recognize it and waste no further time in regretting its separation from the Eastern unions Its spirit and its principles are als ours, and since it cannot co-operat. with us directly in advancing thesprinciples within the A. F. of L. we wish it all power in advancing then in the West, in setting an inspiring ex ample to the less progressive bodies of the East. Here we shall fight on, striving to bring our organizations up to the standard set at Denver, in th hope that not many years will elapse before all obstacles to union will be

From such reports as are now ac essible we infer that it is not the in tention of the A. L. U. to invade the Eastern field although such an outcome has been confidently predicted by the capitalist press in the West.

removed.

Certainly it is to be hoped that n such attempt will be made. The com plaint of the A. L. U. has been that, while they were the genuine de facto organization of the region, the A. F. of L. persisted in sending its agents into the field, whose efforts resulted only in discord and demoralization. We do not think that our Western friends will make the mistake of adopting that same policy against the Federa tion, for it would assuredly result, not in the regeneration of the Eastern movement, but in the arousing of all slumbering prejudices and factional animosities and in untold embarrass ment to those Eastern unions which are now rapidly advancing toward the admirable position the A. L. U. has reached.

L. U., however, there is a danger that some such troubles will arise—as hu the case of the Brewery Workers.

This union-one of the most intelli gently aggressive and one of the strongest in the land-has been treated, as we think, with extreme injustice by the A. F. of L. with which it is affiliated. In its struggles with the boss brewers in the present year it has received little help and has suffered great hindrance from the actions of the Federation And now the trouble seems to have come to a climax. The Western locals of the Brewery Workers are affiliated with the American Labor Union, These locals have always been true to their nationat union and the A. L. U. has been equally true to them. Now the Executive Council of the Federation has notified the national union that it must either compel these Western locals to withdraw from the A. L. U. or must itself be expelled from the Federation. And the A. L. U .- actuated by gener ous enthusiasm and fraternity, but still, as it seems to us, not correctly judging of all the facts in the casehas invited the Brewery Workers to accept the latter alternative, to leave the A. F. of L. and adhere as a bod; to the Western movement.

What the decision of the Brewer Workers will be, we do not attempt to predict. We do venture to give this advice to them: Stay in the Federa tion; if necessary, allow your West ern locals amicably to sever their con nection with the national union-as sured that the separation will not be for long; maintain with them relations as friendly as now exist-and that is easily done if you really desire to d it; and, as a national body, carry your appeal to the floor of the New Orleans Convention next fall-and, in the meantime, to the floor of every union in which you can plead your causeto get justice there and to do you whole body of organized labor.

We suppose that the position we very many of our comrades. We feat that it will seem a cool and ungrateful one to the Western workers. We regret this. We should be glad to speak in a different tone. But, in accordance with our established policy toward the trade unions we can take no other position. We appeal to our comrades everywhere to consider the matter nost carefully. And to the comrade of the American Labor Union espe cially we extend the assurance of sympathy and support which can be restrained or limited only by what eems to be demanded of us by our allegiance to the Socialist movement as a whole.

# STILL A RECORD OF PAILURE.

In the June number of the "Feders tionist." President Compers of the American Federation of Labor and Andrew Furuseth and Thomas F. Tracy of the Legislative Committee (the lobbying committee) of that organization give an exhaustive review of the Chinese Exclusion question as i has been treated in the present session of Congress.

The report is a story of complet and ignominious failure. Twenty-four pages of the "Federationist" are taken up with a recital of the streng ous efforts by which the Lobbying Committee succeeded in accomplishin nothing at all. The Chinese Exclusion Law in its present form-full of loop holes as it is, and far more lax than the act which has just expired-would unquestionably have been passed even decide it. Moreover, we know that the though not a representative of the A. L. U. represents a bona fide labor. Federation had been on the ground.

Everything which the lobbyists asked r-and surely they asked it most humbly and respectfully-in the way of making the law strict, definite, and effective, was coolly and firmly re-

It is worthy of note that Senator Hanna-aspirant to the Presidency, alleged "friend of Labor," and recognized friend of Samuel Gompers-was foremost in opposing the provisions which the Federation asked for, President Gompers seems to have learned nothing by the experience, but perhaps the rank and file of the trade us will learn.

In summing up the defeat, President

Gompers editorially remarks: "Taking the entire law as it nov by Congress. It is a menace not only to the workers of the United States but to our Republic and to our civilization, and unless rectified by timely legislation at this session of Congress, the entire responsibility for the injury to our people will rest upon the heads of the managers of the legislation in Congress—a responsibility which the workmen and the people generally of our country will not fall to appreciate, and repay in every lawful and honorable, way within the power of American manhood and American

What President Compers means by the closing phrases we do not know. But we do know that not a little of the responsibility will rest upon him and upon those high in the councils of the Federation who oppose every aggressive step in the labor move ment, who hold to the begging policy which has so long been proven fruitless of good and productive only of demoralization and discouragement, and who still cultivate the friendship of the very politicians who have repeat edly wronged and defied and insulted the working class of the land

Commenting on President Compers annual report to the Scranton Convention last December, we said:

"The portion of the President's report which dealt with the attempts to get favorable legislation through the lobbying method was, on the whole,

one long record of failure.

"The Eight-Hour Bill was passed without objection in the House, and strangled in a Senate Committee-a common trick. Common as the trick is often as it has been played on labor tills. President Gompers expressed a sort of mild and innocent

And we proceeded to cite from the report the similar failures in the mat-ter of the Prison Labor Bill, the Anti-Injunction Bill, and others.

It seems certain that at the coming onvention in New Orleans the officers of the Federation will have an equally dismal report to make. One other thing is certain: That, while these officers will probably have no suggestions to make, while they will come there prepared to pursue their "digulfied" policy of conservative begging, there will be a far larger delegation a New Orleans than there was at Scranon opposed to that policy and resolved upon aggressive action.

With Samuel Gompers as a man with his honesty or his dishonesty, his wisdom or his folly, his dignity or his merility-we have nothing to do. We have to do with Gompersism-which is but another name for pompous timid ity resolute inaction, and foredoomed defeat. We are opposed to Gompersism and we "see its finish."

According to the statistics of the United States Commismsioner of Labor there have been 22,793 strikes in the United States during the years 1881 to 1900, involving 117,500 establishments and over 6,105,000 empart in clearing and strengthening the ployees; and there were 1,005 lockouts in addition. And yet Socialists are truggle! Perhaps these 23,798 strikes and leckouts are another proof that "the interests of Labor and Capital are identical!"

> re a continuous performance of farce and fake is a matter of common knowledge. Our imperial government is usually rendered helpless by the sim the government is really looking for a method of extracting information and wants a way which is effective, and having been approved by the Republican party, must conform to the high est standards of "law and order." why not try the water cure on the wit-

other distinctly capitalist papers, pays the Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature the compliment of a virulent attack on the score of heir splendld fight for the bill assuring workingmen the right peaceably to picket strike and lockout shops. This is as it should be. Carey and Mac-Cartney may be proud of their en

You want some "immediate relief," comething now," do you? And you think Socialism is not "practical," that it is too far off? Read in another colomn of Organizer Spring's work at Dexter. New York. The bosses did not fear their employees until they were threatened with an enthusiastic So cialist movement. At the first sign of this danger to their profit-rule, they whose wages they had reduced for or-

cantzing a union. Is not that practical? If you can scare the bosses like that at the very start, how easy it; the class lines sharply and force the will be to whip them to a standstill, if you-only-keep at it!

### NOT BY VOTES ALONE. The position of those avowed Social-

for step-at-a-time reforms and adopt the tactics of conciliation, compromise and opportunism, is almost invariably the result of an impatient desire for great and immediate increase in the Socialist vote. The advocacy of such tactics also implies a lack of knowledge of the Socialist movement or a failure to understand its basic principles, but it is the hope of catching more yotes for Socialism that is always advanced to justify their adoption. Passing over the fact that the adoption of such tactics has always resulted in disorganization and retrothat votes for Socialism are not, in themselves alone, sufficient. Behind the vote must be an understanding, a responsibility, and a material class in-

The fallacy that votes for Socialism ained by concessions to popular prej udice or ignorance can be worth the sacrifice, is given definite and concise expression in the statement of a correspondent that:

"The art of securing govern may be reduced to the art of securing a majority of votes at the polls."

The working class casts a majority of votes for the Republican or Demoeratic parties, but the working class does not thus secure control of government, because the working class voters are not in a party of their own class, are not conscious of their own class interests, and do not know what s good for them or how to get it. Likewise, if the Socialist Party could get a majority of votes by the sacrifice or compromise of principle it would not be able to put real Socialist legislation into effect, because it would not have the determined support of a class-conscious working class behind it, and would cease to be a Socialist party excent in name. If its electors were attracted to it more by the desire for reform than the desire for revolution, it would have to stop short at reform; and in ceasing to be strictly a working class party it would become a prey to capitalistic corruption. The acts of governments are determined by the class from which they draw their power, and therefore only a working class party could carry out a working class program. In other words, we cannot make Socialists out of voters withou their knowing it and such voters could not be relied upon for support if we

The statement that "the art of securing government is the art of securing a majority of votes" applies, in one sense, to the capitalistic Republica Democratic parties-for, once given the vote of the duped working class, the power controlling these parties is the wealth and economic power of Capital. As long as the working class can be hoodwinked into voting for them, the old parties, which accept the system of private ownership of the means of production and are therefore logically forced to defend the interests of the capitalists, will secure control of government for the capitalist class, be cause they are the servants and political instruments of its economic power: but the power behind a party which is to obtain control of government for the working class must be sciousness in that chest of its own interests.

In another sense, the statement that "the art of securing government is the capitalistic parties-for whenever the platforms of the old parties pledge them to legislation in favor of the working class such legislation is eithe not enacted or not enforced and thus the majority of voters do not secure the kind of government which they voted for. So, we see again that it is economic power and a consciousne of their own interests, together with the majority of votes given them by the workers which gives control of government to the capitalist class the majority of voters, but also a majority of dollars and a majority of class-cor sciousness, for the capitalists are mor that only a majority of votes backed by class-consciousness will give control of government to the working

It is true enough that the majority of those whose votes are needed to win the victory for Socialism can never be thoroughly educated in economics and clentific Socialism, but, at least, the fact of the class struggle and its les son can certainly be made plain to all. Also; it is quite probable that Socialist victory will come as the result of a widespread condition of une nent consequent upon over-produ tion. Someone has well said: "Wise men are instructed by reason; men of ess understanding, by experience; the essity of Socialism will be plain to the most stupid when it is impossible to get a job, and in such an industri phasized and the class struggle become

so obvious a fact that instinct and immediate material interest will draw working class to act unitedly for its own interests. In such a crisis, if the Socialist movement has kept uncompromising, the rest of the working class will swing in line by a sort of instinctive class-consciousness; military writers tell us that if one-third of an army is daring and aggressive the rest will follow its lead, and it is to be supposed that the same psychology would apply in a political revolution. In such a crisis the statement that "the art of securing government is the art of securing a majority of votes" would be true.

But, in the meantime, if votes should be secured by compromise of the revolutionary spirit the muddled element brought in by these tactics would cain the ascendancy and disorganization. confusion, and Impotence would be the result. One compromise leads to an other, and if revolutionary principles were compromised to gain the votes of the prejudiced and the timid, still further compromises would have to be made to keep those votes.

Socialists desire to effect the social revolution peaceably at the ballot-box and the object of our propaganda is to get votes for Socialism, but votes are only means to an end and the votes must be for a definite principle and a definite means of putting that principle into effect, not merely for a vague desire for Socialism. The vote must be an expression of a class interest which is ready to support it to the end.

The "step-at-a-time" policy, the "get something now" tactics, the desire to capture the premature because uncomprehending support of the trade unions at any risk, the policy of catering to the prejudices and imbits of mind fostered by capitalistic education and environment, in short all the tactics of conciliation and compromise known as opportunism, seek quick results by methods which would be fatal to the movement. And, moreover, these tactics do not gain more votes and do not arouse euthosiasm. It takes a blg thing to make a man vote for a party which has no chance of immediate victory-and that big thing is the revolutionary principle of clear-cut Socialism.

We can "get something now" just as soon as the frierease of the vote for real, revolutionary Socialism alarms the capitalist class into concessions through fear of the growing discontent, and the only "steps towards So cialism" are the election of revolution ary Socialists and the partial "public ownership" which capitalistic govern ment may inaugurate as a concession to the revolutionary spirit; and the only way to get the trade union vote is by the steady and sound education of the rank and file.

Let it be remembered that Socialist propaganda is the work of steadly educating the working class to knowledge of its own interests and arousing in it the revolutionary spirit; and that if votes are got thus they are worth while and otherwise not; and and a class interest, not for the namof a vague desire; and that we shall conquer by the understanding behind the votes, not by votes alone.

### THE CLERKS AND THE "JOURNAL."

When we have criticized the Ne York "Journal" and other papers of the same stripe, questioning the sincerity of their "friendship" for labor. we have often been accused of intolerance and jealousy.

We have pointed out that the "Jour nal" is a capitalist paper, a busines enterprise, run for the private profit or advantage of the owner; that, in the nature of this, such a paper could not give sincere support to the labor moveto expect of the owner of the "Journal" or any similar paper that he should sacrifice his business interest for the love of the workers or of hu manity in general; that such paper would naturally cultivate the friendship of the workers in order to increase their circulation, but that they would be careful not to endanger their advertising income by too vigerou support of the unions,

All this has been set down, as say to intolerance and jealousy on ou

Well, here you are. This s ame "Journal" to which trade unions have been sending letters of thanks when ever it published a simple matter e news for them, has flatly refused to sacrifice a single dollar of its advertising patronage when asked to help the oppressed grocery clerks. Were w

Don't blame the "Journal." Instead help build up a daily press of your

"Truth and Freedom," a Socialist nagazine published in Fitchburg. "Fallacies in Relation to Socialism." and signed Andrew Davidson, which is a word for word pingiarism of the 15, 1901, entitled "The Essential Point in Socialist Propaganda.'

### Our Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

The Western workingmen are not yet prepared to follow Mr. Gompers into Mark Hanna's wigwam to be scalped with the knife of capitalistic arbitration and become the toy of Republican politicians. would like to know from Mr. Gompe if he proposes no other remedy for the solution of the labor question than Civic Federation arbitration

If this is his remedy—and we have no information to the contrary—we say to Mr. Gompers, with all due spect to him as a man and an office spect to him as a man and an omcer of the American Federation of Labor the American Federation of Labor that he is untrue to every wage earn recognition; for the interests of no la bor organization is secure when sub-mitted to a board of arbitration, a mafority of whom are its bitter en even though Mr. Gompers be its vice

The laboring people have no interes in common with Mark Hanna and Grover Cleveland, nor will the western people be deceived by such methods us

Mr. Gempers proposes, • • •
The Western Federation of Mine and the Western Labor Union are ready to join forces with any labor or ganization that offers a remedy, bu they don't propose to be led like sheep into a slaughter pen to await the butcher's knife without a struggle.

The Public. That there is less comfort than co fidence in the prosperity which now prevails is evident from the signs Colored census figures may indicate a flourishing condition for working-men, but obtrusive facts grimly reworkingfute these rose-colored statistics. One instance is typical. The Johnstown Democrat," which advertised recently in a trade paper for a printer, ordered the advertisement out, saying: "Overwhelmed with replies. You

nedium is too good. We're out abou \$2.00 in stamps notifying applicants that the place is filled."

If multiplying experiences of this kind were not enough to convince rea-sonable persons, the cry that some iabor organizations are making about the "dead line" which large employers have established-refusing to hire men who are over 45 years of age-should do it. In one Chicago labor union the bafflement over this found expression in a bitterly satirical proposal to shoot every man of that age who is depen such "dead line" could be maintained if opportunities for employment were really abundant; none would have been set up if the employers did not find workers in excess of demand. This makes prosperity, of course, for some persons. No one doubts the properity of the trusts. These ay they are prosperous, and all the indications confirm them. But what is prosperity food to the trusts adversity poison to everybody else.

The Miners' Magazine.

Six weeks ago the Beef Trust raised the price of beef beyond the reach of many people, which caused the politi claus and statesmen to shake their heads in despair to find a remedy that would bring the trust to time

After a complete failure on the part of those gentlemen, the labor organiza tions of the East found a remedy with out resorting to legislation. They me in their halls and adopted a dignified and intelligent (2) resolution which made the Beef Trust shake from he meat for a period of one month; if a the end of that time the Beef Trus did not come to time, they would boy cott their stomachs for another month which would surely scare the trust in

At first glance it appears incredible to think that a party of workingmer in a labor union possess no more in felligence than to deprive themselves

of the necessaries of life.

Just why those unions place a boy off on the Beef Trust for raising th price of beef is hard to understan \$2 per day are in much danger of an attack of the gout from eating porter-house steaks. After the trade unions boycott the Beef Trust out of exist ence, we are auxious to know they will do with the other which are equally harmful.

The Labor Advocate, Nashville Ten reason why capitalists have of The reason why capitalists have ob-tained complete control of the govern ment is that capitalists are thou class conscious. Capitalists work and tote as ONE BODY for the measure that benefit the capitalist class. The work and vote as one body against a measures for the protection of the la boring class. The capitalists of al countries theroughly recognize the facthat the people of all countries are di vided into two classes-the workers who produce ALL the wealth of th nations and who compose more than & per cent, of the population, and the capitalistic parasites, who "toll not neither do they spin," who producnothing but poverty and distress and though composing less than 10 per cent, of the population of earth, yet own 85 per cent, of all the wealth When workers will vote as a class to much more easily than capital doe and certainly with more benefit to hu "Workingmen of all nations

Hundreds of thousands of pounds of bread and meat lie rotting unable to find a market, where tens of thou-sands of human beings are starving to death, unable to obtain work; human blood flows in streams, in order to gain the people who labor to produce these woollens and velvets wear called and

--- The Democrats are looking for an issue on which they can win. Whether it is right or not is a matter of minor consideration.—Erie People

# THE QUAY CHAIR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

BY HORACE TRAUBEL.

No good thing ought to be lost. I am tallties of religions. Now your sons glad the University of Pennsylvania is will get at once down to the spade and to provide for Quayism. Quayism is Pennsylvania in short and long, Qauy-ism is the history and idealism of Pennsylvania writ large and small. Quayism has often been questioned But Quayism has been as often en dorsed as questioned. Therefore vive Quaylsm. It swords the gates of the

You are incredulous. But the University is not incredulens. The University will give Quayism a chair. And for anything in university circles I would like to cast my weight for Quay himself as the original occupant of the hair. Let Quay initiate the line of il-Quay would set there in the shadov

of learning and dispense Jovelike the decrees of his august estate. The young idea could thence learn how to shoot. Quayism would clear the at-mosphere of moral foible. Quayism would show the youngster that he had no call to sit at the feet of the humani ties to imbibe wisdom. Quayism would describe the circle of moral in anities and keep all youth outside or its perilous margins. Quayism would manicure and massage the ancient vir tues-it would pare down the medieva equities so that the virgin conscious ness of the modern boy might leave the shades of the university equipped file-especially the rank-of the politi cal hierarchies.

What use has Quayism for the vir tues? Abolish the virtues. The virtues are not practical. They are never quoted in markets. They do not marshal parades or quicken the lobby They shirk the caucus and ignore the bribe. Pennsylvania has slept itself into a moral mist. Pennsylvania re fuses to make moral distinctions. I refers all its doubts to Quavism. Quav ism is the final vagary. Politics car fall no lower. But Quayism is not Quay. Quayism is you. Quayism is me, in our moral lethargy. It is proper that we should celebrate ourselves Therefore the new chair. Therefore the University throws its aegis abou great institution of learning to ignore or discredit the most serious politica

Now you can get your boys started right. Now you can send them to Penn without fear that their im-pressionable brains will be rattled and addled with the outgrown sentimen-

will get at once down to the spade and the hoe. Now they will take life at first hand. And, with Quay himself there, from the master himself. Think what it may mean for them to get For the master may not speak words. He may simply refer your sons over his shoulder to his own career. He will teach by autobiography. The boys will realize that they are in the presence of a world maker. They will feet the heat of the fire and work at the anvil and wine off learning's brow the sweat of Quayey toll. And you will go about your business reassured. For you will know that your boys are not to come from the altars of culture in-capable of making livings for them-

come instructed and energized to pull the popular leg at the first fail. I have often wondered what universitles were good for. Now I see what they may be made good for. Now I cal as faro. Now I see that a university may be as practical as a bribe.

selves. You will know that they will

Quayism has its crowning triumph, All chairs will defer to this chair. All wisdom will uncomb to this toilet. Dead learning will live again. Greek and Latin will crawl before this strut. All ethical lectureships will refer their problems to this latest born adjunct of culture. Quayism will wear the crown jewels. Quayism will establish a literature. The old text books win be foresworn. A new code will unfurl its standards. All past coats of arms will sponged. A fresh intepretation will be given the ancient symbols. Two earth. That will bring apology up to date. That will finish dem at one roundup.

The University stands with the plo neers. Quayism will give the final touch to culture. Graduates have come from the university half done. We never knew exactly what was missed. But we knew the compound was not complete. Now the lost is found. Now imperfect becomes perfect, Quay-ism relieves education of all its perad-ventures. With culture quayed scholventures. With culture quayed schol-arship will no longer suffer its historic poverties. Scholarship will de-part upon its mission scho<del>oled for</del> all the exigencies of intrigue and success. The grave moral seniors retire culture spell spoll is to have learned the final less

# Current # # # Literature

through the Socialist Literature Com pany, 184 William street, New York.

services of another cartoonist, Ryan Walker, some of whose work is excel-lent, though it does not all come up to the mark. "Uneasy Lies the Head tha Wears a Crown" and "The Sower" are ber-the first referring to the coron tion of King Edward, the other to th unavailing persecution of Tolstoy. May we suggest, to him and to other artists -there are few who do not offend in this respect—that a good cartoon needs little or no lettering, that a label every figure and object detracts from the effect instead of strengthening it. F. Dahme illustrates an amusing bit of satirical verse by Upton Sinclair, "The Battle of the Libraries," telling of a fierce conflict between Charle, Somab of the Steal Trust and Andrey Arniky, Leading Gentleman of the Old Homestead Company, J. H. Morier bus a telling cartoon showing the rôle

of legislator, judge, and soldier, Charley Lindley, General Secretar, of the Socialist Party of Sweden, cor ount of the move ment in that country. tells "How I Escaped from Ru and Caroline Pemberton, "How I Betences of the last named article mu be quoted: "I started out one day to find the Socialist Party of Philadelphia. It was hard work finding it. that it was made up of people-real people-working people-and since that day I have learned more of Socialism from them than I ever could have learned from books." We may add that it is due in no small degree to Miss Pemberton's work that the Socialist Party of Philadelphia is no let

er hard to find.
"Cannibalism" is an admirable bit in W. A. Corey's well known humarous style: we could wish, however, that he had not dropped the humorous form in the closing paragraphs. Owen R. Love joy, taking young Rockefeller's "Amer n Beauty" Sunday-school talk as a text, writes suggestively on "The Survival of the Fittest," The Collectivist Society has publish

ed in pamphlet form W. J. Ghent's ar ticle in the "Independent" of April : entitled "The Next Step: A Benevoler Feudalism." Mr. Ghent's article Feudalism." Mr. Ghent's article, which has attracted much attention, is a very skillfully drawn picture of so cial conditions as they exist to-day disguised as a prophecy of the future appended to the article we are amused to see that another man claims to have worked out th idea first. As a matter of fact, apart from an unwarranted pessimism, ther is absolutely nothing in Mr. Ghent' article which has not been stated over and over again in the Socialist press To Socialists the conditions descriare a matter of commonplace knewledge, yet when a prominent magazine publishes an article skillfully presenting this knowledge, diluted with an tebrate pessimism, the author is aimed a most wenderfully originproclaimed a most w at and clever person.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

-He has laboring cattle-men

comen, and children to fill the land it the iron, to weave the cloth; he has foremen and superintendents to rule the toilers; he has learned men to do his thinking. The capital'st's own work runs into the sewer exclusion sively.-Lafargue.

PLAIN DUTY BY J. E. Nash.

ed it His duty, PLAIN DUTY to tell, Some facts which he took from a S cialist book, bout our industrial hell. His whole congregation were workmen, With poverty sorely oppressed, Except, if you will, the fine gent on

A foolish young preacher proclaim

the hill. Who paid more than all of the rest

How strange; for he never attended, He managed the men at the mill; The shrewd superintendent, with jew-

Who cut the men's wages at will. t helped to keep dividends growing. How skillful it made him appear: so he asked, and he got, 'twas as easy

A raise of ten thousand a year.

Now this is the preacher's announce "Wage workers have rights to secure; claim they are slaves, from their

birth to their graves. cure."
It packed the old church to the pulpit.

Quite largely with men from the mill; we thousand and ten of those hard working men.

And likewise the man from the bill. The pastor asked God for His blessing On that which he purposed to say:

A chapter was read, and his text be it Wise preachers skip over to-day. All wealth is created he told them

By labor; but stolen away, Through legal devices and trustified prices. By profits and rents that they pay

The surplus from labor retained, Though legal the dealing, 'tis morally stealing.

And well was the system explained. He said that the hard tolling works

Who gave them less heed in theh trouble and need.

I'll finish my sermon this evening. As God shall direct me, said he And I'll point out the way, you may

That will set all humanity free.

Before it was evening this notice Came in from the man on the hill: My payment suspended, unless yo have ended.

All questions concerning the mill.

Where men after death may reside:

With wages the Lord shall provide the studied the paymaster's will. With salary doubled, and never more

The system or man on the hill.

life are content

Worker and sold a considerable quan

ly, he has arranged for Vall's tour,

in several places the trade unions co-operated in arranging public meet-ings and, in general, they showed the most friendly spirit.

IN NEW JERSEY.

At the last meeting of the State Committee delegates from Bergen, Camden, Essex, Hudson, and Passaic

Counties were present. Camden ported activity and plans afoot for

fective agitation. Essex reported that 124 Market street had been determin-

ed upon as headquarters for Essex County Local, subject to referadum, and that it was pinned to utilize the

room now subject to trade organiza-tions as a social meeting place for the couracles in which would be placed a pool table and sideboard; organization

of new branch in Bloomfield reported;

holding of County Convention report ed at which a city, county, and con

gressional ticket was nominated, Bill-

ings being nominated for Congress, McIntosh for Mayor and Magnette for

Sheriff; reported that trade unlons

were soliciting Socialist speakers. Hudson County reported five additions

to membership since last meeting; reported that Decoration Day parade and memorial service in Arlington was a success and would doubtless prove beneficial to the movement; reported

that question as to legality of recent election of state officers threshed out at last meeting of Hudson County

Committee and settled amicably. Pas saic County reported holding of convention on June 3, at which as complete a ticket as possible was nom-

nated; also reported organization of nuxiliary of Socialist women in this

exact registration of names and ad-

dresses of members, list of officers, lo-cals and branches and such other in-

formation as is essential to perfect or ganization, which had been endorsed by Hudson County and put into imme

diate effect. Secretary requested to communicate with each local, submit-

ting said form and expressing the wish of State Committee that it be

put in use. Treasurer reported bal-ance on hand, \$406.72; bills ordered

paid, \$29.10; balance remaining on hand, \$77.02. Printing Committee or-

dered 1.500 constitutions and platforms and matter stereotyped for future use. As soon as printed the

Secretary is instructed to forward to

each local the number required, making a charge above cost that will cover

express or postage. Agitation Com-mittee to look into matter of congress

boundaries. After lengthy discussion,

motion that all matter emanating from

State Committee should bear label of the Allied Printing Trades Council

was carried. Oswald and Firth elect-ed committee of two to assist Kearns

in indexing by card system the party membership in the state. Glanz of

Paterson suggested that The Worker be asked to furnish list of its readers

in New Jersey as an aid to the plan under advisement of Organization

Committee, No action was taken

cure recognition, must bear the seal

of the organization and be signed by

the secretary. Hudson County's delegate requested to ask his local to sub-

mit its system of bookkeeping with a

view to its adoption by the other lo-cals, that submitted by the National Secretary being considered too com-

plicated for genera use. Moved by Ufert that State Committee purchase of Essex County Local 1,000 nominat-

H. R. KEARNES.
State Secretary Socialist Party.

ing petition blanks. So ordered.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The last meeting of Hudson County Committee of the Socialist Party of

New Jersey was well attended and re-ports from all branches gratifying

tion of arrangements for excursion or

structed to request-election of three

members from each branch to aid said

committee. Delegate to State Commit-tee explained action of State Commit-

tee on motion to request the associa-tion formed for the surpose of pub-lishing Socialist Daily to elect two

members on their Board of Manage-

members on their Board of Manage-ment from the stae of New Jersey; he reported that State Committee voted it down because the state party consti-tution forbids official endorsement of any paper. In evidence of kindly feel-ing for the future daily and desire to help it, the delegates to State Commit-

tee supported motion of Organizer to

purchase a share of stock and pledge the Local in the sum of \$100. Motion lost because of desire to bring the mat-

ter before the mass convention of the county which meets the second Satur-day in July. The subject will then be

brought forward again, and it is safe

to predict an outcome most favorable to the Socialist daily project. Comrade

Butscher was granted the floor and outlined a plan for circulation of

Comrade Goebel of Newark was

granted the floor as representative of Secretary of late State Committee and submitted proofs relative to election of state officers. As a result of the controversy, which we are glad to feel

has been satisfactorly settled, Hud-son's delegate was instructed to ask the State Committee to rule that all

communications going to that body hereafter shall bear the official seal of

and signed shall be rejected.

H. R. KEARNES,

PROGRESS IN NEWARK.

The opening gun of the coming cam

secure contributions.

August 24, and asked for enlarger

sional districts and ascertain the

two dates so far made.

# PARTY NOTES.

John C. Chase addressed Socialist lo-cals and trade unions at De Soio, Car-thage, and Springfield, Mo., last week. State charter was issued to Utah or

The Socialist Party of Missouri held state convention at Springfield on

A resolution of thanks and many complimentary letters are being re-ceived at national headquarters as a result of the strike bulletius which are being issued by the Socialist Party.

Rico state that the Socialists and trade unions are being bitterly perse-cuted by the authorities, and mobs instigated by them. The treasurer of the Socialist Party was attacked and brutally beaten on the public streets, and many other party members have

Comrades of Skowhegan, Me., expect to elect a Socialist candidate to state legislature owing to split in Republi-can party. James F. Carey will stum

Our Virginia comrades have issufittle leaset entitled "Why Wor" in men Should Be Socialists," written by J. J. Quantz of Richmond.

hard, holding meetings, di literature, and getting so riptions for the "Missouri Socialist," hey propose to ensure a good incluse in the wote this fall, and are be uing early, with no intention to relatheir efforts uing early, till the ballots are . mted.-Other

St. Louis unionists held a demonstration on Decoration Day to commemorate the massacre of union men on June, 1990, during the street railway strike, National Secretary Green-baum of the Socialist Party delivered the principal address.

Local Wilkes Barre at its last meetpaying any initiation fee or dues until strike is settled.—Rev. Wagner, or of the Methodist Church in Lu-ne, publicly declared himself a Socialist before his congregation while delivering a sermen on "The War Be-tween Capital and Labor."

Comrade Chase is now in Nebraska, speaking for trade unions and Social-ist locals. Thence he will praceed to the Northwest, spending July and August in the Rocky Mountain region.

William Thurston Brown, who recently resigned his pulpit in Roches-ter, is planning to go on a lecture tour. He is willing to make a few engagements in New England in July, August, and September, and after that he will make a trip to the Pacific Coast and back. Comrade Brown is an able man, a clear Socialist, and a good

Comrade Harris of Edwardsdale. Pa., reports that Spargo's address on Socialism created a great deal of talk there, and that more attention is given the subject now than ever before.

The "Idaho Socialist" is the lat-Radition to the Socialist press. A. M. Slatery, W. Y. Perkins, J. H. Reesor, and J. E. Miller constitute the editor-ial staff. Published weekly at Idaho Falls, Idaho. Price, \$1 a year.

The Socialists of the Sixth Congresnai District of eKntucky held a convention at Liberty Hall, Main street, Covington, June 5, and nominated convention the Socialists of this dis-trict have ever held. Sixty delegates were present, divided as follows, Newport, 23; Covington, 18; Dayton, 10; Believue, 8, and Latonia 1. The platform adopted by the national conven-tion at Indianapolis, with local features attached, were adopted as the platform of the local parry.

in West Elgin, Ontario, where H. Gaylord Wilshire ran for Parliament, the Socialist vote was 427, despite falsehoods disseminated by the Tory

A new branch of the Socialist Party has been organized in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., by County Organ-izer E. T. Neben. The new branch starts with fourteen members, including four former members of the S. L. P., who say the S. L. P. is done for and predict that more S. L. P. members will join at the next meeting, bers will join at the next meeting. Four delegates were elected to the County Committee and a committee was elected to find permanent headquarters for the new local and put up a transparency. Comrade Heinze was elected organizer, and instructed to make arrangements with all unloss of make arrangements with all unions of Montclair to have Comrade Neben lec ture to them on Socialism and urge them to join the party. The next meeting of the new branch will be held at sex Hotel, Bloomfield Center, Fri-

Several thousand copies of the Coal Strike and Ment Trust leaflets, several hundred copies of The Worker, and a quantity of Socialist pamphlets have been, sent to the strike field in Pennsylvania at the expense of a few New sylvania at the expense of a few New York and New Jersey comrades. Com-rade Roth of Wilkes Barre writes: "The ten copies of 'Labor Politics and Socialist Politics' will be placed in the hands of local labor leaders who are agitating independent political action, but who are not Socialists; The Class War in Idaho' will be handed to "The ten copies of 'Labor Politics and Socialist Politics' will be placed in the hands of local labor leaders who are agitating independent political action, but who are not Socialists." The Clars War in Idahos' will be handed to miners' delegates to the C. L. U.; the 'Clerical Capitalist' to ministers, and so on. Thirty copies of the 'Comrade' have been put in the barbor shops where they will do the most good. We are perpared to take care of all the literature that comes our way." If anyone wishes to help in supplying the

need, the Editor of The Worker will undertake to put to good use/all the quarters or dollars sent him for

Party of Illinois will be held at Peoria

The meeting of the Speakers' Glub held last Wednesday was well attende ed and all members showed great in-terest in the proceedings. A discussion lasting an hour followed the leading speaker, who had made a defense of the present tendencies of capitalism from a Republican standpoint. Many valuable points were scored, some of the new speakers showing excellent ability. Edilin representing the comability. Edlin, representing the comcriticism, analyzed each favorable to the negative. The next meeting, we inesday, June 11, will be taken we with a debate on the coal strike.

Cor rade Krafft spoke at Ridgefield Parl N. J., last Saturday night. Re-Nine new subscribers to The Worker and a goodly sale of party lit-

As provided in the by-laws, the County Committee of Kings County will meet on Saturday evening, June 4, at the Socialist Club, Fulton street,

The 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. will mee at Comrade, Mayes' home, 249 West Eleventh street, on Monday evening, June 16. Every member is expected to come; important business to trans-act. All enrolled S. D. P. voters are invited.

The Young People's Social Demo eratic Club of Yorkville will hold its first annual outing on Sunday, June 15, at Oerter's Park, One Hundred and Forty-seventh street and Southern Boulevard. Admission, including beer, \$1.-The Club is getting ready to do districts are invited to join. Meetings are held every Thursday evening, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

The General Committee of Local New York meets Saturday evening, June 14, at the Labor Lyceum. Important business will be taken up.

Local New York will meet at the La. sembly district organizations are requested to attend promptly at 8 p. m., as arrangements for the picnic of June 20 have to be completed.

The 22d A. D. will held an outdo meeting at the northwest corner of Thirty-ninth street and Third avenue on Friday evening, June 13. Members of the District are requested to be on band promptly at 8 p. m. to help dis-tribute literature and sell The Worker. On Sunday evening, June 15, Jas. N. Wood will lecture in the rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street. Come and bring your friends.—Comrades wishing to take part in the ball game at the party picnic on June 29 at Sulzer's Park ar

We acknowledge an error-one among many. Comrade Jennings' present frome is not at Newark, N. Y., but at Union Springs. He spent eighteen hours only at Newark, but that gave him time to organize a local.

The Socialist Club of Brooklyn will hold an important business meeting Friday, June 13, at 8:15 p. m.

Chas. H. Vail had a large and enflusiastic meeting at New Rochelle, Many questions were asked at the con-clusion of the meeting and much interest manifested.

Comrade Vall had an excellent meeting at Newburg on Monday.

Comrade Jennings has organized an local of the party at Jamestown, N. Y.

The 3th A. D. will hold an open air mee on Saturday, June 14, at Willis avenue and

receipt of the following amounts on lists for last year's campaign fund: List 5,020, Local Richmond, per List 5071, Local Richmond, per

G. Theimer ...... List 477, B. Weissman ..... List 238, A. Kopf ...... List 5332, Dram. Soc. Karl List 5155, Do ......

List 5156, De .

Previously acknowledged . 2,254.65

# Letter Box

VARIOUS CORRESPONDENTS. — The meeting of Local New York was not reported for the reason that the one-third of the membership necessary to constitute a quortum was not present, and the meeting could hierefore take no official action. The resolutions possed as the expression of the opinition possed as the expression of the opinition possed as the expression of the opinition opinition opinition opinition opinition opinition opinition opinition opinition opinition

NEW YORK STATE.

Report of Organizer Spring's Two Months'

Shows Oppressed Paper Workers at Dexter How to Fight the Bosses-Forty-eight Moetings, Three New Locals, and a Hundred New Party Members Among the Results of Spring's Work.

State Organizer Spring returned to New York City last Saturday and will now devote some time to the thorough organization of Westchester County counties in succession, trying to put each in satisfactory working order be-fore leaving it. If the local comrades give him hearty co-operation such work is sure to be of the greatest benefit to the party in the state.

During the week before his return Comrade Spring held a number of meetings in Watertown, Dexter, Gouv erneur, Black River, and Brownville

ports, have regularly "got down to business." They intend to open headrets warm, and to make a good fight for the principles of Socialli

### Meeting at Dexter.

At Dexter, Comrade Spring first ad-lressed the Paper Workers' Union. The workers in this trade are in very bad condition, working thirteen hours a day for wages of \$1.25 or \$1.50. The union at Dexter is of recent origin. and when Spring arrived it had jubeen showing some activity, to the great annoyance of the mill lords, who consider themselves rightful master of the town and of all within it.

Some of the most active men in the union had been "disciplined" by the company, being taken from \$1.50 jobs and put on other work at \$1.25 This and the fear of still more severe ensures caused some alarm among the more timid workers, and Spring

### The Way to Fight.

The union meeting which he addressed was well attended. He explained from the Socialist point of view the relation of employer and employee, and then turned to the experince which these workers were now laving. He pointed out to them that, while the bosses could now tyrannize over them in the shop, they had a power at hand which, if they would use it rightly, would soon bring the capitalists to terms.

town and county on the Social Deme-cratic platform," he said. "Show the capitalists that you, who are the majority, propose to rule. Show them that you are determined and they will treat you with respect. This paper mill where you work is assessed for taxation at \$25,000; its real value is from \$225,00 to \$250,000. Let the owners see that you propose to use your votes to put workingmen in office and to make these exploiters pay taxes on the full value of their property for the benefit of the people of the town and county. Power is the only thing they respect. Use your political power and will soon call a halt in their caeer of tyranny."

This advice was received with applause and it was the talk of the town next day. And it had its effect, fer the men who had been "punished" by the bosses for their temerity in organizing a union were promptly restored to their old jobs.

The next evening another meeting was held in the Opera House. It was well attended and a local of the So cial Democratic Party organized with eighteen members. Socialism has been an unknown quantity in Dexter in the past, but it will now be a grow-ing factor in the strength and hope of

# the oppressed workers there.

Another New Local. At Gouverneur Comrade Spring ad dressed a large meeting in the park, accompanied by Thomas Pendergas of Watertown. Comrade Pendergasi by the way, is a good speaker and devoted worker for the cause and gave the Organizer very efficient support. Several hundred people listened to the speeches in the park, after which those who sympathized with the movement were invited to a hail, where a local was organized with fourteen charter

and Brownville, which will be followed up later in the season.

The Buffalo Debate. Two weeks ago The Worker told the story of the proposed debate in Buffalo between Comrade Spring and Attor-ney Thayer, who had been lecturing on the "evil" of Socialism. Spring challenged him and the challenge was accepted. The Buffalo Socialists hired the hall and paid all expenses, allowed Thayer to formulate the question, and supplied him with party literature. After the audience had gathered to hear the debate. Thaver sent a telegrain from Rochester saying he could not come till aften ten o'clock—and he did not come at all.

Mr. Thayer now expresses deep regret at the failure of the arrangements and an earnest desire to hold the debute. Comrade Spring has according-ly written him that Comrade Vail will visit Buffalo within a few days and will gladly meet him in debate. It is hoped that he will not again run away.

During the two months of Organize

During the two months of Organizer Spring's work—April 7 to June 7—he has addressed thirty-six public meet-ings, five business meetings of locals, and six trade unions, besides speaking to the striking carpenters in Buffalo in all, forty-eight meetings. The writ-ing of 200 letters and cards has added the bis labors and indicates the thorough way in which he has got in communication with comrades throughout the state. He has organized three new locals and ninety-eight new members have been added to the party at his meetings. Besides this, he has secured twenty subscriptions for The to his labors and indicates the thor-ough way in which he has got in com-

# FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 29,

AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK.

Fickets, 10 cents

ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS.

in Pennsylvania, he was in fine fettle, and delivered a masterly oration. It did not take the audience long to find out that Comrade Spargo understood every phase of the trade union ques-tion, and his clear-cut exposition o close of his address he received an Organizer Neben of Essex County

and peculiar style. A recess of thirty minutes was here ordered, during which a collation was served, and which also gave an opportunity for the Socialists to fraternize with the boys Chairman Frank Ostertag then called the meeting to order again and intro duced Fred McIntosh, our candidate for Mayor. He spoke to the member from the standpoint of a practica pressman, outlining the gradual devel opment of the automatic feeding ma chine from its inception to its prestate of perfection, and showing by statistics the amount of human labo displaced. It was a plain statement of the cold hard facts that affect the very life of this particular branch of indu try, and was listened to with rapt at-tention. His sarcastic arraignment of the studied silence of the national com mittees of both the Republican and Democratic parties in regard to the striking miners in the anthracite re Greenbaum's message to President Mitchell was received with cheers. He closed his address with a strong ap peal for the Socialist Daily and The Worker, and definite action will be taken on this matter by the organiza-tion at their next meeting.

Comrade Flewellen, one of the strik-ing miners from Carbondale, Pa., was the last speaker. He gave an interesting account of mining life-an accoun that would never be printed in a capi

Socialist movement in the state of New Jersey. The thin edge of the So-cialist wedge has at last penetrated the trade union movement in this

recently visited one of the prin ipal lo-cals of the Brotherhood of Copenters and stated the aims and objects of their coming paper. President Rober Hunter reports that after the commit tee withdrew the matter was taken up for discussion, and it was voted to lay it over until Monday, July 7, when a general meeting of all the locals will be held and one hour will be given to that particular subject, and the same committee is requested to be present at that meeting, as action will be taken

Newark are much elated over the elec tion of Max Haves as delegate to the referendum vote of the Internationa

ly this has been a great week. The Worker can now be found or sale every Saturday on the news-stand in Fireman's Building, corner Broad and Market street. TREMAINE.

# MAINE NOTES.

cation for membership from Wiscas-set, adding one more town to those al-

the coming of Comrade Carey to work with us this summer. The Executive with as this summer. The Executive has been almost snowed under with requests for dates, and if all the time asked for had been assigned. Carey would have to prolong his stay far into

be winter.
The following dates have been as-

Picnic & Summer Night's Festival of

# Local New York, S.D.P. THIS LABEL

I was troubled with torpid liver

me to my bed once a week. A

nles. I did not have much faith,

but he persuaded me to try them, and inside of three weeks I was a

cured woman. On account of my age I hardly thought it possible to effect a cure, as I had been sub-

ject to those awful headaches

At Druggists

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an

ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN

HAVANA CIGARS

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MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen

If you are in want of Trusses, Abdomina Supporters, Shoulder Bruces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Ankles, GO TO THI MANUFACTURER,

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121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

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

Board to close the state campaign wi

a series of mass meetings, to be held

simultaneously throughout the state on the eve of election.

The boys are full of courage, and

optimistic as to results.

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

189 WILLIAM STREET.

since I was a little girl.

At the Gate, 15 cents

Tickets can be had in all Assembly District Organizations or from the Organizor at 64 East 4th Street.

# "WHERE WE STAND."

by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the Fostion, Economic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 33c., 100 for 2.20, postpaid. Order new.

Published by THE COMRADE PUB. CO., 11 Coper Square, N. Y. "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," by Herbert N. Casson, fifth edition: "Ubalogue between the Massime Gun and the Mauser," by Frank Stuhiman; "A Lesson from the Donkers," by John Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Price, 10c.as bundle of 50, one kind or assorted. SPECIAL-Upon receipt of 50 cents in one-cent stamps we will send THE COMRADE, an illustrated Socialist Monthly, for three months, 100 illustrated leaflets, and a copy of "Where We Stand."

movement. John Spargo was the first speaker presented, and as he was fresh from the scenes of the miners' strike Socialism went straight home. At the

was the next speaker, and he

This meeting marks an epoch in the

it from striking the core.

A committee from the Socialist Daily

at that time.

The progressive trade unionists h Typographical Union. It is particular ly gratifying because every union man in America knows upon just what platform the genial Max stands, and his election speaks volumes for the growth of Socialism in the ranks of the types. It is truly amusing to watch "safe and conservative leaders" when the name of Max Hayes is mentioned They immediately gaze into vacance and chew the cud of reflection. An to add still more to their discomfiture comes the glorious news from Denve that the Western Federation of Miners have proven themselves worthy of th name of union men by adopting the Socialist platform in its entirely, Sure-

The comrades at Madison organized ast week with a charter membership

J. D. Groves, State Committeeman for Lincoln County, sends in an appli-

Local Portland reports a gain of twenty members for May. The local is holding weekly meetings, and hopes soon to open permanent headquarters in connection with the labor unions, which are about to lease a building.

The following dates have been assigned and accepted: Canden, July 10; Rockland, 11; Thomaston, 12; Bath, 14; Freeport, 15; Bath, 16; Fortland, 17; South Portland, 18; Westbrook, 19; Biddeford, 21. Other dates are in process of arrangement and will be reported later. —The fact that a caterpillar ent-six hundred times its weight in foo-in a month is somewhat overshadowed South Portland, 18; Westbrook, 19; by the fact that it takes so much to Biddeford, 21. Other dates are in process of arrangement and will be reported later.

It is the intention of the Executive two menths.—The Socialist.

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# GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

By Edmond Kelly.

(Note,-Mr. Edmond Kelly is the author of "Justice" and "Collectivism" and late Professor of Economics and Municipal Government at Columbia

In an article on "Government Ownership and Class Rule" in The Worke of April 6 it is argued that govern ment ownership under capitalistic gov-ernment will be of no benefit to the working class; that its indiscriminate advocacy is now a distinct hindrance to Socialist propaganda.

If this contention means that Socialists must not be content with pushing measures favoring government owner ship, but perhaps at the same time or ganize for the purpose of securing con-troi of the government, all Socialists

re likely to agree. If, however, it means that the So cialists must control the government before efforts are made to secure government ownership, the contention is worth careful examination; for, if wel founded, it would prevent Socialists from favoring any movement in the direction of government ownership un-til Socialists were themselves in control of the government.

This contention is a part of a get eral question of policy of immediate importance to all those interested in practical Socialism, and constitutes the great stumbling block in the way ncerted Socialistic action to-day is France. When parfiamentary government was threatened in its very ence by the divers opinions held regarding the Dreyfus case, and the inability of any ministry to secure sufficiently permanent majority to transact the business of the country. Waldeck Rousseau was dragge from the retirement which he had earned because he seemd to be the only man in France capable of uniting a sufficient number of elements in the Chamber to weather the hurricane that were blowing from every side of the compass at must critical juncture. Obviously, at that time there was only ary factions could unite: There mu be either a majority found in favor of Dreyfus, or one found against Drey-Waldeck-Rousseau found a ma cluding the Socialists pure and simple in favor of a fair trial; and he constituted a cabinet in which all the factions of the extreme left were repre selves in the person of M. Millerand For the first time in the history of France it became possible for the cialists to exercise some influence upor fegislation through representation in the ministry. The presence, however of Millerand in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet immediately determined a division in the ranks of the Socialists an important part of them maintaining that Socialists should not con with a capitalistic govern

The argument presented by this fa the Socialist Party in France, he contention made in the article re-terred to, and as such is entitled to our most careful consideration; the is It raises may be stated thus: Shall ens who have not imagination enough nough to admit-the righteousness he Socialist cause, but who, neverthe f municipal ownership to vote for it venture to point out in support of the ffirmative the following argument:

intil they were strong enough to elec-

mble of carrying through the entir

us Socialist ministry, en

he government, he can only do this in one way: . By bringing to any one election a majority of voters to th nolls. The art of securing government may be reduced to the art of causing ajority of votes to be east at the are the difficulties in the way of secur such a result, whether at a city state or a national election?

I take it that the greatest obstac? out of a hundred has yet taken the trouble to study Socialism; the general notion about Socialism is that it is a crazy expression of discontent, vague ly connected with anarchy and assas This creates an emotional reason on the subject of Socialism are opposed to it because they believe that Socialism is not practical; some be-Heve that it is by the organization of trade unless alone that the working-man can fight the capitalist; others, who have studied Herbert Spencer, be osophical reasons against Socialism To the ignorant there is no lesson s potent as actual experience. been found quite useless to tell New York citizens that the city of Man chester manufactures gas at one-hall the price that is charged by private believe it; or they will endeavor to explain it away on some such theory as that of a lower rate of wages prevail ing in England. The only way to sat the New York citizen that the gas cheaper than private companies is for the city to do it. The only wa the city can run tramways cheaper than private companies is for New York to do it. When the New York citizen finds that the city can manu facture gas and run tramways cheape than private companies, he may the be induced to undertake the task of zen discovers that the city can do this the next step looking towards an ex

nicipal functions seless to ignore the lack of imegination of our fellow parishioners.

They not only lack imagination, but they lack the faculty of their senses;

to-day, as 1900 years ago, may it still be said "eyes have they and see not; cars and hear not." If we wait until majority of citizens are converted to the entire Socialistic program, we sha have to wait-like the Roman peasant Fortunately, there are many men of

ability who are preaching the economy of municipal ownership. These men bave not yet grasped the whole Socialist program, and probably never will, but they are at present willing, not only to vote them selves for municipal ownership, but to induce others to do so. If to this the vote of all the workingmen could be added, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a majority could soon be sethe Union, in favor of municipal ownership. This once achieved, a distinct progress would have been gained towards the securing of national owner ship, and thus slowly the ignorance that doesn't believe in the economy of government ownership and that constitutes the most formidable obstacle to Socialism, would be gradually re

It is perfectly true that so long as capitalist class, so long the realization of the whole Socialistic program will us is not how would LIKE best to realize Socialism, but how we CAN best realize it. Obviously, we would all be most satisfied were we to be able to secure a majority in favor of Socialism at once, and at once carry out the whole Socialist program. Bu there are two convincing reasons why we should not be able to do this: The first is the argument drawn from history; the other is the argument drawn rom existing facts.

The argument drawn from history nay be briefly stated as follows: No radical, social or political change was ever effected in a short time: the more reaction from it: the slower the revolution the less the reaction from it. The slower, therefore, the change, the more permanent is it likely to be. This the lesson of history. ... When we turn now to the existing

facts we find that the ignorance that prevails on the subject of Socialism is o colossal that we cannot hope to dispel it, except by the slow persuasion which comes from the experience of ctual results But there is another reason for pre-

ferring the slow method: The running learn; the manufacture of gas can only managed by experts; all busine has its own special difficulties to over come. The very distribution of coal possessed only by those who have been long engaged in its business; the same may be said of the distribution of ice, milk, and all other necessaries. municipality undertaking this class of business is that it ought to be able to do it more cheaply than a number of competing individuals. Just as it is easier for the national post office to distribute letters from door by door, so will it be cheaper for a city to disies, door by door. But if the Socialists, having got control of the government were to undertake immediately the business of manufacturing all the comand comfort, and the distribution of these commodities amongst all the citizens, with due regard to economy and fairness of distribution, without havng previously educated a sufficient corps of officials to do this difficult task, is it not clear that their first wildering that discredit would be thrown upon Socialism itself? Where-as if, on the contrary, a city or state were to assume, gradually, the manu-

ment of tramways the next year, the

distribution of milk the next, the dis-

it not obvious that what a city could

not undertake without the greatest danger at a single effort, it could un-

dertake without danger by degrees? There is, of course, a great deal more to be said on this subject. There is reason for believing that the transition from the fierce jealousy and hatred of individualism to the gener-osity and disinterestedness that should mark the Socialist regime is one that ment spreading over the lapse of considerable time; but it would take too long to develop the scientific arguments in favor of this contention. shall therefore close this brief m orandum with the expression of regret that when the Central Labor Union of Toledo received a communication from the so-called Non-Partisan Federation, mon the board of which may be n M. Jones, Frank Parsons, John R. Commons, H. D. Lloyd, and oth the co-operation of the Uni-se was refused by unanimous vote. Would it not have been possible vigorously to without refusing the co-operation of men who, however little they may un-derstand the real aim of the workingman, are nevertheless, with such light

Mass., writes: "Please continue my subscription to The Worker for one year. It is the real thing and please me because it calls things by theh name. There is only one brand of Soated, through The Worker. When w get the Daily I will have no excuse reading a capitalist paper."

-Socialism would not break up th ome of the workingman, but it might cause the millionaire to get along v

# REPLY TO MR. KELLY.

favor of municipal ownership under capitalistic administration, have all re-ceived previous attention in The Worker, and the present treatment of the question will therefore be brief. Mr. Kelly's contribution, being a particularly good presentation of the op-posite xiew, is published that the two positions may be fairly compared and the correct position for Socialists thus

For a more complete treatment of the question the reader is referred to an article entitled "The Essential Point in Socialist Propaganda," in The Worker of December 15, 1901; an article on "Socialism and Public Owner ship," in The Worker of May 1, 1902; and an editorial, "The Socialist View of Municipal or Government Ownership." in The Worker of May 18.

Millerand, whose case is cited by Mr. Kelly as another phase of the same question of co-operation with capitalistic forces, is universally conmned by the Socialist press and the cialist parties of all countries. And even Jaurès, his one time supporter has now stated that a Socialist canno consistently become a minister in a capitalistic cabinet. The exigencies of the Dreyfus case and the supposed ne cessity of saving the republic were the only reasons advanced to justify his position, and these are no longer valid,

Our position is this: Municipal own-ership under a capitalistic administration will not appreciably benefit the working class; and, conceding that the previous establishment of municipa ownership might be of some small advantage to a Socialist administration and a step in the transition to Social ism, the fact remains that the Socialist movement would lose its essential character and ultimate aim, in advocating municipal ownership under capi talistic government and that the spread of discontent and the pressure of an uncompromising, revolutionary Sc cialist movement will drive the capital cipal ownership sooner and more sure

ly than ary reform agitation could 1 misses. The trusts are a step lu the transition to Socialism, but Socialists would not for that reason spend their time in advocating the organization of trusts-the capitalists will attend to cipal ownership, in itself, will not ben fit the workers, it is a fatal mistake for believers in Socialism to advocate it independent of a change to working

class government.
I'm the fundamental error in the po sition taken by Mr. Kelly-the iden that the course he favors would cause a beneficial, increase in the Socialist vote—is centered in his statement that: 'The art of securing government may be reduced to the art of causing a rin jority of votes to be cast at the polls. On this point, see editorial under the heading "Not by Votes Alone."

Mr. Kelly believes that we should have not imagination enough to under stand-or, perhaps, sincerity enough to admit—the righteousness of the Socialist cause." This does not require much comment. The question is one of n.aterial interests and those who have not the sincerity to admit the correctness of our position are those whos material interests are opposed to it, although their material interests may lend them to favor municipal owner ship in order to reduce taxation, etc cause it is "righteous," but because the material interests and necessities of cause economic evolution will force it

Mr. Kelly lays great stress on the

"economy" of municipal ownership but the working class would not go the benefit of this economy-it would go to the property-owning class in the shape of reduced taxation. The work ing class do not pay the taxes except in the same sense that they pay the profits and dividends of the capitalist for if reduction of taxation reduces the cost of living a reduction in the cost duction in wages, because the stand ard cost of living determines the wages of the workers, wages being forced down to this point by the competition for lobs. So the people who endeavor to explain awa emy of municipal gas in Mancheste on some such theory as a lower rate of wages prevailing" are right after all. the savings made by these econ go to the owners of the trusts. Like mies of municipal ownership under capitalistic administration would most go, indirectly, to the capitalist class in control of the government.

We are not quite so despondent ove the ignorance of the people as Mr. Kelly is. The increase of the national Socialist vote from 2 000 in 1888 to that they are learning at quite a good rate. And two and a quarter million and organization of the working class is anything but a hopeless task. And it must not be forgotten that a great industrial crisis from overproduction throwing thousands of men into the army of the unemployed, is likely to swell the Socialist ranks enormously. Such a crisis would bring more to ou ranks than would the success of n nation. If the statement be true that "Not one cultivated man in a hundred has yet taken the trouble to study So cialism," It does not worry us in the least. For most of the men who have the time and money to become "culti-vated" belong to the class whose ma-terial interests would cause them to oppose Socialism anyway. We do not think many workingmen, "having studied Herbert Spencer, believe that there are scientific and philosophical reasons against Socialism." The class which has time and education to study Herbert Spencer is the capitalist class, which we have to fight. Educated men who care more for the study of Herbert Spencer than the pursuit of wealth and whose intellect and ideal-ism would lead them into the Socialist

The arguments advanced by Mr. movement would, of course, be a great Kelly, as a believer in Socialism, in favor of municipal ownership under cialists must come from the workers, whose class interests the Socialis ent represents. Mr. Kelly says: potent as actual experience." But it municipal ownership is not Socialism where will the "lesson of actual ex-perience" come in? And if municipal nership is Socialism how will the whose ignorance makes them opposed to Socialism be converted to it?

Mr. Kelly says: "No radical social or political change was ever effected in a short time," How about the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation? ever, the point is that social changes are effected by a long process of eco nomic development (for instance, the trusts as the economic evolution to-wards Socialism) and this social change is then recognized and its logi cal conclusions carried out and insti-tutions adjusted to it by political hange which may be sudden and rev

olutionary.

It is true that we cannot at once carry out the whole Socialist program but the steps towards carrying it out consist in the gradual conquest of the powers of government. Wherever the Socialist Party is put in power it will carry out as much of the Socialist program as its power enables it to, and when the Socialist Party has captured the national government there is no reason why it cannot at once proceed to carry out the whole Socialist pro

As to the ability of a Socialist ad ministration to immediately undertake the administration of industry, it may be pointed out that the real work of management is done for the capitalists by hired managers. These same men temporarily, by a Socialist administra tion. Also, it must be remembered that much of the work of management necessary under the competitive system, such as getting trade, beating r rals, business strategy, etc., disappear under Socialism. But there is no reason to doubt that working men who are able to organize and suc cessfully maintain immense trade unons, in the face of all opposition from capitalists, government, and press, could also organize and manage industrial affairs

Mr. Kelly says: "There is reason for believing that the transition from vidualism to the generosity and disinterestedness that should mark the Soslow changes of temperament spreading over the lapse of consider under consideration, but it may be remarked in passing that, although gen erosity and disinterestedness will no doubt mark the Socialist regime and be most natural under it, they are not prerequisites to its establishment, but will follow naturally after the removal of the economic causes of jealousy and hatred. Human nature chang quickly in response to education and right environment. Let the child of coarse and ignorant parents be adopted and educated by a refined, kindly. and intelligent couple, and if the child itself does not develop into a refined, the children of that child will, if rear ed under the same circumstances Considering this, it is doubtful if the change wrought in the race by the better environment of Socialism, will require a very considerable lapse of tim

As to Mr. Kelly's regret that the Central Labor Union of Toledo refus-ed to co-operate with Samuel M. Jones, Frank Parsons, John R. Commons, H. D. Lloyd, and other "men who, however little they may understand the real aim of the workingman, are, nevertheless, with such in its direction"-the question is not as to the sincerity of these men, but ness or incorrectness of their position. Sincerity does not render an illogical

To come back to the subject of discussion, Mr. Kelly is correct in saying that our position "would prevent Soin the direction of government ownership until Socialists were themselves in control of government." The So-cialist position is that it is a matter of indifference to the working class, and that it is more likely to co n to a revolutionary spirit a concession to a revolutionary spirit in the working class than in any other way. We are opposed to the indis-criminate advocacy of mere municipal ownership in itself by those who avow themselves Socialists because it leads to confusion, compromise, and the weakening of the revolutionary spirit, and delays the growth of class-consciousness, by its failure to recog-nize the class divisions and antagon-COURTENAY LEMON.

# THE SOCIAL VOLCANO.

We call them fools, those people of St.

ed in pain, And heeded not those warning

shrieked in vain,
But said, "For us there is no cause for ound is firm and our estates ar

Till in an instant that most hellish

Of fire and death had wiped them off the plain And naught was left but desolation

But what of them, who heedless of

slave,
With jeer and taunt at men's
despairing moans?
Oh, plutocrats and emperors and

Take heed from Pelee's de



Persons whose call in this world it to reform the wicked have always deplored that moral perversity of the criminal mind by which it becomes angrier with the fellow that "squeaked" on the criminal than with the criminal or his crime. President Roosevelt is just developing that very tendency which has brought forth so many lamentable prison sermons and made the righteous weep for so many ages. The President is crying, "Who squeaked on Arnold—the torturer of the Filipinos?" If he were not some thing very much less than a moralist, he would be asking, "Who dares to conceal these unmanly crimes under the guise of patriotism?"

If there is anything else outside the eat family as like to a cat as a kitten is, that something else is ultimately public opinion. You may kill your cat eight times, and as everybody knows, it comes up the ninth time smiling with a new lease of life, requesting your signature. The press, the school, the pulpit, the landlord, the grocer, the nan, the army, the genteel world at large, have united in killing off pro-striker public opinion. Yet, marvellous to relate, the capitalist conspirators both in Chicago and Penns sylvania are to-day up against a stronger pro-strike public opinion than they ever faced during all their previous crimes against labor. So far little group of workers resisting on be half of human liberty and life and the eight executioners above named have buried the strike opinion. But lo. here it is, the ninth time. We begin to un-derstand now why Hanna takes an in-

The president of the War College R. I., Captain Frank E. Chadwick, has delivered what is called a scholarly, and what was at least in one respect an appreciative address on the inevit able character of our future wars. He said that, as wars in the past have icter, so are they sure to be in the future. Of course this view takes the glory-hallelujah gilt off the warrior's gingerbread, and makes of such magnificent patriotic bombshells as Spoon er and Grosvenor mere commercial drummers and fifers, mere commercial pig-stickers. Alas! Now if Chadwick would go a step farther and tell us that commerce is itself only a war upon the world's labor for the appro priation of workingmen's products by the parasite class in possession of the armies of the nations, his hearers would have had a true diagnosis of war. But you cannot expect to learn oo much at a kindergarten like the War College.

There is a man out Chicago way who rites for the New York "Times," a tory paper of this city, and this corre spondent of a good tory paper fre quently distinguishes between work en, or poor people, and citizens. The last case of this peculiar new Americanism is in his report of the blocking up of Halstead street during the team sters' strike by a street car, which, he says, was full of "citizens" who ap peared to favor the "workmen" or strike. This uncitizenizing of poorer cople I also recall in a former repor persons carrying away an old house for firewood. People in cars are citi

The press of Great Britain has its share of snob reporters; but there is nothing in all Snobland can match the and London's poor which appears in the columns of our big New York dailies. The newspaper readers of London are still too democratic for the impertinent, cheap, cynical stuff that goe for clever description in a New York daily. How coarse, how vulgar, how ragged, how indecent, how ignorant, how noisy, the people of the East End of London appear to the little Yankee snob reporter you can see for yourself by reading the reports of the Mafe king and peace jubilations of poor

Well, the Boer war is over, and I s well over; and it will be better over if some of our Socialist comrades will learn in future not to slop over on mixed questions of this sort. We are friends of all attainable rightly based liberty, but not therefore blind advo-cates of every new brigandage which takes to the mountains in that sacrename. What connection is there be capitalism and a sentimental enthusing for the gloomy despotic Boer? I never mistook him for a champton of liberty and I am glad to have escaped the company of his numerous and varied political friends here in the United

United States is evidently not an open question in the minds of that E ailroad president who has played such conspicuous part in the organizing of the present railroad war upon trade unions known to us as "the miners' strike." He says, with reference to the New York Board of Trade's appeal to President Roosevelt to step in and do something, "I do not believe that President Roosevelt will be foolish enough to take these resolutions seriously." And then he intimates who is king by showing "the mischief of creating in the minds of the strik-ers the idea that there is a new way THEY ARE NOT DISPOSED TO GRANT AND WILL NOT GRANT. Now who is king? Show me any lan-guage of unreason and despotism to match that; and as applied to the head of a state, show me any language of rebellion and defiance to match it. But it comes from the capitalists, and our

from that quarter that even Rooseve is not strer nuous enough to mind it. I wonder could we grow an Andre Jackson to-day?

If that Captain, or Colonel, MacDonald, who was accused of eruelty, op pression, immorality, and a little mean s by one of his soldiers, can carry his bluff through of prosecuting ar punishing his accuser, he will undoubte edly be regarded by the military as a tor of their Americanism and their onor. To frighten off at this stage of our expansion the honest, simple, Christian soldier, brought up in our Sunday schools, from telling the truth-when he sees a murder or a rape or things of that sort, which count for nothing among patriots, is very essential to the maintenance of a good old-fashioned blind soldiering which does nothing but obey.

Bishop Therburn's wretched showing before the Philippine committee the other day ought to be a warning to ecclesiastics to avoid exposing how little they know about God's doings. Alough he volunteered the that "God put us into the Philippines, he got badly rattled on a few hypo thetical questions. The Bishop only proved that his God is a Republican politician who will do nothing detri-mental to the interests of the party. That God, is a Methodist and a Republican is naturally enough the Bishops creed. He used to be a Democrat and selonged to other denominations before Lincoln's time.

tising "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," The Boer war is finished in that continent is therefore temporarily impeded. In one day the Ger-man press has passed from hatred to good fellowship with us and with the English. Prince Henrylsm means that is no objection to civility, of course; none to good-fellowshin; none to learning our tunes and to flattering us. The only objection is to the rapidity and grossness of these changes as ordered sincerity, humbug, and lying are expected from a dime auctioneer; but the common people have not yet so fully realized the degeneracy of public life ander capitalism as to hop about with kaisers and other montebanks with sense of public gravity and, though having little sense of pomp, they have a strong sense of decency.

A high and unusual compliment has been paid to Generals Corbin, Young, and Wood in the invitation to come to the military manouvres in the Father land as the personal guests of his Ma-jesty, Kaiser William, and he to pay all the expenses! Such a complim has been paid by his Majesty other three gentlemen on earth. what more do you want? Now won't you do business with us? A Bowery boy could put a little more polish on than these potentates.

# GOMPERS WAS TOO TIRED.

There is considerable dissatisfaction many parts of the country with the disinclination of the several executive officers of the American Federation to exert themselves in helping strikers to gain their demands.

George Ramsey, chairman of the strike committee of the striking carficial journal of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, says:

"President Gompers of the A. F. of L., while in Cincinnati was visited by a committee of the locked-out carriage and wagon workers and requested to wait on the manufacturers in conjunc tion with the committee and see if they could bring about a settlement of the differences existing

carriage workers, that his heart beat for them, and that he sympathized with them. And when the committee told him that it was not sympathy they were after but assistance from him as the head of the A F of L and the carrying out of the duties of his office and try to settle the lock-out and strike that had been endorsed by the A. F. of L., he said he did not have, time and was tired, and that he would deputize Frank Rist in his place. This the committee declined to no

affairs for the A. F. of L. to have t representative who is too tired to ful-fill the duties of his office. But it was so more than we expected of him, as it was in keeping with the action of Secretary F. Morrison, when he was in Cincinnati investigating the same affair. Now, Sam, you little know that the men you refused to help in their hour of need are the men who stood by you and the cigarmakers when the K. of L., through Powderly and the ex-board, were fighting you. Now, it seems that you have fallen into the same rut as Powderly. It seems that you have forgotten the men that compose the A. F. of L. and assume to e greater than the organization, in refusing to do the duties of your offic-

"In toadying to the representatives of capital and ignoring the representa-tives of labor, I will call your attention to the fate of Powderly and

### A NEW LEAFLET. What Do You Think of the Beef Trust

10 copies ..... 5 cents. 50 copies ..... 15 cents.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

FOR THE DAILY.

Report of Progress in Gathering Funds.

Important Report of Organization Committee-Considered by Board of Management and to Be Presented at Next General Meeting.

The Board of Management of th Workingmen's Co-operative Publish ing Association met on Monday even ing and received the report of the Organization Committee, which was ex haustively discussed and will be pre sented to the next general meeting of the Association on Monday evening July 7. This report is of the utmo importance and there should be a full attendance to consider it.

Amounts Pledged. Following is a statement of amount pledged for the Socialist Dally Fund up to June 9: Previously acknowledged ....\$5,833.00 H. Goldberg, City..... Frances J. Mailoy, Brooklyn. . Arb. K. u. S. Kasse, Br. 17, East New York ..... Mr. and Mrs. Max S. Haves Edward Cole, Doyer, N. H. .. 

Total ......\$5,985,00

# Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been eceived on pledges and donations:

W. E. Ottner, City .....

Fred. Ebbers, City .....

PAID ON PLEDGES. Lena Rabinowitz, City ......\$ Louis Michael, City ...... F. J. Malloy, Brooklyn ...... Chas R Rach Rochester .... 10.00 L. D. Abbott, City ..... A. Schonberg, City ..... 1.00 J. A. Goldstein, City S. Lindenmeyer, Hoboken. . E. Neppel, City ..... P. Bauer, City ..... M. M. Bartholomew, City .... 1.00 E. P. Clarke, City ..... Jos. A. Dunne, City ...... Joshua Epstein ... 2.00 CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Tom Helde, Williamsbridge .. Chas. Moder, Williamsbridge .. John F. Clark, City ... Peter E. Burrowes, Brooklyn. .

Total for week: On pledges, Previously acknowledged ... 1,338.68 Comrades who have made pledges are requested to notify Comrade

Butscher at once of any change in adtime and expense.

# Comrades soliciting pledges are again urged to report promptly every week the result of their work.

District Organization. The district managers are as -fol 4th A. D.-Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway. 6th and 10th.—Henry 1. Slobodin, 60

second avenue. 11th.-Geo .Brown, 423 West Thirty-

12th.-Wm. Halpern, 492 Grand 13th.-Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirtyeighth\_street.

15th and 17th.-Wm. Meyer, 408 W. Fiftieth street. 18th and 20th.-J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street. 19th -M. L. Klauber, 122 W Six-21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus

22d.-A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second 23d .- E. P. Clark, 501 W, One Hun-

dred and Sixty-fourth street. 24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fif-Yorkville Agitation District.-H. C.

34th and 35th.-A. Halpern, One Hundred and Seventy-first street. Newark and Vicinity .- D. Rubinow City, F. Krafft: for North Hudson County, Ferd, Ufert.

pledges may be made to these agents. who will give receipts for all pay ments in the name of the Association

### Notice to Contributors. Pledges should be drawn and check

nd money orders made payable to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. All communications should be addressed to the newly elected Agent of the Association, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York. The Worker will contain, each week,

a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue. If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade Butscher, that the matter may be inrestigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

### SWEDISH WORKERS MEET. On Saturday evening, June 14, there will be held in Teutonia Assembly

Rooms, Third avenue and Sixteenth street, a mass meeting of Swedish workingmen to consider the question Can we Swedish workers in this coun try do anything to help our struggling brothers in Sweden to gain universal

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

### OHIO CONVENTION.

Extends Fraternal Greetings to Strike ing Miners-Convention Both Spirite ed and Harmonious.

In Columbus, Ohio, on Decoration Day, the Socialist Party held its state convention. Forty-nine delegates were present, representing 539 party me bers. Secretary Critchlow's repo showed twenty-nine locals in existence, with 822 members.

A full state ticket was nominated, reported last week, headed by Max

S. Hayes for Secretary of State Fred G. Strickland of Yellow Springs was elected state organizer; Dayton was chosen as headquarters, and W. G. Critchlow as state secre tary, with M. J. Hynes, Thos. Fisher, . Gardner, Frank Tryer, and Geo. Webber as Local Quorum. The Secre tary will receive a salary of \$15 a

The following resolution, introduced by Delegate Keogh of Toledo was adopted with ringing shouts of ap-

"We, the Socialists of Ohio, in convention assembled, send greetings to our fellow wage-earners the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania, and hereby pledge our moral and finacial supthem, and earnestly hope they will carry their struggle to successful termination. We would call their attention to the fact that organized capital can be finally defeated by organized labor only at the ballot-box, and urge upon them the necessity of voting as they strike and elect members of the working class instead of representatives of ose whose interests are opposed to

On this resolution the Cleveland "Citizen" comments thus: "We have heard of no other political party that has taken a stand on this question and don't expect to. - The action taken at Socialist Party is not a 'friend of labor,' and does not deal in meaningless phrases and cheap gush, but it is THE abor party of Obio.'

The convention was a spirited and yet a harmonious one. Most of those present actively took sides in all the discussions. One of the most earnest discussions was upon the adaption of the resolution introduced by C. R. the resolution introduced by C. R. Martin for national centralization in party affairs as opposed to state au-tonomy. On this question the old and experienced comrades, led by Martin and Hayes, were in favor of the resolution, while the newer comrades led by Strickland, were against its adoption. On a narrow margin the opposition succeeded in having the resolution

The draft of party constitution, as printed in The Worker of May 11, was taken up seriatim, altered, and cor-rected, and after carnest thought and careful deliberation the convention finally drafted a constitution which will be submitted to the membership for ratification or rejection. It provides, among other things, for a uniform system of dues of twenty-five cents per member per month, five cents of which goes to the National Committee, five cents to the State Committee and the balance to be re-

# WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

tained by the lo cals.

As a result of Comrade Collins' visit, ist Party, starting with sixteen members. Many locals have made preparations for meetings to be addressed by Collins and are asking for definite dates. The State Secretary will reply to those requests at the earliest possi-ble moment. Local Spring Forge will issue a challenge in the name of Comrade Collins to debate with any defender of capitalism. Comrade Collins could not reach Austin by reason of train delays on Sundays. He speaks in the Coudersport opera house on June 10, and in the Montgomery opera

house June 11. A very successful county convention was held in Lancaster on June 4. A local will be formed in Maytown as a result. The following ticket was nominated: Congressman, L. L. Bixler Lancaster; Sheriff, J. W. Johnson, Maytown: Prothonotory, Herman Ap pler, Lancaster; Registrar, Willis Mell-Wenger, Maytown; Clerk of Quarter Session, W. E. Worrel, Columbia; Stevens of Lancaster; Prison Inspec tors, And. Bowmen and E. W. Buch-walter, Rossmere; Auditor, D. K. Hartman, Witmer; Commissioner, Walter Pope, Lancaster; Assembly (northern district), S. A. Urich, Ephrata; A. M. Buchwalter, Rossmere, and E. B. Ebersole, Maytown; Assembly 'city district), Herman Hoch, Lancaster; Senator, Harry Bowers, Maytown.

Philadelphia comrades are more active than ever. The very successfut six months' lecture course at head-quarters will close on Thursday, June 26. Miss Johanna Dahme of New York City will be the speaker that evening. Preparations are being made for open-air meetings. Candidates will be nominated in severa legislative districts.

Comrade Collins will reach the coal fields June 15, and will fill the following dates: June 15 to 17, Scrantou; 18 to 20, Carbondale and vicinty; 21, Pittston; and for the following week in Wilkes Barre and vicinity.

Comrade Mailly of Massachusetts is in the strike field; besides distribut-ing literature and holding meetings, he will supply the party press with relia ble reports of the situation.

Contributions for agitation in the

sriike region have been received as follows: Previously acknowledged, \$21; Chas. Ricker. \$1; Henry Backroth, \$1; Women's Socialist Branch, No. 13, donation, \$5; ditto, collection, \$4.05; Vanderbilt comrades, \$7.15; total, \$39.20. Send all contributions to the Treasurer, J. Edelman, 807 West Cambria street, Philadelphia, J. MAHLON BARNES.

CAROLINE PEMBERTON,

-Again we say, don't try to remember all the boycotted goods on the

business .- Brewers' Journal