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### IOWA NOMINATES.

### **Well Attended Convention** Held at Marshalltown.

Party Organization Has Been Busy and Its Work Shows Good Results Full State Ticket Put in the Field.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., July 6 .- The state convention of the Socialist Party was held here on the Fourth. Fiftytowns in eight of the eleven Congressional districts. Perry Engle was the temporary chairman and was succeeded by W. A. Jacobs on permanent or-ganization, while Mrs. Triller acted as secretary.

### Our Candidates.

- The ticket nominated is as follows:
- For Secretary of State—John E. Shank, Sioux City. For Auditor—Mrs. Carrie Johnson
- Triller, Dubuque, For Treasurer—Joseph Holmes, Mar
- For Attorney-General-I. S. McCrillis, Des Moines.

  For Judge of the Supreme Court-
- J. Martin, Sac City.

  For Clerk of the Supreme Court-
- Jacob Raphaelson, Davenport. For Reporter of Supreme Court—Dr. 5. Enos, Waterloo. For Railroad Commissioner—J. W.
- Zetler, Muscatine.
- For Presidential Electors—John M Work, Henry Bitterman, L. W. Lang, Robert Brown, Watson Roberts, F. J. West, E. E. Bennett, J. S. Morris, J. F. Sample, and J. M. Maus. Three more are to be chosen by the State

Carl Rieck has been nominated for Congress in the Second District, E. D. Hammond in the Third, W. J. Fort in the Fifth, Perry Engle in the Sixth and Stanley Brown in the Tenth. Oth er districts are expected to nominate later.

### State Platform.

A strong platform was adopted. pointing to the private ownership of the means of production as the cau workers' poverty and of social unrest, demanding public ownership and op ation as the only means to freedom and peace, and pledging the party's adherence to the interests of working class on every issue.

Resolutions were also adopted con-demning the capitalist outrages in Colorado, expressing sympathy with the persecuted miners, and pointing out that, as the cause of these atrock tles is to be found in the private own-ership by a few of the means of pro-duction which the many operate, so the remedy is to be found in public ownership of these means of produc-tion, to be established by the political

### Organization and Press.

The State Secretary's report showed paid in dues to the national organiza tion. Notwithstanding the smallnes tion. Notwithstanding the smallness of this fund, a great deal of work has been done. Besides lecture tours by Comrades Herron, Hanford, and Carey, arranged by the National Secretary, the State Committee has made lecture engagements for Comrades Work and Kirkpatrick and has kept Comrades Jecobs Bennett McCrillias. Comrades Jacobs. Bennett, McCrillis, Davis McKee and Strickland in the as organizers for a month or more i. There are now forty locals in the state, with about 500 members.

An arrangement was discussed and sanctioned by which the State Committee will pay \$50 a month to the "Iowa Socialist" and will receive in return each month 200 yearly paid-sub-scription cards, to be sold by speakers and organizers. The subscripti of the paper is to be raised to 50 cents a year, whether singly or in clubs, and no cards sold either from the office or

### PROPOSE LABOR CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER COLORADO AFFAIR

The Chicago Federation of Labor

proposes that a convention of dele-gates from central labor bodies all over the country be held in Victor, Colo. on Aug. 25, to decide upon the best way to help the Colorado miners. We do not know whether the suggest is likely to be followed nor, if so, what action is likely to be proposed. But we do know two things: First, that for the immediate relief of the Colorado miners in their defensive fight money is needed and should be sen without delay to Secretary Haywood; second, that the only way effectively to rebuke such outrages and to prevent their recurrence is for workingmen everywhere to vote against the Repub-lican party of Peabody and Roosevelt, against the Democratic party, whose Cleveland and Steunenberg have long ago committed almost equal outrages and against the private ownership of the mines which is the cause of class war-which is to say, vote for So-cialism and its program of freedom

### A SHAKE IN THE GRASS.

Last Sunday's edition of Hearst's Chicago "American" showed that this "friend of labor" was capable of descending to a depth that no other periodical has as yet attained. A flaring adding on the first page introduced headline on the first page introduced a two-column alleged confession of a Colorado miner, implicating Haywood and Moyer in the Independence dynamite outrage. Although to the practiced newspaper man the dispatch was plainly a fake, written in the editorial office, yet what is to be said of the human reptile who will fabricate such a dispatch when capitalism is seeking to hound innocent men to the gallows.—Chicago Socialist.

### CLEVELAND AND THE RAILWAYS

### Grover Suppresses a Significant Point.

Telling the Story of His Intervention in the A. R. U. Strike, He Does Not Tell Why He Chose Edwin Walker as Special Counsel-A Fact That Should Not Be Forgotten.

Grover Cleveland comes out in support of the Democratic ticket nominated at St. Louis. Mr. Cleveland is quite right. He knows what he is do-

Mr. Cleveland's support of the Park-er and Davis ticket makes it timely to consider Mr. Cleveland's record of autagonism to the labor movement.

In the July number of "McClure's Magazine" Mr. Cleveland has an arti-cle on the A. R. U. strike of 1894 and his action in sending federal troops into Illínois against Governor Altgeid's protest. In this article he does not fol-low either the sule of "telling the whole truth" or the rule of "telling nothing but the truth." A part of his falsifica-tion by omission the "Public" of Chi-

rago thus exposes:
"That Mr. Cleveland's reticence regarding the General Managers' Asso-ciation is really a conscious and stud-ied and purposeful reticence, is sus-

ceptible of proof. "Turn to his article at page 232 of "McClure's' for July, and you find him-saying that Attorney General Olney designated Edwin Walker, 'an able and prominent attorney in Chicago,' as a special counsel for the govern-

### Who Was Edwin Walker? "Why did Mr. Cleveland take the pains to describe Mr. Walker as 'an pains to describe Mr. Walker as 'an able and prominent attorney of Chi-

cago,' which is to be presumed, and yet say no more to identify him? The answer will be found in 'Who's Who in America,' for 1903-1905. 'Who's Who in America' is 'a blo-

graphical dictionary of notable living men and women of the United States.' It is published by A. N. Marquis & Co. of Chicago, and edited by John W. Leonard. The biographical data are obtained directly from the persons con-cerned. This is what appears with reference to Mr. Walker, the 'able and prominent attorney in Chicago, whom the Cleveland administration employ-ed as special counsel against the Chi-cago strikers of 1894:

"'Walker, Edwin, lawyer; b. Genes Co., N. Y., 1832; academic ed'n; admitted to N. Y. bar at Buffalo, 1854; practiced Logansport, Ind., 1854-65; re moved to Chicago, 1865; has represent ed several railroads as gen. solicitor since 1860. Illinois counsel for Chi-cago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. since 1870; also partner in the firm of W. P. Rend & Co., coal miners and shippers. Was counsel for the ry. cos and sp'l counsel for U. S. in the law suits growing out of the great railroad strike of 1894. Residence: 2612 Michi-gan ave. Office: 184 La Salle St., Chi-

### The Appointment Explained.

"So Mr. Walker was not only a railroad corporation lawyer, the general solicitor of several roads for over thir ty years, and Illinois counsel for one of the great railroads concerned in the strike and belonging to the arrogant and lawless General Managers' Asso ciation, but he was counsel for that arrogant and lawless association itself. He implies this in his little autobiography, wherein it appears that he 'was counsel for the railway companies and special counsel for United States in special counsel for United States in the lawsuits growing out of the great railroad strike of 1894. Mr. Cleveland's reticence as to the General Man-agers' Association and his superfluous description of Mr. Walker as an able and prominent attorney in Chicago, are thus fully explained.

ployment as special counsel for the government is fully accounted for. Mr. Walker was employed by Mr. Cleve-land as special counsel for the governmen because he was already the fav orite attorney of the General Man-agers' Association. It was their 'pull,' and not Mr. Walker's ability and prominence, neither of which was extraordinary at the Chicago bar, that brought about the appointment. ut the appointme

"Through that appointment, the General Managers' Association became for all practical purposes, in connection with the strike, the government of the United States."

SCABS "HOLD UP" STRIKE BOSSES One encouraging feature of many defeated strikes is the fact that the boss-es cannot count on the docile obedience even of their strike-breakers. In Houston, Tex., a lot of scabs were im ported to take the places of the strik-ing street-car workers. They were given \$5 a day and all the fares they could collect. The fares did not amoun to much, but the dally wage was more than double what the strikers had de led. The scabs, however, realizing that their "snap" would not, in any event, be of long duration, demanded a raise of \$2.50, alleging that local merchantsovercharged them for every thing they bought. The company granted their demand, but said hard things about their ingratitude and treachery. The meral is that there is no honor in capitalism, no cohesive power but that of "graft," and that, as capitalists cannot trust each other, neither can they safely depend on the mercenaries who do their dirty work

# Don't worry about Hearst's pa pers. Unwillingly, they are making Socialists, all right—only their product needs some finishing touches, and The Worker is the tool you, should use for that purpose.

### THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCES.

### Not Confined to Western Mining Camps.

Secret Organization of Business Mer Against Laborers on a National Scale - Is Now Invading New York Time for the Workers to Think and

The readers of The Worker know the careful renders even of the daily press know—the infamous sort of work the Citizens' Alliance has been doing in Colorado.

The question, Do you wish to see Citizens' Alliance methods applied 1N NEW YORK? is not an idle theoreti-

The Citizens' Alliances of Cripple Creek and Teliuride are not isolated and merely local bodies. They are branches of a great national organiza tion. That organization already has its foothold in this state and working strenuously and tirelessly to increase its strength. As we write we have before us a confidential letter from the New York state branch of this lawless and criminal business men's association addressed to a firm in this city. Suppressing the name of this firm for obvious reasons, we here

"Dear Sir:-Nearly all trades have their Employers' Associations to deal with labor and other problems in their own lines, but they would be vastly more effective if they had the support of the great middle class who are in directly affected by strikes, boycotts, violence, and labor legislation, which increase the cost of living and inter-

fere with business prosperity.
"Employers often need public opinion and VOTES to offset the suppose political power of organized laborated which is more or less feared and court ed by most public men. Out of this situation there has grown up through-out the West organizations known as Citizens' Alliances' largely started and supported by employers, but whos membership comprises editors, law-yers, clergymen, doctors, tradesmen, clerks, teachers, farmers, non-uniworkingmen, and other citizens, all of whom have influence and votes to off-set those of the labor unions and thus establish a fair equilibrium. In more than twenty cities these organization have been found most useful. Strikes in many cases have been prevented or have failed because public opinion was against them. Boycotts have proved comerangs to the boycotters and tors and public officials have been en-couraged to do their duty because they know that there is an organized public opinion to sustain them in doing

what is right.
"A Citizens' Alliance for the state and city of New York has been incorporated with objects and officers as above, but names of members and con-tributors to the publication fund are confidential, unless by permission, to avoid the enmity and terrorism of oranized labor. If you approve of this effort we ask your support. The en-closures indicate the necessity for such work, and as soon as possible we pro-pose to publish a monthly journal as medium of communication between members. Mr. Curtis, who represents the Alliance, will endeavor to see you

soon. Yours respectfully, "CITIZENS" INDUSTRIAL ALLI-

ANCE OF NEW YORK."
"F. B. THURBER, President." The enclosures referred to are cer-tain extracts from the "Journal of Commerce" and the "American Grocer," together with a sort of prospec tus from the Alliance itself, grossly maligning the labor movement and cautiously hinting at the measures that the associated business men propose to use against it.

If the workers of the East do not expect to see in Wilkesbarre or Gloversville, in Paterson or in Buffalo, in Waterbury or in Rochester, just such scenes of riot and violence, organ-ed by and for the propertied class against the propertiless, as have been exhibited of late in Victor and Indeendence and Trinidad.

### COMPETITION ILLUSTRATED.

As a direct illustration of how can se who rebel against its condition nothing clearer could be desired than the events recorded as occurring at the Baldwin Locomotive Works in

Six thousand men have already been laid off. Four thousand more are to be dropped as soon as possible, bring-ing the total force down from sixteen

to six thousand.

During these operations, three hundred staybolt men, employed in the boiler shop, unluckly were on strike. Their places were immediately filled from the six thousand discharged op

There will be no more strikes There will be no more strikes in the Baldwin shop for a long time at least. There may be some at the bal-lot-box, however, if any of the unlucky three hundred are clever enough to get onto the capitalist game of playing both ends against the middle.

### MILL'S DEFINITION OF SOCIALISM

John Stuart Mill defines Socialism as "the joint ownership by all the embers of the community of the in-ruments and means of production; hich carries with it the consequence that the division of the produce a the body of owners must be a publi act performed according to rules laid down by the community."

-New Orleans has nineteen negro labor unions, numbering 11,000 men.

### CAPITALIST OUTRAGES CONTINUE IN COLORADO.

Citizens' Alliance, Under Military Sanction, Maintains Reign of Terror.

Six Union Men Horsewhipped and Deported-County Clerk Sympathizing with Miners and Refusing to Resign, Is Driven Away by Fear of Murder — Bell Excuses Capitalist Rioters - Tragical Aftermath.

"It seems to be now a case of set

tling up old grudges, and one can't tell what will happen. We are doing the best we can with soldiers who some-

times work day and night."-New York

Tragical Aftermath.

DENVER, Colo., July 8.—W. H. Morgan, assayer and president and general manager of the Grouse Mountain Gold Mining Company, has been found dead in a lodging house in this city. He had committed suicide. He

was one of the first number deported

from Gripple Creek. Letters left by him show that he had been threatened.

He was an employer of union labor.-New York Evening Post.

Colorado, as follows:

son had appealed for perm

A Crime to Aid

to Bell's bull pen, says:

"'Anyone known to express

chief counsel for the Federation is in

solitary confinement for sending aid to the families of deported men. I was taken in twice, and the last time

was taken in twice, and the last time was given my choice of renouncing the union or going to the bull pen to await whatever they chose to hand out to me. Lots of the boys here in the bull pen are sick already, and if

likely to be an epidemic. When you hear of lawlessness, remember it is not the miners, but the vassals of our

The building trades unions of Minne

apolis have been forced into a big

strike by the aggressions of the em-ployers' association, which gave them notice of its intention, regardless of

what they might wish or do, to throw

over old agreements and introduce the open-shop rule. This is only one of many cases of the sort, all over the

country. The labor organizations are

finding themselves forced to take the

great strength, and everywhere they

find themselves put at a great disad-vantage by the fact that they have voted the powers of law and govern-ment into the hands of the possessing

PARTY CONGRESS IN FRANCE.

The Socialist Party of France-th

defensive since the employers' or zations have begun to develop

AGAINST OPEN-SHOP RULE.

great war Governor, James Peabody.'

ANOTHER DEFENSIVE FIGHT

pathy for the union is deported.

ist methods:

turn, but it was peremptorily refused "Another man with a Miners' Union card in his pocket was murdered un-der a viaduct, where he had sought

shelter because he lacked funds to rent

The Chicago "Socialist" adds the fol-lowing anecdote illustrative of capital-

Strikers' Families.

We present below the bare statement are not sane in their judgment and of some recent developments of the their prejudices carry them to exof some recent developments of the last ten days in Colorado, where the Citizens' Alliance, backed by the Mine Owners' Association and tacitly ap-proved when it is not openly aided by lican Governor Feabody and Roose-velt's friend Bell, is carrying on its aggressive war against labor organiza-tions. Most of the following matter, as indicated, is taken from the dis-patches in the capitalist press, which parches in the capitalist press, which adds to its value as evidence in the case of Labor vs. Capital which is being tried at the bar of public opinion, with the Socialist Party as counsel for

### Horsewhipped and Robbed.

CANON CITY, Colo., July 7.—Six agitators recently deported, and who returned to the gold camp, were run out of Victor last night by masked men, and were ordered never to return

They were escorted several niles be-fore being released. The men are J. C. Frazier, David O'Nelli, William

G. Frazier, David O'Nelli, William Haney, C. M. Tully, Fred Warburton, and Patrick McCarvel.

All except McCarvel arrived in Canon City this morning and boarded a train for Denver, where they will lodge a complaint with Governor Pen-body. The men say they were brutally treated by their captors, and were robbed of \$300.

The men were picked up in Victor yesterday afternoon, and held under guard at the Baltimore Hotel until 16:30 o'clock last night, when secretly removed by deputy
It was the intention of the ties to take the prisoners to Crippl Creek, but they were intercepted by the masked men, and forced to sur-render the capitives.—New York Times

special. DENVER, Colo., July 9.-Four of the six union men who returned to their Cripple Creek homes and were run out by a masked mob, have given an ac-count of their deportation to President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners. They said they were horse whipped and robbed of all their money and valuables, amounting to several hundred dollars, by the "white-cap-pers." They assert that the military and deputies connived at their seiz-ure by the mob. The names of a dozen citizens of the Cripple Creeck district whom the deported men recognized in the mob were furnished to President Moyer. Three of the men had return-ed to Victor on passes furnished, it is asserted, by General Bell.—New York

### Evening Post. Would Not Resign.

VICTOR, Colo., July 8.—"Gentleme have done nothing criminal, either n or out of office and I do not propose to resign my office or leave Teller County. I stand on my rights of a citizer

That is what County Clerk and Re corder Frank P. Mannix told the Citi-zens' Alliance Committee last night, who informed him that his conduct as citizen and an office holder was not in accordance with their ideas, and that he must resign immediately and leave the district. No threats were sed, but if he does not heed the warn ing force may be employed to drive him from the district.

Mr. Mannix returned last Wednes the day of the Independence dynamit-ing. He is now shadowed day and night by military guards.—New York

### Feared for His Life.

VICTOR, Colo., July 10.-Because of the terror that has been caused by the actions of the Citizens' Committee here, Frank P. Mannix, Clerk and Recorder for Teller County, has left her under military guard. He feared that his life would be taken by foes of the miners' union if he remained.

Mannix was escorted as far Canon City by soldiers command. Gon-Adjutant General Bell in person. Gon-Thall is said to have admitted that Canon City by soldiers commanded by eral Bell is said to have admitte he cannot control the Citizena mittee, and that the situation dan gerous for those whom they run out of the district.

run out of the district.

Mannix, who is in symmathy with
the union miners, had been before the Citizens' Committee several times in the last week and his resignation de-manded. This he refused to give. The County Commissioners were requested to remove him. They replied that they were advised by counsel that they had no, authority to remove Mannis and declined to meet the request of the ommittee

committee.

Mannix feared for his safety and a guard of soldiers was placed at his residence. Late last night he decided to leave the district, and General Bell. and a detail of soldiers accompanied him. Mannix said he was not being deported.

### Bell Excuses Rioters. Discussing the case, General Bell' credited with saying:

credited with saying:

"There is no telling what would happen if Mannix remained in the district. He left because he thought it would be facing death to remain about Oripple Creek with conditions as they are to-day.

"Many of these men are almost mad, and would probably be guilty of foolish acts if the occasion came up. They

### WIDESPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT.

### Over 600,000 Men Thrown Out in Recent Months.

Steel Workers and Western Railway Men the Latest Hit - Bosses Seize Opportunity to Cut Wages - The Cause and the Cure.

The St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" has de an investigation of the subject of unemployment and comes to the conclusion that within a few months past no less than 655,000 men have. been added to the army of the unem-ployed, distributed among industries ployed, distributed ame as follows: Railroad employees ...... 120,000

New England mill operatives. 80,000 Packing house employees ... 75,000 Iron and steel workers .... 140,000 Coal miners ...... 60,000 Workers in other trades and

industries, estimated ..... 180,000

that in Philadelphia alone 30,000 fex tile workers are unwillingly idle, it be by the "Post-Dispatch" is not extrava-

### In the Steel Mills.

The Omaha papers report four trage-dies in that city resulting directly from Since the St. Louis paper made its investigation, while the New England the capitalist-militarist outrages in cotton-mill shut-downs continue, th condition in the iron and steel indus "Emil L. Johnson, a union miner detry has become even more trying. The men have to choose between reduction of wages and enforced idleness, with a probability of very uncertain employported from Colorado, killed himself here by inhaling gas. Before retiring he invoked a curse on Governor Pea-body for separating him from his wife ment even if they accept the cut. This is lilustrated by the following New York "Fimes" special: "PITTSBURG, Pa., July 7.—The laand bables who are starving at Cripple Creek, owing to the action of the mili-tary in shutting off union relief. John-

bor situation in Pittsburg is growing critical. The workmen of Ohio are suffering with the workmen of Pittsburg It is announced to-night that the work men of four more Union Mills were locked out to-day. They are at Girard and Warren, and two at Youngstown, employing all told 2,000 men.

"Paul Menapace, a rich Austrian of employing all told 2,000 mea.

"The move to-day is a practical admission of failure of the first attempt on the part of the employers to force the reduction demanded. On last Trinidad, who had been deported as a strike sympathizer, died. The doctors say he died of heart failure. His family says he died of a broken heart.
"Nels Olsen, holder of a Victor Min-ers' Union card No. 42, died in a state Tuesday they asked the union workmen to return to the revised rate, but this was refused without the consent of mental abertation, caused by his experience with the military in the bull pen at Victor." of the conference committee.
"The reduction which the trust has

attempted to force on the men is from 28 to 60 per cent, "President Shaffer of the Amalgam-

ated Association is much displeased at the action of the employers, and said 'Another conference was spoken of between the employers and the representatives of the workmen, but non

"One of the sufferers under the stringent military rule now in effect among the striking miners in Colorado has been arranged. Should any effort is Edward D. Rust of Chicago, brother be made to operate the mills now closed they will be placed at once on of Reynold Rust, a member of the Chi cago Fire Department. He is believed to have been deported by General Sherman Bell's order, as the Victor the non-union list and dealt with ac Daily Record printed his name among a list of others doomed to deportation from their families and their homes. What good it will do to threaten putting mills on the unfair list, it is hard to see. The owners do not have to operate all their mills. It suits their

"The reason for the deportation of Rust is that he violated one of the ironclad rules of the military despots business interests, at present and for some months to come, to have so of the mills closed and some of the men idle. Of course they close the union mills. They can wait; they are he subscribed \$10 toward a fund for the relief of the wives and children left destitute by the exiling of their husbands and fathers. not going to go hungry; and they count that the men thus locked out and thrown on the labor market to com-"A letter from Rust, while at Cam-eron, Colo., just before he was taken pete for tobs will, directly or indirect-

### y, help them to force the reduction of rages in other mills Western Railroad Men Suffer.

On the railroads of the East extensive reduction of force and wage-cuts have already taken place. The same evil is now striking the railroad work. ers of the West, even though the carry-ing of the wheat crop is under way. Dispatches from St. Paul, Minn.,

Retrenchments ordered by lines out of St. Paul, Minn., during the past thirty days aggregate \$2,500,000, of which \$1,400,000 will be carried on on the Great Northern system alone. President James J. Hill's orders to the Great Northern passenger department are that a saving of \$1,000,000 must be made this year in that department alone. The allowance for general advertising is cut to almost nothing. In and these are being carried into effect by lengthening trains' runs, consoli-dating duties of crews and reducing the maintenance of way forces and the shop forces. More than 18,000 men are affected, but the economy ordered will be so adjusted that only a small per-centage will be thrown out of work entirely. More work and less pay will tirely. More work and less pay will be resorted to to keep the men on the pay rolls. The Northern Pacific is making an equal reduction in expenses along the same lines and will save \$400,000 in operation. The Chicago Great Western has instituted plans te save \$200,000, and has begun reducing save \$200,000, and has begun re trains and engine crews. The Minne apolis & St. Louis will reduce its force and save \$100,000. The Omaha and the Burlington by consolidation of train runs, lengthening of hours of work and requirements of additional service will save \$300,000."

### The Cause and Cure

The Socialist Party of France—the revolutionary wing, as distinguished from the reformist body known as the French Socialist Party—will bold its annual congress at Lille early in August, just before the International Congress at Amsterdam. One of the topics to be considered is that of universal explored apparation. The Socialist Party. All this is not due to accident. It is not due to this being an election year. It is not due particularly to the Republican party being in power, for the same thing has repeatedly happened during Democratic administrations. It is due to capitalism, whether served on the political field by Republicans secular education. The Socialist Party of France seems to be gaining in strength and the reformist wing de-clining. —Don't just growl at the extortions of the street-car companies. Your growls don't hurt them. Leave a Socialist paper or leaflet in the seat every time you ride. It will reach a discontented passenger or an exploited employee and teach him to VOTE against the system he now bilindly complains of

The capitalists own the mines, mills railways, and other means of produc-tion. They control industry. They are guided by their own profit interest. The workers, being fairly well employ-ed during several years, produce im-

### ROOSEVELT SHUTS HIS DOOR AGAINST UNION MINERS.

sylvania to Oyster Bay last Tuesday see these coal miners. They might to see the President. They were coal miners. They were deputed by their organization, the United Mine Work-They protested; they expostulated; ers of America, to carry a petition to they plead; all in vain. Coal miners the chief magistrate of the nation-the officer sworn to see that justice is done, to see that the constitution is obeyed, to see that republican institutions are maintained, to perform the duties of his high office without fear or favor. These two coal miners bore a petition asking the President to investigate the treatment which their fellow workingmen, their fellow unionists are receiving at the hands of the capitalists and of Reosevelt's co-parti-

dad district of Colorado. They are Republicans-at least, they were; perhaps they have learned their lesson. They came to Oyster Bay full of hope and faith in the great Theodore Roosevelt.

zan, Governor Peabody, in the Trini-

They met Secretary Loeb. They sent n word that they wished to see the President in person-just for a brief nterview, but in person. The answer came back: His Excellency the Presi-

Two workingmen came from Penn- | dent of the United States would not communicate with him in writing, if they wished, but they could not have ccess to the sacred presence.

> complaining of grievances at the hands of capitalists and Republican officials get no audience at Oyster Bay.

They went away, sadder and, let us

Suppose a deputation of mine owners, bankers, railway directors, or other "eminent citizens" had come to Oyster Bay-would they have been turned from the President's door? Never. "Delighted," would have been Roosevelt's greeting, with a hearty handshake to attest it, and careful attention to what they had to say.

That is the kind of government we have to-day. It is a government of capitalism run mad, of "vested rights" puffed up with pride and assuming imperial haughtiness.

That is the kind of government the workers will DESERVE for another four years if again they vote for capi-

### WEST VIRGINIA . GAIN IN OREGON.

### Belated Returns Show Encouraging Increase. in State Election Last Month the So

cialist Party Polled 26 Per Cent. More Votes Than in June of 1902 and Ove Four Times as Many as in 1900. PORTLAND, Ore., July 6 .- At last

we are able to give you the figures for the vote of the Socialist Party in the state and congressional election held here last month. Comrade Rasmussen of Portland, our candidate for Food and Dairy Commissioner, polled 6,098 votes. C. C. Mikkelson of Orinsville, for Judge of

the Supreme Court, got 6,419. In the First Congressional District our candi-date, B. F. Kamp of Salem, has 2,800 and in the Second George R. Cook of Portland has 3,678. This gives us an average vote, the state over, of 6,332. Two years ago our average vote was 5,018. Thus we gain about 26 per cent. It is also pleasing to note that the vote is now much solider than in 1902. One of our candidates then ran as low as 3,532 votes and another as high as 5,576-a range of 2,044. This year, with a larger total, the difference

In June of 1900 we had no ticket, but at the national election in November we polled 1,466 votes for Debs and

between the highest (the two Congres

sional candidates) and the lowest is

### INTERNATIONAL LABORERS' UNION.

The Cleveland "Citizen" reports that new body to which the American Fed eration of Labor refused a charter, is growing rapidly, having formed seven new locals last month, bringing its to-tal up to 180. It won a hod-carrier's strike in Dayton a few days ago, establishing the eight-hour day without re-duction of wages. It is said that the I. L. U. may affiliate with the American Labor Union.

### UNCLE SAM IS RICH ENOUGH

Millions of acres of land in Nebraska re to be opened up to settlers. Cow boys are on hand in large numbers, prepared to claim the full 640 acre each and then turn them over to the cattle companies who have already fenced in and been using much of the round As these harons are to be the that they were mainly responsible for the measure. The poor devil with no capital will have to sell his claim to

nense quantities of wealth. Less that half of their product comes back to them in wages; more than half goes to the capitalists as profit. The mi value they create, cannot buy in the market half of the product their em ployers offer for sale. The capitalists being relatively few in numbers, do not care to buy and use nearly all the surplus. The same thing happens in other countries. So the market is many of the people are in want. A glut in the market means reduced prices or restriction of output. The capitalists are naturally not willing to cut prices if they can help it. They prefer to restrict output. And restric tion of output means enforced idleness tensified competition for employment, and reduction of wages.

Hard times is as natural a thing nder capitalism as the alternation of day and night in the physical world. But while we could not, if we would, stop the revolution of the earth and the changes of day and night, we can, when we will, put an end to hard times, once and forever, by putting an end to capitalism, putting an end to exploitation, making the means of production public property, making our-selves the masters of our jobs, and producing for our own use instead of for the profit of a parasitic class.

The unemployed and those who fear unemployment, should vote for Social-ism this year.

# IS IN LINE.

### First Socialist State Convention Held on July 3.

Another New Field Opened for Socialism - Representative Gathering of Workingmen at McMechen-A Blacksmith Heads the Ticket. McMECHEN, W. Va., July 5 .- An

enthusiastic state convention of the Socialist Party—our first nominating convention in this state—was held here on Sunday. It was a gathering of representative workingmen. With one exception, all of the delegates were wage-workers-and the one exception, a doctor, was formerly a farm hand, then a freight handler, and afterward a teacher. Half of the candidates are union men, which is a fine showing, considering the number of small towns

represented. The convention adopted a strong platform and a good workable constitution. McMechen was chosen as the headquarters for the coming year. Dr. Geo. B. Kline was made temporary State Secretary and a temporary Quo-

rum was elected, pending refere The ticket nominated is as follows: For Governor, J. N. Eskey, a black-

smith of Huntington; For Secretary of State, C. K. Meaner, roal miner, Tunnelton; For Treasurer, F. S. Zimmerman,

shirt-factory foreman, McMechen; For Auditor, Charles E. Graner, ep-gineer, Mannington; For Superintendent of Free Schools. C. A. McAllister, farmer, Pine Grove;

For Presidential Electors-A. M. Hanes, planing-mill worker, Manning ton; Thomas Swinburne, officer of the Humane Society of Charleston: W. B. McMechen, shirt-factory owner, McMechen; S. J. Flanagan, printer, Adamston; David Morgan, coal miner, Montgomery; James Carter, car car-

penter. Huntington: For Congress First District, H. A. Leeds, iron worker, McMechen; Third. G. L. Brumbaugh, gas worker, Charles-ton; Fourth, Henry Burke, machinist, Huntington;

The Quorum was authorized to make Court, Attorney General, Elector for the Fifth District, and Congressmen for the Second and Fifth.

James Carter of Huntington was chairman and Dr Geo B Klin tary. National Organizer M. W. Wil-kins was given a seat and voice in the convention without vote and, as the ticket has to be filed by petition, he may remain to assist in the work of getting signatures.

"Vorwärts," the leading Social Dems ocratic paper of Germany, has this to say about the Colorado affair:
"We Socialists in Germany have

been subject to much oppression and there is little doubt that the late Prince Bismarck in his palmy days would have liked to treat the German workingmen in the same manner, but with hundreds of thousands of bayo nets behind him he did not dare to do this. Nobody will think of accusing our present German government of loving the Socialists or the labor unions over much, but it knows that should it ever try to being treated to-day, the flames of revolution would spread over the cor try like wildfire

"One might be tempted to say that the American laboring men deserve what they get, when their votes give them power to shake off their yoke at any time."

### 'TOTHER WAY ABOUT.

After noting the outrages on the miners and their families in Colorado, one of our Western exchanges asks "Is Colorado in America?" President Roosevelt's criminal indifference to the reign of capitalist anarchy in that state impels the "Sentinel" to the humiliating belief that America is now in Colorado,—Reading Union Sen-tinels

### own in New York State as the Social PUBLISHED WEEKLY 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-P. O. BOX 1512 Telephone Call: 302 John-TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

orker. Communications for the state Secretary or the State Secretary P. should always be separate

ers. Acknowledgment. Is made by ing the number on the wrapper, the following receipt of money. communications should be written lak and on one side of the paper; a should not be abbrevinted; every let hould bear the writer's name and ad-is and matter should be put in as few; and matter should be put in as few; as as possible. Sudstently with clear verds as possible, consistently with cless. Communications which do not controlled the controlle

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., l'ost Office on April 6,

e state of New York, on account of provisions of the election laws, the t Party is officially recognized under ne of Social Democratic Party, and lem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

Socialist Party for Social Democratic in New York) should not be confused the so-called Socialist Labor Party attree is a small, ring-ruled, morbonication which litterly opposes the unions and carries on an abusive can of slander against the real Socialisment, which supparts the trade unions and carries on the stander against the real Socialisment, which supparts the trade unions THE SOCIALIST VOTE.



PRESIDENTIAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT-EUGENE V. DEBS, OF INDIANA. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT-BENJAMIN HANFORD, OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR-THOS. PENDERGAST, OF WATERTOWN. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-CHARLES R. BACH, OF ROCHESTER.

retary of State-E. J. SQUIRES of Jamestown.

For State Treasurer-EMIL NEPPEL of New York. or Attorney-General-LEON A. MALKIEL of New York.

For State Comptroller-W. W. PASSAGE of Brooklyn. For State Engineer and Surveyor-

S. B. EARLY of Buffalo. For Associate Judge of the Court of

WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

### WHY LABOR IS DESPISED.

The "Amalgamated Journal." organ of the Amalgamated Steel, Iron and Tin Plate Workers-whose president, ist convention of the American Feder ation of Labor to clear himself of any suspicion of being a Socialist-prints Intely true statement:

Why were the eight-hour and th ction bills sldetracked at the last session of Congress?

"A certain congressman to whom this question was asked candidly gave the

following answer: . "Well," snid he; 'I'll tell you; we've

ally discovered that you fellows ar not what you pretend to be. You have coming here, year after year, ng to represent the working of this whole country, and askng for legislation which you said was and for legislation which you said was demanded by them. Most of us be-lieved you were working for a large and powerful constituency whom it might be dangerous to offend. We have learned, however, that your 'bark' is worse than your 'bite.' Your eight-hour bill and your anti-injunc-tion bill have been before several , but each time failed t turned to Congress.

'In other words, my friend, w have found you out; you represent but a small fraction of the voters of the country, and are consequently incapa-ble of inflicting much injury on a man politically, therefore we feel quite safe in turning you down, especially so when we gain the certain support of what we know to be a very powerful element by doing so. Hereafter, when

sman spoke frankly, an should give the "Amalgamated credit for frankness in re g his words. The politic workers because the workers -- the ma-

jority of them, as yet-vote, year after year, for the men and parties who have heaped insult upon injury against Because Shaffer stands for Roose

velt, and the majority of the steel workers stand for Shaffer: because Mitchell stands for the Republican party in the fate of the atrocities committed by Republican Peabody against the coal miners of Trinidad, and the majority of the coal miners stand for Mitchell; because, in general, workingmen respect a man with soft hands and a broadcloth suit more than they espect themselves, and vote accordingly-that is why the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills were pigeonholed, that is why steel workers in Pennsyl vania and Ohlo are being locked out that is why coal miners in Colorade are being put in the bull pen or de ported.

The great fault and weakness of the American working people is not, as is often falsely said, that they are corrupt, but that they are timid, servi and snobbish. So long as they remain so, they will continue to get the illreatment that servility invites and deserves.

But signs of the times are not want-

ing to indicate that things are changing, that the day of the Shaffer an Mitchell and Gompers type is on the wane and that the day of brave and self-respecting workingmen so well typitiëd by Debs and Hanford is beginning to dawn. May its splendid light soon penetrate to every corner of

# THE "HUMILIATED" DEMO-

The result of the Democratic nation convention is not surprising to us. It is what we expected. And we are perfectly ratisfied with it. The gathering at St. Louis, with all its anarchic hysteria, its inane and inconsistent acts, has exhibited the Democratic party at last in its true light as a con giomeration of the most heterogeneous elements with no bond of union but that of negative opposition-a party that does not know its own mind because it has no mind to know, because it is of twenty minds at a time-a party that is led and ruled by a few bosses, not because those bosses are able men and not because they represent the party's ideas, but because the party is not united on any positive and definite ideas and can therefore be divided and controlled by "peanut politicians" of the smallest caliber.

For one man in the St. Louis convention we must express some personal admiration. With William Jennings Bryan's political opinions we have no sympathy. He is a real Bourbon-a Democrat who forgets nothing and learns nothing an old-school, individualistic, free-competition Democrat, with not the slightest leanings toward Socialism, with his ideals fixed in the past, not in the future. Personally, we admire him as a strong and," on the whole, a clean and open foe. But it would be hard to name another man prominent in that convention whom we can similarly respect.

Least of all can we respect the supposed leader of the so-called radicals. William Randolph Hearst. His defeat was a foregone conclusion. During the months preceding the convention we have spoken but little of his blatantly advertised boom, because we have from the beginning considered it as foredoomed to failure. We are not surprised even at his acceptance of the result, his congratulations to the successful aspirant whom he had so bit terly attacked, his readiness to support a ticket and a platform and a party organization that embodies none of the ideas he had advocated and that fully represents the plutocratic elements whom he had denounced. No extreme of turn-cont poltroonery, no political somersault-turning is impossible to Mr. Hearst, whose whole career been that of an adventurer, often foolhardy in his violence, but never really brave, and never devoted to principles or scrupulous as to methods,

Mr. Hearst's whole strength in th

past has been in his posing as the champlen of the vagne but progressive socialistic tendencies that the pressure of economic wrongs is everywhere cr ating among the workingmen and, to some extent, among the small business men and professionals. He has had in telligence enough to see this tendency and to know that the future belongs to it. He has had money enough to newspapers for him to cater to this sentiment. ("Cater" is just the word. for it has been done as a business enterprise.) He has on every occasion sought to "sten! the thunder" of the So cialists. To that we could have had no possible objection, had he used our arguments honestly. But he has lied about the Socialist Party and its members and representatives even more and the conservative Democratic pa pers. He has suppressed news, color ed news, invented news, misquoted and misinterpreted, to suit his ow purposes. Worse yet, he has used his assumed radicalism as a balt to lure the workingmen again and again to the support, in city, state, and nation, of a party machine which, as he well knew, did not and would not stand for that radicalism and would repudiate it when it dared, befray it when it could

Finally, having tried to use this lemi

which it had given him as a

compel the Democratic machine to serve his personal ambition—having tried and falied, having been outwitted and overpowered by the machine, he has brazenly pledged his support to the now dominant element which he has repeatedly declared to be the implacable enemy of the "plain people" whom he pretended to champion.

The Democratic party has, indeed, as the Hearst papers say, been "needlessly humiliated." That large part of the rank and file who gave Hearst his strength have been treated like so many dogs whom a brutal master can whip and then whistle them back-to lick his hand. Belmont and Belmont's man Hill and Hill's man Parker have humillated the Democratic party; but Hearst's compliance has doubled the humiliation and made the Democracy a mocking and a by-word for all hon estly thinking men. How many of the Democrats will pocket the insult and vote the Belmont ticket, how many of them will "cut off the nose to spite the face" and repudiate Parker by voting for his twin, Mr. Roosevelt, how many will refuse to walk into either door of the capitalist trap and will vote unde the names of Debs and Hanford for the principles that Hearst at first imperfectly upheld and has now completely betrayed-how many will b submissive, how many blindly resentful, how many intelligently independent, remains to be seen when th votes are counted.

But let us not overestimate Mr.

Hearst's importance, even as a demagogue, or Mr. Hill's importance, even as a trickster, or Mr. Belmont's importance, even as an organizer of corruption, or Judge Parker's importance, even as a pliant instrument in Belmont's hands The humiliated and ridiculous position of the Democratic party is not due only to the character of these men. Rather, as we have tried to indicate in our opening words, a trickster and a corruptionist and a silent puppet, all of them acting for capitalist interests, are able to dominate the party and whip even the demagogue into line, just because the party itself is a party of the past, a party dissatisfied with the conditions of the pres est, but without any adequate under-standing of these conditions, without any clear vision of the future, without any consistent program for removing the evils which it laments. This is the day of great capitalism

The Republican party is the representative party of great capitalism. The day of competitive small industry is past and gone. The Democratic party was the representative party of that system of small capitalisms. But just as the trusts have naturally grown out of and killed competition, so Socialism is growing out of and will supersede the trusts; and this coming system has its representative party already in the field, with a revolutionary program and ideal which enable it to rule itself and defy traitors and misleaders. Th Democratic party still clings to the fundamental idea of capitalism-pri vate control of industry for private profit. But it complains of some of the results of capitalist progress. It does not know just what to do. The one thing that it ought to do-to go boldly forward-it cannot, because it 1 pledged to that fundamental idea of private profit. So it hesitates and wavers and is divided. Such consistent Democrats as Mr. Ervan and his followers would like to stop the develop ment of capitalism, put it back forty years, and then make it remain for ever stationary. They are as brave and as foolish as Don Quixote tilting at the windmill. Others, such as Mr. Hearst has assumed to speak for. would finker with resultant evils, jug gle with petty reforms; make timid and ineffective experiments at "curb ing" the giant forces of capitalism, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst cannot agree: Ton L. Johnson cannot really agree with either of them: John Sharp Williams cannot agree fundamentally with any of the three; Clarence Darrow cannot even agree with himself. They are united on two negative points: First, that they are opposed to things as they are; second, that they are opposed to going to the root of the matter, as Socialists do. We know what they are against; what they are for, no man knows.

A negative party is bound to be divided party. A divided party i bound to be an easy prey to the most corrupt element it contains. That is why, though the majority of the Democrats are undoubtedly vaguely hostile to Belment's class, it is perfectly proper and in order that Belmont and hi friends should triumph over them and force down their throats a meaning less platform and an unwelcome can

didate and a despised boss. The stubborn donkey has been yoked with the docile elephant and both set to work for the firm of Rockefeller & Rothschild, Whether Roosevelt or Parker should be elected Wall Street and Standard Off know they have nothing to fear-and the working class should know that it has nothing to hope from either. As Socialists we are heartily pleased with the result. The lines are drawn sharper than ever befere. The two brigades of capitalism are arrayed, still in different uniforms it is true, but both clearly on the sam side of the field and both under the same golden hanner. Against them advances the Socialist Party in well di ciplined ranks, every soldier a thinker,

campaign than in any that has ye been fought.

THE MCCLELLAN AND JEROME BOOMS.

So Jerome and McClellan are bot after the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York, are they TWell, why not? Let us see what are their ations as shown in the record of one as District Attorney and of th other as Mayor.

The authors of the Tarrant explosion nurder still go free; but then, what i grand-stand play has been made against the gambiers—and how the gamblers have enjoyed it!

The New York Central Tunnel mur derers have never been brought to justice; but then, how much brave talk we have got about the suppression of vice-and how much good it has done

The Darlington Hotel murderer has beeen allowed to slip through the fingers of the city police and county detective forces; but then, what an energetic campaign has been made against the wicked pushcart peddlers

The hired thugs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company have been allowed to maltreat women and children as well as men in order to collect an extra fare to which the company has not even a legal right; but then, what a scholarly gentleman General McClellan's son is!

The Consolidated Gas-Company has been allowed to increase its profits by furnishing gas of such bad quality and at such unequal pressure that some three hundred persons have lost their lives by it; but then, what an excellent pinchbeck imitation of Terrible Teddy Mr. Jerome has given us-in his speeches!

Thousands upon thousands of poor people have been brutally evicted from their homes- and neither Mayor Mc-Clellan nor District Attorney Jerome has lifted a finger to protect them; bu then, what noble words they have both uttered about the sacredness of Ameri-

The law making eight hours a day's work on public contracts, the law making eight hours the maximum in bakeries, the law forbidding street-car companies to work their men over ten hours a day, all have been violated with impunity: but then, can anyone talk more charmingly about the dignity of labor than Mr. Jerome-unles it be Mr. McClellan?

By all means, let us see both these eminent gentlemen put on the Democratic ticket for some high state of fices. They will fit well with Judge Parker, whose chief title to fame is his having helped to declare a labor law unconstitutional. They could not fail to be satisfactory to August Belmont; and if he is pleased, what matter the preferences of four or five million working people? ...

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER If anyone wonders why President Roosevelt picked out Paul Morton, a man unknown either as a statesman or as a naval expert, to be his new Sec retary of the Navy, he has only to remember that Mr. Morton was Vice-President of the Santa Fe Railway and that the Santa Fe, of all the railway companies in the United States, has been the most bitter in its war against unionism; that Mr. Morton is an active member of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which has resorted district of Colorado; and that sixteen years ago Mr. Morton did yeomar service for capitalism as press agen or professional liar for the Chicago Burlington and Quincy in breaking the strike of the engineers and sevote his attention to the machin sts, carpenters, boilermakers, and other workingmen in the navy yards The open-shop decision in the govern-ment printing office is a precedent that will hardly grow musty for lack of

Our friend Hayes of the Cleveland "Citizen," who keeps on the alert and sees pretty much everything that is going, has found out also how William H. Taft earned his appointment to be Secretary of War. Fifteen years ago, this same Taft, then a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, achieved the distinction of rending the first de-cision in the legal history of the United States or, so far as we know, of the world, giving an employer damage bricklaying contractors of Cincinnati against the Bricklayers' Union of tha city, and the union was mulcted in damages to the amount of \$2,250. Now we know why Taft is in Roosevelt's

Comrade Toomey, writing in the Erie "People" upon the platform ques-tion, very aptly quotes the words with which Liebknecht closed his analysis

which Eleoknecht closed his analysis of the Erfurt program:

"Therefore, I beg of you, do not quarrel with the words. Do not expect it to be a perfect platform. That platform which in one moment, seconding to the universal opinion of us all, is the best, in the next hour will have found a critic who could make improvements in one or the other forimprovements in one or the other for-mulation or sentence. Put the right spirit into the pistform. Sustain it, mindful of the lofty duties that arise for us out of the greatness and growth of our party. Manfully and full of energy, go on."

The "Social Democratic Herald" of

that has come to be a pillar of strength to the Western movement should give every true Socialist in the United States pause. There is a panic year

on to more brilliant victory in this not very far ahead of us and its shadows are already beginning to fall upon the landscape. If a paper like the "So-cialist' has to fly a flag of distress thus early in the game, what is to befall our Socialist press when the full fury of the depression-strikes?"

The "Herald" attributes the bad con-

dition of the party press to the "cutthroat competition of the 'Appeal to Reason,'" saying that, as a result of its peculiar methods, the comrades in the various localities where we have party papers, especially in the cities, where the highest union wages are paid and rents and other expenses are high, "strain and starve then selves to keep their papers in the field and then when they cannot possi-bly deny themselves any further their paper goes to sleep, their movemen ets a set-back and their locality fill up with the sort of converts who have come to be called 'Appeal to Reason Socialists who care more a change challsts, who care more of a chance to win some trumpery prize than they do to win the Co-operative Commonwealth. Part of the secret of the wor derful growth in the Social Demo-cratic Party in Germany is due to the fact that there is no unseemly competi-tive cannibalism among its papers and that none of them are the victims of a cut-throat strife."

One of our Socialist exchanges from the West reprints without comment an article on the Colorado situation and ts lessons in which occur the follow

ing rather misleading paragrap "In Australia the policy of the party, as outlined by Premier Watson who recently became the head of the government, is to exclude all immi-gration of workingmen; to bring about state ownership of all land, through system of faxation which ultimately will become a single tax on land, on the Henry George plan; and, lastly, to introduce State Socialism, under which the state will assume control and di-rection of all such industries as mining and manufacturing, and of all public utilities not yet owned and operated by the gover government. Ier such a program private prop-

crty in mines and smelters, in Colorad and other states, would soon be taxed out of existence, along with many other forms of private ownership, through which individuals and corporation now enjoy large revenues. In Australia it is the declared aim of the Labor party to make the state ultimately the mly capitalist, and this is also the So-

To "make the state the only capital-ist" is assuredly not the however correctly it may be attributed to the Australian Labor party, whose ideas, as we noted last week, are rather vague and inconsistent. capitalist is a profit-taker. What is often called State Socialism and might better be called State Capitalism—the Bismarckian idea of making the goverument take up. to a greater or less extent, the rôle of exploiter now played by the individual or cerporate employer-is something quite different from the Socialist idea of industrial democ racy. The phrase "State Socialism" is often used in good faith. used in good faith—as perhaps in the passage we cite as if it were syn ous with the Socialism of the So cialist Party; but such a use is confus

The New York "Times" is authority for the statement that "America is the greatest consumer of shoddy in the world, and in spite of our, vaunted prosperity and high wages, the work ingmen of America are wearing the world's old clothes." This may be shocking to the pride of the boastful ankee; but after all, if we can accept as genuine such a "cheap and nasty" initation of European aristocracy as our "Four Hundred" presents and can submit to such a contemptible third edition of Russian autocracy as Pea-body offers us and can admire a sec-ond-hand "man on horseback" like Mr. Roosevelt, with no achievements but that of shooting a Spaniard in the back, why should we not be content t, why should we not be content even proud to wear the world's old clothes?

The editor of the Eric "People" re quests us to print three statements from delegates to the national conven tion in support of his accusation that the platform committee deliberately held back its report in order to rail though the editor of the Erle "Pe holding that he is not called upon to present evidence of invidious rumors to which he has given editorial sancrequest.

Charles P. Deutzman, under date Omaha, July 3, writes: "It is true that we received printed copies of the plat-form. It is true that the platform was read. It is true that some com-rades wanted the floor. It is frue that the chair (and, by the way, all of the chairmen) did not recognize the opposition. Maybe they did not see them I claim and hold that the chairman gave no opportunity for the discuss

P. J. Hyland, also under date Omaha, July 3, writes: "When the question to adopt the platform was before the convention, at least a dozen delegates were on their feet demanding the floor among them. The chairman, ode Mailly, ignored us and imp ately put the question, thus suppress ing discussion on the platform when it was before the convention." James W. Hawkins, likewise under

date Omaha, July 3, writes: "Every delegate had a copy of the platform who it was read. After the platform was read, several delegates bounded to the floor and moved the adoption of the platform as a whole. After the question was stated by the chairman question was stated by the character there was no opportunity given by the chairman for remarks, as there should chairman for remarks, as there should have been. The platform was railroaded through. There is no doubt in my mind it was a preconcerted move to smother the opposition that the seven-up lawyers, sky-pliots, and cockroach business men knew existed among the working-class delegates."

We take this occasion to beg that future correspondents to The Worker on this or other party questions try to

We take this future correspondents to The Worse. on this or other party questions try to avoid the logical error of thinking that an offsnalve epithet is a strong proument or, if they cannot refrain from using such epithets, that they designate the persons to whom they are in-

nbership that unfair methods were used to carry the platform report.
When the accusation of "railroading
was first publicly made, five weeks
after the convention, it was based on an allegation that no printed report had been made. This allegation is now

withdrawn and another substituted We still object, not to the discuss of the convention's proceedings, not even to the attack on the particle committee, but to the method in which that attack has been made, which, we are convinced, is a method contrar democracy within the movement. We shall later present our views on this question of method, not merely with

We were "a little too previous" last week when we gave the S. L. P. national convention credit for so sensibl an act as the adoption of a re mending the American Labor Un-Such a resolution was reported by a committee who ought to have known what they were about. The same committee, however, afterward reported in its place a resolution deouncing the A. L. U. in the usual violently abusive terms. We withdraw our probably unwelcome congratula-tions. We were mistaken—the S. L. P. has not learned anything. It give itself no chance, for whenever one o expels him forthwith and "keeps the party pure."

A Brooklyn correspondent-who unfortunately neglected to give his ad-dress, else a personal reply would have been made, as apparently expected sks for full information as to the oc casions when the S. L. P. practised "organized scabbery" against the Cigar Makers' Union. The reference is, of course, to the Seidenberg and Davis cases. He or anyone else who may ormation by reading N. I. Stone's "Atof the Socialists Toward the Trade Unions" and "The Harriman De Leon Debate." Both pamphlets are to be had at the office of The Worker

### Current # # # Literature

for Both," is a very timely pamphlet

by our presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, which has just been issued by the Standard Publishing Company of Terre Haute, Ind. Declaring that the labor question has come to be rec ognized as the foremost of our time and that in some form it thrusts itself into every human relation and directly or indirectly has a part in every co troversy," the writer briefly sketches the growth of the labor movement, from its small beginnings in the days when the introduction of machiner began to drive out the independen artizan and create a class of properti less wage-workers down to the pr time when, with capitalism fully developed and the interests of great em ployers and great numbers of workingmen daily coming into obvious con flict, widespread organization and in-tense activity have been forced upon the workers by the very conditions under which they live. Pointing out the faults and shortcomings of the unions in their present/stage, he yet emphasizes the great work mey have done and have yet to do-especially in that "teaches the lesson that above others the workingman needs to learn the collective interest and welfare of his class in his own is indissolubly bour that no vital or permanent change of conditions is possible that does not em-brace his class as a whole." He shows the double method by which the capi talist class, ever more closely organized and conscious of its interests seeks to destroy the labor movement the subtle methods of corruption, of which Mark Hanna was the great adept, whose plan was to cajole labo leaders and enlist them as his lieuter ants, and the more open and dir methods of repression in which the courts play so large a part. These at tacks are enforcing the lessons of in-dependent thought and self-reliance and mutual sympathy which the labor organization has to teach and leading the workers to a realization of the society, to achieve freedom for the whole of their class and, through of all mankind. Through experies they are learning the necessity of using their political power aggress ly for their own class interests and to see that Socialism is the only program adapted to their needs. In char acteristically epigramatic and forcible sentences the writer indicts capitalism, picturing the wrongs under which men, women, and children of the working class suffer to-day, and setting off against them the condition dom and brotherhood that Sociatism demands. The pamphlet will be very useful in this campaign and should b circulated, especially among unle movement in either of its phases. It is issued by the Standard Publishin, Company of Terre Haute, Ind., and sold at 10 cents a copy or \$4 a hun Ben Hanford's pamphlet, "The Labor War in Colorado," is equally valuable with that of Comrade Debs as a cam

paign document. As the other is eral treatment of capitalism and of labor movement, political and eco dent in the class struggle and vividly describes capitalism at work. Comrad-Hanford has visited the scenes of trouble and made a careful investiga tion, and he devotes the greater par of his forty-eight pages to a very and forcible presentation of the of the mandatory eight-hour am iated mine and mill owners union, the strike at Colorado City

lishment of a press censorship, the crimes committed by detectives in or-der to incriminate union men, the vagrancy charges brought against strik-ers in order to compel them to scab, the reign of terror instituted partly by the militia directly and partly by the Citizens' Alliance with the sanction deportations, the rope's-end resigna-tions, the assaults and murders committed in the name of "law and o der"; then he turns to the coal of Trinidad and then to the me ous district of Telluride and tells the story of espionage, intimidation, eviction, murderous assault, arrest with out warrant, deportation, mob rule maintained by the military, and insolent defiance of the courts. He makes gives names and dates and convinc ingly exposes the co-operation of the Mine Owners' Association, the small busienss men's Citizens' Alliance, and the Governor and his military subor dinates in a career of crime unparal-leled in American history. Only a few pages at the close are given to comment, but the conclusion is forcibly drawn, the cause of the evil shown and the workers' attention everywhere. We may be sure that, though the blood-stained administration at Denver is Republican, the Democrats will not expose its infamy. We must do that, alone, and Hanford's pamphlet is the best means for doing it. It is issued by the Socialist Literature Company, by the Socialist Literature company 184 William street, New York, and is

The July number of the "Comrade confirms the premise of good work given by the preceding issue. Half of it is devoted to a very comprehensive review of the Colorado situation, with extensive quotations from the Socialist and trade-union press, a short article by Eugene V. Debs, and several cartoons and other illustrations. For the rest a mere list of the titles—"Coolie Labor in South Africa," "The Walt Whitman Fellowship," "The Socialist Movement in Argentina," "Conserit tion in England," "In the Land of th Farmers," "Socialism and the Church." "In Memory of MacCartney." Platform," and "Public Edr will show that this magazine is making a serious effort to become a veritable "Socialist Review of Reviews."

sold at 5 cents a copy or \$2.50 a hun

dred.

The Independent Labor Party Great Britain has issued a pamphlet, "The Foreigners in England" written by H. Snell, in opposition to the pro-posed laws to restrict immigration. The writer says:

"To His Majesty's government, the alien question is a matter of locality— and money. If you are a Chinaman you are welcome in South Africa; if you are a millionaire you are relcome in Park Lane; but if you are a Jewish tailor flying from injustice and persecution, you are not welcom in England at all."

It is pretty much the same in the ently respectable gentlemen here who would simultaneously support a law to keep out European imp are likely to be Socialists and a law to admit Chinese to lower American wages by intensified competition.

The "Revue Socialiste" of Paris de rotes twenty-two pages of its June number to a careful and very favor able review by Jean Longuet ris Hillquit's "History of So the United States." Our friends on the other side watch with great interes the growth of the Socialist movemen in "the land of trusts" and the princi-pal fault which the reviewer has to find with Comrade Hillquit's book i that it does not treat so fully as migh be desired the developments of the last four or five years. Comrade Longue adds some details in regard to the mos recent history and present state of the party, drawn from his own close atten-tion to American affairs. We cannot, of course, resist the temptation to quote this passage: "Most of the pa-pers of the Socialist Party of America, moreover, hold a good theoretic at titude, and organs like The Worker of New York and the "Socialist" of Sent tle may be held up as example ialist papers in all countries for their faultless expositions of the doctrine and tactics of international Socialist polemics against the capitalist press and parties." 14-6-5

SOCIALISM TAKES ROOT America has been elected in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. The name of the successful candidate is Alfredo Palacios. He represents the densely populated quarter La Bosca, of the Argentine capital. It was especially the vote of the dockers and 'longshore-men that helped to elect him. Altogether the Socialists had put up ten candidates, all of whom received a good vote, a result of the new election law, which the Socialists had forced the government to pass. The first Socialist branch at Buesias was founded Jan. 1, 1882, by German Socialists, and baptized as "Center Vorwarts," with a membership of thirteen pledged to the principles of Socialism as represented by the German

This "Center" developed, and in 1886 it owned its organ "Vorwärts," a co-operative bakery, and had launched its manifesto to the workingmen in the Spanish language, at its first meeting reld on the first day of May, 1800, to an audience of 3,000 citizens,

In June, 1890, all the groups then in existence, were federated. In the fol-owing December a Spanish paper, "El was started. In August, 1891, the first national congress was held, at which the trades of the carpenters, cabinet makers, typographers, and bakers were represented.

In 1804 appeared "La Vanguardia, national organ of the Socialist Party in Argentine. The same year a French in arguittee. The same year a French and Italian Socialist paper were estab-lished. Since then Socialism has made good progress in the Argentine Repub-lic. At the congress held in 1903, thr-ty branches were represented.—The

If Socialists worked as faithfully and energetically for their party press as the Salvationists do, we should soon see all our weeklies on a paying basis and the field prepared for a daily.

### Our . Esteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Eric People.

Superstitions die hard. Not only religious, but political and legal and eco-nomic superstitions, as is well illus-trated by the action of Mr. Geo. Rice of Ohio, an obscure but well-meaning individual who has filed a suit in chancery to bring about the dissolution of the Standard Oli Company and disribute its asssets among the stockholders, on the charge that it exists in violation of the laws of the United

States.

This widespread belief in the power of the law to control those who control it, is one of the most remarkable superstitions of the century.

More remarkable still few people really believe in it. In the vast major-

ity of cases the belief is merely a pretense, as the reader may easily verify by asking any of his acquaintances if they imagine that this suit against th Standard Oil Company will have the lesired result. In nine cases out of ten the answer will take the form of a derisive laugh: Nobody outside of innatic asylum really believes that capitalist combinations can be disolved by capitalist-made law, the politicians, from Roosevelt to W. J. Bryan, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Perhaps no man in the country has one more to destroy the belief in the power of the law in this resp

Saginaw Exponent.

Is a majority of votes cast at a popular election of any significance or is some other source of authority in this country higher than the p

This is a question that is being clearly and sharply presented. In Chi-cago at the recent election the people voted 3 to 1 for the immediate public

ownership of street railways, whose franchises have expired. Scarcely were the ballots counted and the result declared than subtle inpopular will; and the grandchildren of he present voters may consider them

selves fortunate if they see the man-We have seen startling phases of the same issue in Colorado. All the alarming outbreaks there, the violence and the combats, the lawless expulsion of the combats, the lawless expulsion of peaceful citizens, the humiliating spec tacles of disorder and oppression republic supposed to be free and law-abiding, grew out of the flagrant violation of the popular will, expressed in a demand by ballot for the passage of

an eight-hour law.

Contempt of the people is evidenced. in city councils, state legislatures and the national Congress to an extent that indicates the absolute confidence of corporate monopoly in its ability to destroy the very foundations of popular Some day-and perhape ot a very distant one—the rulers will experience the same rude jolt that the arrogant nobility of France received

when they thought themselves at the very zenith of their power. The people have it in their power at any election to overthrow monopoly; and even the present apparent lack of interest may be the calm before the any election to overthrow m

### FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.

By a Vote of Five to One the Brewery Workers Declare Against Trade Autonomy and for Closer Solidarity.

Next to the progress of Socialism in ide unions, one of the most interesting developments is the steady growth of the industrial as opposed to the autonomous form of organization, a movement which has behind it the same economic forces, and which is compelling further solidarity on the economic field as a necessity of the economic field as a necessity of the present conditions. The recent refer-endum of the International Brewery Workers, as reported in the "Braue Brewery Workers should give up jurisdiction over the engineers and firemen trend towards the industrial form, no less than 19,417 votes being st the A. F. of L. decision to 3,873

sustaining it.

The result is all the more significant ly disposes of the contention of the A. F. of L. officials that the officers of the International Brewery Workers were responsible for previous decision: at the annual conventions of the in-dustry, and that the rank and file were opposed to the industrial foem of or-ganization. Not a word or letter from any official source likely to influence the membership was sent out in this referendum, and the result shows that the unbiased fortnion of the memb ship stood five to one against the autonomy idea.

The brewery workers are to be con gratulated on the progressive stand they have taken in thus again ratifying and emphasizing their position on the necessity of further solidarity on

### A BIG STRIKE "AVERTED"

"Averts Miners' Strike" was the pleasing headfine put over a Wilkes-barre dispatch in the daily papers last Saturday. The matter under it was interesting. For once, Mr. Wright, as Umpire under the Anthracite Strike Commission's settlement, had given a decision in favor of the miners-sur porting their demand that they have a check-weighman at each mine to pre-vent the company from cheating the men. The threatened strike of 78,000 men was "averted"—that is, postponed—not by the Scranton Coal Co. accepting the decision (for capitalists accept the result of arbitration only when it is favorable to them or when they are forced to) but by its deciding, pending its appeal to the Conciliation Board. not to fight the matter. Three mouths later in the season the company will be more ready and the miners less able to stand a strike.

-A Socialist party member should consider it both a duty and a pleasure to get new subscriptions for the party press

### REACTION THREATENED.

Capitalist Parties in Germany, Alarmed by Socialist Gains Plan Attack on Universal Suffrage - Meanwhile Socialism Still Grows.

The great increase of the Socialist The great increase of the Socialist vote in Germany at the last general elections has very thoroughly frightened the capitalist parties. They see that, in spite of the inequality of districts, which gives an unfair advantage at the polls to the opponents of Socialism, and in spite of any conditions that can be made, the next general election, which is due in 1908, will, in all probability constitutionally give the constitutionally give the conbility, constitutionally give the con-trolling power to the Social Demo-cratic Party and will present to its antagonists the alternative of submitting to the lawfully expressed will of the nation or of resisting it by open re-

In this juncture the "parties of or der," so-called, who were never tired of praising the constitution so long as it seemed sure to serve their purposes and insisting on the duty of ever good German to support the established institutions of the Empire, are seriously considering an attack upon universal suffrage, even if it she coive the overthrow of the imperia constitution.
The "Preussische Jahrbücher," which

The Preussische Jahrouchet, which is a very well informed and reliable publication, declares that some Prussian Conservatives contemplate dissolution of the empire itself and its immediate reconstruction with universal suffrage eliminated. It names certain influential members of the Prussian parliament, one of whom holds office in the Emperor's household, as leaders

in the Emperor's household, as according to the attack upon the existing suffrage basis of the Reichstag.

The Bismarckian "Nachrichten" in Hamburg, the Conservative "Kreuz Zeitung" and the Protestant "Reichs-Zeitung" and the Protestant both of Berlin, are all advocating immediate measures to re-strict the suffrage. The last-named

paper says:
"All intelligent men are saying to themselves that the prevailing Reich-stag suffrage will lead to the destruction of the empire, because it han the Reichstag over more and more to the Socialists and the Ultramontanes. But dread inspired by the still current superstition of liberal theory prevents superstition of interal theory prevents many from saying openly what they reveal in confidence as their convic-tion. Everything, even the most sa-cred, is criticised, but the Reichstag suffrage is not to be criticised. In fact, a more democratic form of it than ever is demanded, as was seen in the pass-age of the voting booth law. How could serious, politically capable men thus range themselves on the side of the Radical party, which even now stands close to the Social Democrats?"

Although most of the National Lib eral papers speak disapprovingly of the plan, the "Neueste Nachrichten" of Leipsle warmly supports it, declaring that universal suffrage was adopted by Bismarck as a means to establish imperial unity and that now that it threatens the empire it should be

The Social Democratic "Vorwärts." attack on the popular suffrage is con templated. It is not alarmed, how-ever. While the Socialists in Germany do not court a revolution of force, they will not avoid the 'ssue if it is forced on them. Not only has Socialism registered steady gains in the elections
-including the legislative and munici-pal contests since the last Reichstag election-so that it now counts mor time one-third of all the voters, but it is well known that Socialist ideas are especially prevalent among the younger men, so that the men under twenty-five, who cannot vote but who could fight on occasion, would add greatly to this proportion; it is well known that the army is permeated with Socialism and could not be de-pended upon to support a reactionary coup d'etat; and, finally, many who are not Socialists would certainly join with them in resisting any such back-

in Alsace-Lorraine resulted in a great Social Democratic gain. The capitalist parties co-operated against us, but our party east 4,400 votes against 3,800 for the Clericals, who ran second. We now have 24 out of the 40 members in

Our party organ at Halle has been on denined for applying the word "folly" to the magistrate. Proof of the assertion was not allowed to be brought. It would have been too easy to prove its truth in all probability, and the sanctity of the law would have correspondingly suffered.

The rejection by the Wartemberg Upper House of an extremely mild measure of school reform, says London "Justice." has drawn the attention of even bourgeois circles to the anomalous constitution of this body, which shares equal powers with those possessed by the directly elected repre-sentatives of the people. The noble sentatives of the people. The noble house consists of twenty-three mem-bers—seven of whom are nominated by the government and virtually transact the business. The rest are hereditary legislators, of whom eight live in Wur-temberg; of the other half some live in Bavaria, Prussia, Baden, and one in Holland; one is a member of the Upper Houses in Bayaria and Prussia; another of Prussian, Baden, and Aus-trian Upper Houses as well as an Austrian officer of the reserve; another is Chamberlain to the German Emper and so on in fact, an international so ciety. The Socialists are making goo ciety. The Socialists are making good use of the opportunity to urge the abolition of the House, but the South German Democrats, who have always thrown cold water on all agitation against the Upper House, now declare that it is useless to ask for abolition, and have entered into an alliance with the National Liberals to demand "Reform of the Upper Chamber," which naturally thay know they will nave.

lated by blood ties, than with the com mon folk of their own. Especially marked is this, of course, in the mon-archical families who really form in Europe one, or, at most, two "inferna-tional families," whose members hap-pen to have succeeded to this or that throue.

The Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung" re-

marks that when Kaiser Wilhelm dines with a company of English. French, and German sporting dandles on any trumpery occasion, that is a mark of the solidarity of "culture." When representatives of the Interna-tional proletariat meet to discuss the abelition of poverty, they are an "unpatriotic band."

### PARTY NEWS. 0

The Quorum met at national head-

quarters on July 9.

National Organizer Wilkins reports encouragingly about his work of getting the West Virginia organization into good shape and predicts substan-tial progress for the future.

The printed report of the national

convention proceedings has been unavoidably delayed beyond the time it was expected to be ready. However, it is assured that another ten days will see the book out of the bindery and all see the book out of the bindery and an orders will then be promptly filled. Local Hudson County, New Jersey, has ordered and paid for fifty copies of the report, and also ordered five sets of books for branch organizations. This is a model for other locals to try to follow. Knowledge of details in methods and party history makes for firm and solid organization. and solid organization.

The referendum upon the platform and trade-union resolutions adopted by the Chicago convention closes at national headquarters July 20, and the result will immediately be announced The vote upon the constitution close in the locals July 25 and at nations headquarters Aug. 4.

FOR LABOR DAY. The following speakers are open for engagements for Labor Day: J. W. Bennett, Sloux City, Ia.; George Briel, Newport, Ky.; John W. Brown, Worcester, Mass.; W. G. Critchlow, Dayton, O.; Isanc Cowen, Cleveland; W. L. Dewart, Washington, D. C.; Ida Crouch Haziett Milwaukee: Freeman Knowles, Deadwood, S. D.; Algernon Lee, New York; Courtenay Lemon, New York; Walter Thomas Mills, Chichro: E. W. Perrin, Little Rock, Ark .: A. M. Simons, Chicago; Frederick G. Strickland, Indianapolis; Ernest Untermann, Chicago; J. Wanhope, Eric, Pa.; Dan A. White, Brockton, Mass. Applications and enquiries for infor-mation regarding terms, etc., should be addressed to William Mailly, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn street,

tional Secretary, 239 Dearborn street.
Cliicago.
Speakers have already been engaged
for Labor Day as follows: J. Mahlon
Barnes, at Milwaukee; J. W. Slayton,
at Fostoria. O.; Robert Saltiel, at
Staunton, III.

### CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS.

Eugene V. Debs, Pfesidential candidate, will formally open his campaign at Indianapolis early in September, It will be a notable occasion and Coinrade Debs can be depended upon to do

Ben Hanford begins his work as Vice-Presidential candidate on July 17 at Rockland, Me., afterwards filling the following dates: July 18, Bath; July 19, Lewiston; Inly 20, Portland; July 21, Biddeford; July 23, Brockton, Mass. (Socialist Carnival); July 25. Nashua. N. H.: July 26, Manchester, N. H.; July 27, Concord, N. H. From July 30 to Aug. 4 he will be in Ver-mont, and then go to Danville, Ili., for Aug. 7, speaking at a Chautauqua that afternoon. Hanford will then tour in southern Illinois. Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota.

John Spargo will make a western tour beginning the end of August, which will take him to Montana. Ap-

plication for dates should be made di-rect to the National Secretary. Franklin H. Wentworth has placed himself at the disposal of the national headquarters for lecture dates from worth can give at least a month in the West, and applications should be filed

ranged by the National Secretary.

Louis Goaziou of Charleroi, Pa., will tour the Middle West as French orranizer and under the direction of the National Secretary. Goaziou is an agitator of experience and ability and it is desired that he be brought into contact with the French workingmen dur

### LITERATURE

The National Secretary is prepared to furnish the following campaign lit-erature to state committees, locals, or individuals 1. Leaflet, "Who Is Responsible for

Anarchy in Colorado? -30c, a hundred, postpaid; \$1 a thousand, by express, purchaser's expense. 2. Booklet, "Debs' and Hanford's Speeches of Acceptance," with por-traits and biographical sketches—\$1.50

a hundred, 500 for \$4.25, \$8 a thou a nundred, 500 for \$4.25, \$8 a thou-sand, postpaid.

3. Booklet. "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Ben Hanford—50 for \$1, postpaid; by express, purchas-er's expense, \$1.50 a hundred, \$8.50 a

thousand.

4. Leadet, "The Mission of the Socialist Party," by Eugene V. Debs—500 for 75c., 1,000 for \$1.25, 3,000 for \$3.50,

ostpaid.

5. Jewish pamphlet by B. Feigen baum, \$3 a hundred, postpaid. CAMPAIGN FUND

form of the Upper Chamber," which naturally they know they will never get. The whole policy is characteristic of the half-and-half mature of the bourgeois or small bourgeois Radicais; and the Wurtemberg Democrata are relatively far the beat of the German Democratic parties, as Wurtemberg is relatively the most enlightened of the German states. It is also interesting to bee with the aristocracles, as with the monarchies, how very little real patriotism there is. These people have much more in common with their own class in other countries, with whom liten enough they are intimately results. CAMPAIGN FUND.

The National Secretary acknowledges the following receipts: Half-day's pay contributions—Chas. P. Glides and W. H. Dettrey, Hazleton, Pa., \$2 each; Ang. Greensbad, Custon, Pa., \$2

held on July 10, at York. The ticket for the fall election was nominated and the national and state platforms were endorsed. George W. Bacon was elected County Chairman, with Harvey Shay and Harry Logeman as se retaries. The following were nomi-nated: For Congressman, William Kelly of York; for Representatives, Warren Gladfelter and D. J. Berger of York, C. H. Stover of Spring, Forge, John Slater of Springers; for Sherinf, Henry Logeman of York; for Register of Wills, John Tome of Shenks Ferry; for County Surveyor, Henry Wuerth-ner of York; for Director of Poor,

Howard M. Glass of Hanover. Howard M. Glass of Hanover.

Venango County held its convention
on July 2 and placed a full ticket in
the field. This county cast but one
vote for Debs in 1900, and the com-

rades are confident that the vote this fall will not fall short of one thousand. The Erle "People" has taken over the subscription list of the "New Nation," a Socialist paper started a few months ago in Dayton, O., which was forced to suspend.

An impressive mass meeting in protest against the Colorado atrecties was held in Pittsburg on July 2. Wm. Adams of Wilmerding, Jos. Wanhope of Erie, and G. W. Spencer, a deported miner, were the speakers. A collection for the W. F. of M. brought in \$11.05, and \$6tx. subscripting for the \$11.65 and fifty subscriptions for the Erie "People" were taken.

### Minnesota.

On June 26 Locals Minnespolis and St. Paul gave their seventh annual excursion on the steamer "Saturn" and harge "Venus" down the Mississippi and up the St. Croix River to Lake St. Creix. Over six hundred people took this delightful trip, and the excursion was a great success, financially and otherwise. A band of sight pieces diewas a great success, financially and otherwise. A band of eight pieces dis-coursed delightful music, and dancing was a feature of the program. Three (Continu d on page 4)

AND THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JULY, 17, 1804.

SERVICE AND THE STATES AN

of all our propaganda. It is an absurd contradiction of terms 'to talk of Secialism without organization.

It might be well to start out early in the morning so that the territory aliasted to each deall could be covered easily, and so that all the various details might finish in time to return to local headquarters, or better still, to a park or plenk grounds for supper and a general "experience meeting," at which the incidents of the day could be related and much valuable information given for further work of a similar nature, in this way the wives and families of the members could get acquainted with each other and a social life could be developed and additional work planned for the future.

W. E. CLARK.

METHOD OF REFERENDUM.

METHOD. OF REFERENDUM.

To the Militor of The Worker:—While the referendum on the national party constitution is being voted on by the party membership, it is timely to point out a serious omission, in the constitution as to how referendum votes should be taken. At present the individual ballots are sent by the state secretaries to the local secretaries, who distribute them to the members present at the meetings of the local. If there is ampter the meetings of the local. If there is ampter the meet meeting, after a more of less utsatisfactory discussion, or perhaps with no discussion at all, an unintelligent vote is taken and spit in. There is nothing in national, state or local constitution to indicate whether or not members must be present at the meetings in order to vote. If the person in charge of the haliots is much interested in the outcome of a certain referendum vote, there is no provision in the constitution to prevent him from taking the haliots to the homes of members, the members in the homes of members, the members of the constitution provision to avoid as far as possible.

St. Thomas, Ont., June 20.

-Killing Tsar Alexander II did the Russian people no good, because Tsarism still remained. Voting Pen-body out of office will do the workers orado no good, if Peabodyism still remains.

### GRAND PICNIC AND

SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL. OF THE UNITED BRANCHES OF THE WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF BROOKLYN,

### ON SUNDAY, JULY 17,

which the Soefflist Party should make constitutional provision to avoid as far as possible.

It may be said that only those votes should be counted on a referendum which are cast at the regular party meetings. The record of th At Deckelmann's . Ridgewood Park, Myrtle avenue, Ridgewood, L. I. Grand acrobatic performance in the afternoon, dog circus, Punch and Judy show. Grand chorus of the United Workingmen's Singing Societies, dancing, moving pictures. At night: Grand aerial display of fireworks by the Pain Tickets, 10 couts each. Music by Prof. August Schneider. To commence at

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WANTED-Comrades who own sta tionery, cigar or dry goods store to take agency for the UNION STEAM LAUNDRY. High commission. Ad-dress, Manager, U. S. L., 12638, 120th street. Telephone, 2201 W Harlem.

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etc. ......\$2.00 Coper's Use and Abuse of the Steam Boiler. Leather. 18mo. Illustrated Full of reliable instructions .. \$2.00

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ing. .....\$2.00 Prices include postage. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Str., New York

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# Dr. C. L. FURMAN.



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DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall 233 E. 38th street, New York, All Scandinavians are welcome. Agatation meetings every third Sunday at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 261 Onderdonk avenue, Brooklyn.

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### TWIN PARTIES OF CAPITAL.

al convention at St. Louis is eminently satisfactory to August Belmont-August Belmont, American representative of the Rothschilds, director of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co., of the Subway Realty Co., of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., of the New York & Rockaway Beach Railroad Co., of the Long Island Railroad Co., of the New York & Long Island Terminal, of the Kingston Consolidated, of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, of the Louisville & Nashville, of the Westinghouse Electric, of the Republic Iron & Steel, of the Clarksburg Fuel Co., of the Fairmont Coal Co., of the Somerset Coal Co., of the North American Transportation & Trading Co., of the Casein Company of Amer ica of the Golden Reward Consoli dated Gold Mining Co., and of fifteen banking, trust, and insurance corporations. Why shouldn't it be?

The Parker and Davis ticket is very pleasing to Cord Meyer, Democratic State Chairman in New York-Cord Meyer, director of two banks, of four trust companies, of an insurance com pany, of the American Agricultural cal Co., of the Citizens' Water Supply Co., of the Lake Charles Rice Milling Co., of the Lanyon Zinc Co., of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. Why shouldn't it be?

The only thing we really know about the head of the ticket-except that he is for Belmont-is that he was among the nine New York judges, Republi cans and Democrats acting together in beautiful harmony, who 'KILLED THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW last year. Is not that enough?

What we know about Henry Gassa way Davis is that he is an exploiter of labor, the biggest, coal, coke, and railway magnate in West Virginia, a partner of Belmont in several of the companies named above, an associate of Elkins-Ryans-Brady ring-formerly including Whitney, too-who link to gether the Coal Trust, the Tobacco Trust, and the Trolley Trust with their octopus grip. What more do we care

What we know about David Bennett Hill-aside from his strictly political

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

refreshment stands were liberally pat

allowed on the boat. A large banne

on each side of the boat, bearing the

words "International Socialist Party,

river that there are some Socialists in

the state. The second excursion of this season will be given on August 14. Owing to a decision of the Su-preme Court of this state the names

preme Court of this state the solution of our candidates, Eugene V. Debs for President, Benjamin Hanford for Vice-President, J. E. Nash for Government of the solution of the

nor, and the others, will appear on the ballot under the name "Public

State Organizer Thompson put in

two weeks' work in Otter Tail County with good results. We had only one local in the county before, but he or-

ganized three new ones, aggregating sixty-five members, and two or three more locals will soon be formed. All the meetings were well attended. A

county convention was held on Ju-

29 and a full ticket nominated. The Fergus Falls "Globe" and "Ugeblad,"

a local Norwegian paper with a larg

circulation, will support the party

list party is so completely broken up

together for its county convention. It is believed that a big vote for Social-ism will be east in this and the neigh-

Here and There.

A. M. Simons of Chleago and Euge

foomey of New Haven, both delegates

to the national convention and not members of the platform committee, have letters in the Eric "People" as-suring the editor, that, so far as their

observation went, his expressed sus

picions as to the conduct of the plat

ittee are unfou particularly contradicting the state

ent that no printed report was made

Max S. Hayes is the Socialist candi

es the city of Cleveland.

date for Congressman from the Tweaty-first District of Ohio, which

Comrade Clarke of Mystic, Conn. re

lected, half of which has been sent

At last week's meeting of Local Mys-tic eight new members were admitted all weavers and most of them young

rts that at Fieldman's meeting ere and in New London \$9 was col

Western Federation of Mic

The half-day's pay fund in Mys-o far amounts to \$25 and Stoning-will raise at least \$20. Five new criptions for The Worker and four

that only nine delegates could be go

a Populist stronghold with cal tendencies, but the Popu

penceforth. Otter Tail County

Ownership Party.'

ronized. No intoxicating drinks

The result of the Democratic nation- | tor from New York, he fought against the Income Tax Bill to the last mo ment, and that afterward, as couns for a combination of great aires, he succeeded in getting the United States Supreme Court to declare the lncome tax UNCONSTITU TIONAL. Does not that give us sufficient knowledge of him?

> An income-tax plank was propose at St. Louis, by the way-and was unceremoniously killed.

A plank providing for government ownership of railways was proposed. "Oh, that's silly," said Hill, and it was discarded.

Do YOU think government ownership is silly? Do YOU think the in come tax unworthy of consideration?

Equally significant was that speech of Lieutenant Hobson-Hobson the hero of osculation-reminding the delegates of the record of President Cleveland as a destroyer of labor unions. The bosses would have liked to muzzle Hobson, but he struck the real keynote of the convention. The Democratic party is pledged by this convention to enter into rivalry with the Re publican party in servility to the capitalist class and brutality toward the workers.

In the character of their candidates, in the character of their bosses, in the character of their platforms, so far as workingmen's interests are concerned the two old parties are as like as two

Just as the Republican national con vention in 1900 said not one word in rebuke of the atrocities committee against Labor by Democratic Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, so the Demo cratic national convention this year has kept discreetly silent about the still greater atrocities committed by Republican Governor Peabody in Colo-

The two old parties equally deserv the support of the capitalist class. It would make but little difference to the exploiters which should win,

They are equally against every in terest of the working class. For the first time we have the lines drawn clear so that all may see-the Socialist Party against the twin parties of capitalism. We hail the day. We welcome a straight fight.

career-is that, as United States Sena-

week, agitating on behalf of the Colo rado miners and collecting funds for them. She was well received there, as she had been in Chicago the week be-

The Democrats of Biddeford, Me. The Democrats of Baderord, Me., put Henry M. Donnelly on their legislative ticket without consulting him. Donnelly is a Socialist and he promptly responded in a courteously but unmistakably worded letter declining the nomination and giving notice of his opposition to both capitalist parties

The office of The Worker and "Volkszeitung" has received the following amounts to be forwarded to the Western Federation of Miners for the Colerado strike: Kranken Kasse Br. 3, Yonkers, \$5; J. Neumann, Sey mour, Conn., \$1; "Feuchte Ecke," sur plus of ring game at picnic, \$6; Social Democratic Women's Society, Br. 5 Democratic, V \$3; total, \$15.

New York State. Thomas Pendergast, the Social Democratic candidate for Governor, is now making a speaking and agitation tour of the northern part of the state, holding meetings in unorganized cities and towns. He held a meeting in Car-thage on July 2, and a local was organized there as a result. On July 4 he spoke in Cold Brook. Meetings were held in Gouverneur on July 5 and 6. Three meetings were arranged for at Ogdensburgh, beginning on July 11, and he will then go to Malone for a and he will then go to Maione for a series of meetings. Prospects are good for locals in Gouverneur and Ogdens-burgh. Comrade Pendergast reports that he has been well received all along the line, and that the local papers have been very fair in their trement of him. George Roewer has held two meet

ings in Troy, one in Onelda, and one in Canistota, near that place. All were successful, good crowds being present. He will next go to Ithaca for one or two meetings, and then put in a week in Rochester. After that he will be in Buffalo for seven days. The Jamestown comrades are agitat-

ing in surrounding towns with marked success. They have held meetings re much interest in Socialism was arous-ed. At Ellington the pastor of one of the churches offered the use of his pul-pit to the speaker for a Socialist address at any time. The State Committee has several of

The State Committee has several of the best speakers in the country en-gaged to tour the state, and it will be necessary for the locals to act prompt-iy and co-operate in using them. Franklin H. Wentworth of Massa-chusetts, a noted speaker and lecturer, who will be out under the supervision of the National Secretary during the campaign, has been assigned to New far amounts to \$25 and Stoningcill raise at least \$20. Five hew
riptions for The Worker and four
Vorwirts' accompany Comrade
te's report. All this makes a
y good showing for such a small
. Some of our locals in larger
s should wake up and do proportely as well.

the State Secretary during the
campaign, has been assigned to New
Yorker from Sept. 1 to 15. Every local
In the
State Secretary at order with
the State Secretary at one. Some
other speaker will be sent out through
the state from Sept. 15 to Oct. 1, and
others will follow in regular order untell the close of the campaign. If the

locals will take the speakers as they are offered to them in order, many difaculties will be overcome and needless expense avoided. The cost to the lo-cals will thus be kept down to the very

lowest point.

The State Secretary will hereafter issue a bulletin once or twice a month to the locals, covering all campaign matters and local should send in all

Returns are now coming in on the national subscription lists for a halfday's pay, and locals that have not yet reported should do so at once. If the money is not all collected, a partial accounting may be made now and the rest later. Both national and state orrest later. Both national and state or-ganizations are in need of money to start the campaign. The State Secre-tary has so far received the following sums: List 1710, Buffalo, \$6.07; 17207 Green Island, \$2.32; 1753. Watertown, \$4.94; 1754, Yonkers, \$20.67;1810, Kings, \$5.32; 1830, Kings, \$6.06; 1832, Kings, \$6.20; 1830, Kings, \$6.06; 1832, Kings, \$6.20; 1830, Kings, \$6.06; 1832, Kings, \$6.06; 1832, Kings, \$6.00; 1832, Ki Kings, 86. Contributions to the State Organization Fund have been received as follows: Kings County, 20th A. D., Br. 1, festival, \$8; 15th A. D., picnic, \$7: 7th A. D., Br. 2, 50c.; 13th and 14th A. D., \$1; 12th A. D., \$1.50; 8th A. D., \$1; 1st and 2d A. D., \$1.58; 20th A. D., Br. 1, \$2; 7th A. D., Br. 1, \$1; 1st and 2d A D., \$3: 7th A. D., Br. 1, \$3: New York, 14th A. D., \$3.40; Local Staple-ton, Chase meeting, \$2. The Westchester County Committee

met in Mount Vernon last Sunday afternoon. The delegates from Peek-skill and Portchester were absent, New Rochelle reported that the Building Trades Council would hold a Colorad indignation meeting on Saturday, July 16. They also reported doing some good with the half-day's pay list.— Youkers reported further agitation among the Italians; Comrade De Lucca will address them at the picnic of Local Yankers, which will be held at Grace Farm on Sunday, July 17. The Grace Farm on Sunday, July 17. The comrades are working the half-day's pay list and also the banks. Comrade Chase will be the speaker at the Colorado indignation meeting to be held in Getty Square, Yonkers, Friday evening, July 15. One hundred copies of Hanford's pamphlet have been ordered for distribution.—It is understood that a number of convendes from the Breach number of comrades from the Bronn and the Workingmen's Educational Association will attend the Yonkers picnic.—Comrade Dixon of New Rochelle is trying to organize a local in White Piains.—The next meeting of the County Committee will be held on Sunday, July 31, at which arrangements will be made for the county

nrade Wollnik of Troy writes "Geo. Roewer, Jr., spoke here on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, with large audiences at both meetings. His subjects were "The Declaration of Independence and So-cialism" and "The Evolution of Industry."

### New York City.

New Yorkers interested in furthering the project of the "Daily Call" are reminded that on Sunday, Aug. 28, an excursion to Greenwood Lake will be held for the benefit of that enterprise. In making their plans they should take this into account. Tickets for adults will cost \$1, for children 50 cents, and everyone will have the option of bring ing his lunch or paying 75 cents for dinner. The train will leave at 9 a. m. and return at 8 p. m., giving six hours

at the lake.
Edward Meyer of the Down Young People's Social Democratic Club has recently received a letter from Hans Kulhanek, one of the officers of the Young People's Social Democratic Clubs of Austria, in which the writer extends fracernal greetings to the clubs in America. On May 12 the Austrian clubs held a convention in Vienna, and they are doing a great educational work.

ducational work.

The 12th A. D. will hold a special meeting on Wednesday, July 20, at 233 E. Broadway. Very important business is to be transacted.

At the last meeting of the 14th A D., delegates to the General Commit-tee, Second Agitation District and an Agitation Committee for the district were elected. Other routine busines was disposed of. The Entertainmen Committee reported that \$24 was real ized at the last entertainment in March. It was decided to order fifty additional copies of The Worker week-ly until the campaign closes and sell them at street meetings; 100 copies of Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado were also ordered. The Agitation Committee reported that successful meet mittee reported that successful meet ings are held weekly. The district de cided to remove headquarters, and all meetings in the future will be held in C. Gaydoul's Hall, 266 E. Tenth street, every first and third Thursday in the month. All arrangements for the out-ing to Daly's Woods, Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, July 17, have been com-pleted. All party members should make it a point to make this trip with their families. Tickets are 15 cents for gentleman and lady, and can be had at 64 E. Fourth street and 266 E. Tenth streets Refreshments for lady and gentleman if ticket is presented 75 cents, without ticket, \$1. Other particulars, including direction to the

place, were published in last week's issue of The Worker. At the last meeting of the 18th and 20th A. D. a collection for the national campaign fund amounted to \$9. Twen-ty-five tickets received for a picnic from the 14th A. D. were accepted and given in charge of Comrade Kramer to dispose of. The delegates to the Mur-ray Hill Agitation District reported that no meeting had been held. The delegates were instructed to try to ge the delegates from the other district together and see if Murray Hill Ly-ceum could be secured for a ratifica-tion meeting. The delegates to the General Committe also were instructed to bring a resolution calling for a mass meeting at Union Square for the ratification of our ticket and as a protest against the outrages committed on the miners of Colorado. They also were instructed to ask the General Committee to find out the cause of Committee to and out the cause of Comrade Untermann's resignation as delegate to the International Socialist Congress. Comrade Kramer was instructed to procure two banners, and Comrade Mullen was authorized to get \$5 worth of literature, which will be disposed of at the outdoor meetings.

disposed of at the outdoor meetings.

In the 35th A. D., Branch 2, Comrade Jones was elected corresponding and recording secretary. Comrade Eiges was elected financial secretary and treasurer. Comrades Staring, Rempher, and Mayer were elected delegates to the Bronz Borough Agitation Committee. Comrades Jones, Le-

ne, Cantor, and Radin were elected lelegates to the General Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the West side Agitation Committee will be held Monday, July 17, 8 p. m., at the West Side Union Hotel, 342 W. Forty-second street. All comrades on the Wes Side should make it a special point t attend this meeting.

The Socialist Literary Society has established its headquarters at 233 E. Broadway, in one of the finest clubrooms of the East Side, and plans are under way towards the buying of the whole building. The campaign has alwhole building. The campaign has al-ready been opened, and from two to four open-air meetings are being held every week, which prove to be very successful, commanding big audier and large quantities of literature be and large quantities of literaure being sold. The Shakespeare Class under the direction of Henry Newman has ad-journed for July and August, and will be resumed again to Employer. be resumed again in September. Arily growing in membership, and hopes to reach the 200 mark in the near future. Meetings are held every Wednesday, and good work is being done for Socialism in general and for the East Side particularly, it being the only headquarters of the party. All comrades, friends and sympathizers are invited to visit the clubrooms and ioin the ranks. The first meeting of the new General

Committee was held July 9, Comrades Paulitsch and Lichtstein presiding, Credentials Committee reported as fol-ows: 1st, 3d and 5th A. D., financial ientials; 4th A. D., no report and credentials for 4 delegates; 6th and 10th port and credentials for 3 delegates. 11th A. D., no report and no creden-tials; 12th A. D., no report and no cre-dentials; 13th A. D., no report and no eredentials: 14th A. D., report and credentials for 4 delegates; 15th and 17th A. D., report and credentials for 2 delegates; 16th A. D., feport and credentials for 2 delegates; 18th and 20th A. D., report and credentials for 3 delegates; 19th A. D., report and cre-dentials for 2 delegates; 21st A. D., report and credentials for 4 delegates; 22d A. D., report and credentials for 4 delegates; 23d A. D., report and credentials for 3 delegates; 24th A. D., re-port and credentials for 3 delegates; 26th A. D., American, report and cre-dentials for 2 delegates; 26th A. D., Bohemian, report and credentials for 2 delegates; 28th A. D., report and cre-dentials for 6 delegates; 30th A. D., re-port and credentials for 8 delegates; 3ist A. D., report and credentials for 3 delegates; 32d and 33d A. D., no report, no credentials; 34th A. D., report and credentials for 2 delegates; 35th A. D., Br. 1, report and credentials for 4 delerict 1, no report and no credentials; Annexed District 2, no report and no credentials." That while the 21st A. D. had elected four delegates it was only entitled to three delegates, and that while the 23d A. D. had elected three delegates it was only entitled to two delegates. Motion carried, that all delegates. Motion carried that all delegates having credentials be scated, excepting the delegates from the 21st and 23d A. D., that the delegates from those districts retire and confer as to who shall represent their respective districts. Motion carried that the dele-gates from the 4th A. D. be temporarlly seated, and that they be instructed to have the financial report of their district filed with the organizer before the next meeting of the General Committee. Motion carried that all dele gates from districts which have made no reports be likewise seated, and instructed as in the previous anotion. Motion carried that the resignation of Comrade Shennack of 26th A. D., Bo hemian branch, be received, and that the request, that certain members of the branch who are too poor to pay

dues be not dropped from the roll, be complied with. Comrade Paulitsch of the 18th and 20th A. D. was instructed by his branch to request that the General Committee arrange for a mass meeting during the first week in Au-gust, to protest against the Colorado outrages, and that a collection for the striking miners be taken up at said meeting. Also that the National Sec-retary be requested to furnish informaand 17th A. D. was instructed by his branch to move that the National Secretary be requested to set aside a certain day to be known as Colorado Day, and that indignation meetings be held all over the continuation of the contin ion as to why Comrade Untermani and that indignation meetings be held all over the country on that day. Mo-tion carried that the State Committee be asked to request the National Com-mittee to set aside one day as Colorado Day. A motion that one day in August be observed as Colorado Day in New York City and that fifty meetings be held on that day was lost, and a motion was carried that if the National Committee compiles with the re-quest, that the City Executive Com-mittee arrange as many meetings as possible for Colorado Day. Minutes of the meetings of the City Executive Committee for June 21, June 28, and July 5 were read and the actions of the committee were approved. A motion that the Organizer be instructed to communicate with the National Secretary regarding meetings for Comrade Debs was amended that the matter be left in the hands of the City Execu-tive Committee. Comrade Lemon re-ported as delegate to State Committee. Comrades Jablinowski and Egerton of ommittee elected at provious mo o visit Board of Managers of to visit Board of Managers of The Worker, reported that they had done so, and had suggested to the board several methods to increase the circu-lation of the paper, and requested that the request of the board that a special General Committee meeting be called to hear a statement of committee elected by the board, be compiled with. Mo-tion carried that Organizer be instruct-ed to call a special meeting of the Gen-ed to call a special meeting of the Gen-

tion carried that Organizer be instruct-ed to call a special meeting of the Gen-eral Committee for the purpose and that all party members be requested to attend such meeting. Comrades Pan-zer and Gillis of committee elected at last meeting to investigate the appli-cation of Morris Stillger reported that the amplicant was considered a seek

jected. Nominations for committee and officers for the ensuing term were under as follows: For City Exceptive Committee of seven members: Obrist Schultz, Ortland, Lane, Bartholomew Egerton, Uhl, Cassidy, Spranger, Slobo-din, Lemon, Mayes. For Credential Committee of three members: Stahl, Gillis, Hohman, For Auditing Commitcommittee of three members: Tetzner, Pick.
Wolf, Van Name, For Grievance Committee of five members: Cassidy, Lichstein, Bartholomew, Levine, S. Solomon, For delegate to State Committee:
Lemon, U. Solomon, Abrahams, For Recording Secretary: Mayes, Malkel.
For Treasurer: Orland, For Comp. For Treasurer: Ortland. For Comp-troller: Bartholomew, Hart. H. Stabl. troller: Bartholomew, Hart, H. Stahl, Edwards. For Sergeant-at-arms: Yan Name. All candidates will be asked by mall whether they accept or decline and election will be held at the next regular meeting. Motion carried that the Organizer's salary be \$15 per week and the following nominations were made for that office: Julius Gerber, John C. Chase, Herman Reich, and Nick Geiger. Motion earried that the nomination for financial secretary be ganizer. Motion carried that the in-quiry of the 18th and 20th A. D. in regard to the resignation of Comrade Untermann as delegate to the Interna-tional Congress be referred back to said district. Comrade Paulitsch of 18th and 20th A. D. presented a request from his district that a referendum be taken on the method of taking and counting vote. Comrade Lichstein took the chair to enable Comrade took the chair to enable Comrade Paulitsch to discuss the matter, and after the discussion Lichstein declared the request in its present form out of order. On appeal from decision of the chairman he was sinstained. Comrade Paulitsch resumed the chair and Com-rade Lichstein moyed that each one voting on referendum vote shall sign an individual bellof, which ballot the secretary of a branch or local shall re-Call."

### clared out of order by the chairman. On appeal from the decision the chair vas sustained. Adjourned. BROOKLYN.

secretary of a branch or local shall re-

tain, and that the list furnished by the

Organizer shall be returned to said Organizer showing the total vote. De-

Local Kings County has cast 173 votes for the nitional platform pro-posed by the Chicago convention and 4 against it; on the trade-union resolu-tion the vote is 161 in favor and 8 against.

Three new members were admitted to the party at the last meeting of the Kings County Committee." An invita-tion to attend the picnic of the Work-men's Sick and Death Beuefit Associa-tion on Sunday, July 17, at Deckel-mann's Ridgewood Park Was accepted, and all comrades and sympathisers are urged to attend and help to make it a rousing success, as the entire proceeds are to be distributed equally between the S. D. P., the Labor Lyceum Asso-ciation, and the German Free School. The banner committee reported that a permit to raise one at City Hall Square was assured within the pext fifteen days, and requested permission to take all necessary action to raise it, which was granted. Comrades Schaefer, Hopkins and Koenig, representing districts having stereopticons, were appointed to secure suitable slides for the campaign, at an expense to the County Committee of not more than \$10. A share of stock of the Comrade Cooperative Publishing Co. was ordered bought. Two organizations have sent

parade during campaign.

The 9th A. D. will hold an open-air meeting on Wednesday evening. July 20, at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Columbia street. Speakers: Dawson, Young, and Behringer. Sympa-thizers, please attend and help make the meeting a success.

OUTENS.

A regular borough meeting of Local Queens was held on July 4 ut Liberty Park, Comrade Koeppleus acting as chairman. The picnic committee report-ed that it was unable to make a final report, as some branches had not set-tled for their fickets. The bill for printing primary notices and advertis-ing the picnic, amounting to \$25, was laid over to the meeting of the Local Executive and the treasurer was requested to wait upon the management of the "Volkszeitung" and request that the bill be reduced. The branch reports: Woodside, progress; Corona, have not had any meetings for some time, but the comrades are going to hustle and have more meetings in the with Workingmen's Sick and Death Beneat Fund Association at Alten-kirch's Morningside Park, Hoffman Boulevard and Hillside avenue, Jamai-ca, and invited all comrades to attend the said outing; the branch is also taking in new members every meeting night. Organizer reported that he had visited the several branches throughnight. Organizer reported that he had visited the several branches throughout the borough and found them doing fairly well, excepting College Point, which he though needed more attention, and advised Local Queens Executive to send speakers to that locality to wake them up. The organizer for to wake them up. The organizer fur ther stated that Branch Jamaica was doing excellent work. A committee of three from the State Committee, Com rades Chase, Phillips, and Peters, were present in regard to the reorgani-zation of Queens County, and re-quested Local Queens Executive to appoint a committee of three to act in conjunction with a committee of three of Local Long Island City and the State Committee to bring about har mony in Queens County. After considerable oratorical display, the follow Wegener, and Goeiler. Members' ref erendum ballots were received for a referendum vote on the adoption of the state constitution and distributed among the various branches. Ballot are not to be counted later than July

A regular meeting of the Local Ex Evergreen. Organizer Hahn preside Organizer announced that Loc anizer announced that Loca cas cast the following vote on the coal referendum: For the plat national referendam: For the form, 31; for trade union resolution, 30; against, 1. The bill for primary notices and advertising of picnic, amounting to \$25, was ordered paid. Branck Jamajea paid \$1.50 on expenses of delagate to national convention. Branch Clendale requested Lo-

cal Queens to buy 2,000 of Ben Han-ford's pamphlet on the Colorado out-rages; after discussion it was decided to hold a mass ineeting on Aug. 1 at Kruescher's Hall, Myrtle avenue, corner of Cypress avenue, Evergreen, in-stead, and engage two speakers to ad-dress the meeting, and to have 8,000 handbills printed and distributed in the various unions throughout the county requesting them to take part in said demonstration. Financial Sec-retary Heller filed the following quarterly report from April 1 to July 1 Stamps on hand, April 1, 125; bough of State Committee, 100; sold during the quarter, 216; balance on hand, 19 the quarter, 216; balance on hand, 19; received in cash, \$12.85. Treasurer Doeller filed the following quarterly report: Received during quarter, \$144.83; expended, \$78.25; balance on hand, \$66.58; adding financial secretary's cash, \$12.85, makes a total of \$79.43 on hand. Organizer Hahn was instructed to call a meeting in College. instructed to call a meeting in College Point to revive that section, as it ha ganization was instructed to reque Local Long Island City to pay its debts to Local Queens for printing of primary notices and delegates' ex-penses to Chicago, amounting to \$15, the request to be made at the reorgan

### FOR THE DAILY.

Acknowledgement of Moneys Received for the Fund to Establish the "Daily

Financial Secretary Julius Gerber of the Workingmen's Co-operative Pub-lishing Association acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts toward the fund for establishing the "Daily Call": Cash Contributions—Jacob Byn,Win-nipeg, Can., \$1; B. Merkert, 50c.; F.

Leiblein, Kingsley, Ore., \$1; Unknown 25c.; H. Jantzen, Alameda, Cal., 25c. C. Lisius, 50c.; G. Kreutzinger, Lake bay, Wash., \$1.50; J. Stiefel, F. Ster rel W. Nihl W. Herberts, C. A. Hiss 810; O. Steiner, Dayton, O., 50c.; G. Michelson, Jr., Boston, 5cc.; Adolf Karpaty, \$5; J. Lobigue, Watertown, N. Y., \$1; W. B. Slüsser, Cleveland, 50c.; S. Holzschub, Philadelphia, 50c.; Int. Ass'n of Machinists, No. 276, Con-cord, N. H., \$5.30; Bro. of Carpenters, No. 756, \$2; Do., No. 68, Miner, Wis \$1; Do., No. 1642, \$3; Do., 637, Sheboy gan, Wis., \$1; Mill Men's Union No. 1511, Lancaster, Pa., \$1; 8th A. D. Brooklyn, S. D. P., \$10; R. Poble, \$2 19th A. D., Brooklyn, \$5; Frank M Paulsen, 10g.; Beer Bottlers and Driv-ers No. 122, Boston, \$5; part of proceeds of picnic of Locals Bridgepor Ausonia, and Waterbury, Conn., Polis Ausonia, and Waterbury, Conn., Polish Socialist Alliance, \$5; previously ac-knowledged, \$3,529.92; total, \$3,593.32.

Paid on Pledges—Peter Frank, Cin-cinnati, 50c.; A. Lee, \$5; M. M. Bar-tholomew, \$2; W. G. Hopgood, Skowhegan, Me., 75c.; J. Mullen, \$1; Jacob Sif, Brooklyn, \$1; A. Nimkowski, 50c. Noble Rochlin, 50c.; Jacob Oglentzky 75c.; Louis Blum, \$2; Morris Pollock \$1; Edw. Schneyerson, 75c.; previously acknowledged, \$3,646.15; total, \$3,

Recapitulation—Cash contribution for week, \$63,40; paid on pledges this week, \$15.25; previously reported, re-ceipts from all sources, \$15,936.06; to-tal collected to date, \$16,014.71.

### OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

Open-air meetings have been a ranged by Local New York to be held a the places named on the nights desig-nated below. The assembly district or-ganizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

6th A. D.-N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers I. Phillips, L. D. Mayes and T. J

14th A. D.-S. W. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Speakers S. Edelstein, Fred. Paulitsch and Ed Meyer.
30th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eighty-

fourth street and East End avenue Speakers, J. C. Chase, A. Abrahams and Edw. Cassidy.

### SATURDAY, JULY 16.

34th A. D.-S. E. corner of One Hun ired and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost an

31st A. D.-S. E. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Algernon Lee and Edw. Cassidy.

### MONDAY, JULY 18.

9th A. D.-S. W. corner of 22d street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Edw. Cassidy and Thos. J. Lewis. 20th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue. Speak

ers, Edw. Searing, Wm. Leffingwell, and A. Abrahams. A. D .- S. W. corner of Sixtyhird street and Amsterdam Speakers, Alex. Rosen, L. D. Mayes

### and L. H. Harris. TUESDAY, JULY 19.

11th A. D.-S. W. corner of Thirtyfifth street and Eighth avenue. Speak ers, Jacob Pankin and Chas, Franz 14th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twelfth dreet and Avenue B. Speakers, Edw. Meyer, J. C. Chase and A. Abrahams 35th A. D.—8. W. corner of One Hun-lred and Forty-eight street and Willis tvenue. Speakers, I. Phillips and L. A. Harris. WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

7t A. D.-S. W. corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Fred Paulitsch, L. D. Mayes nd Alex. Rosen.

7th A. D.-S. W. corner of Sixteent treet and Eighth avenue. Speakers Thos. J. Lewis and S. Edelstein. THURSDAY, JULY 21

3d A. D.-N. E. corner of Carmin

nd Bleecker streets. Speakers, Chas Franz and I. Phillips. 28th A. D.—S. W. corner of Seventy sixth street and Avenue A. Speakers J. C. Chase and A. Abrahams. 15th A. D.—S. W. corner of Forty first street and Tenth avenue. Speak-ers, L. A. Harris, Jacob Pankin and I. Sackin,

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

6th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers, 8. dEelstein and Alex. Rosen. 14th A. D.—F. W. corner of Touth street and Second avenue. Speakers,

# THE MEAT WORKERS' STRIKE.

If the meat packers' strike contin- | low yourselves to be made the ally of ance equal to that of the coal miners' fight of two years ago, affecting like that, the supply of a prime necessity

Already the retail price of meat has been advanced 10 and 20 and even 30 per cent. The capitalists who control the meat supply wish to make the whole of the people suffer for the strike, in the hope of setting the workers of other trades against the strik-Fellow workingmen do not be de-

ceived. This fight of the ment workers is a fight against one of the most atroclous of all capitalist organizations, the national Meat Trust-atroclous alike in its treatment of its employees and in its treatment of other workingmen as consumers. Do not al-

nes, it is likely to assume an import- the Meat Trust against the strikers. Above all, do not fail to realize this

lesson and impress it upon others: It is a most evil and dangerous state of affairs when a few men control for private profit all the means of supplying a necessary part of the people's food. So long as we allow this condition to exist, we are all at the mercy of the organized capitalists. They exploit and oppress their employees; the employees, in self-defense, are bound to resist; and all of us must suffer the con sequences.

As Socialists we say, not merely "Down with the Trust!" but "Let the nation own the Trusts! Let the people who produce wealth control its production!" That is Socialism. That is the way to peace and plenty and free-

### THE WORKERS' NEED AND THE SOCIALIST DEMAND.

By Eugene V. Debs.

Consider the barren prospect of the | by any process of capitalist calcula average boy who faces the world today. If he is the son of a workingman his father is able to do little in the

way of giving him a start. He does not get to college, nor even to the high school, but has to be satisfied with what he can get in the lower grades, for as soon as he has physical growth enough to work he must find

omething to do, so that he may help upport the family.

His father has no influence and can get no preserved employment for him at the expense of some other boy, so he thankfully accepts any kind of service that he may be allowed to per-

How hard it is to find a place for

that boy of yours! What shall we do with Johnnie? and Nellie? is the question of the anxious mother long before they are ripe for the labor market. "The child is weak, you know," con-

tinues the nervous, loving little mother, "and can't do hard work; and I feel dreadfully worried about him." What a picture! Yet so common that the multitude do not see it. This multitude do not see it. This mother, numbered by thousands many times over, instinctively understands the capitalist system, feels its cruelty and dreads its approaching horror which cast their shadows upon he tender, loving heart. Nothing can be sadder than to see the

mother take the boy she bore by the hand and start to town with him to peddle him off as merchandise to some one who has use for a child-slave.

To know just how that feels one must have had preceisely that experi-

ence.

The mother looks down so fondly and caressingly upon her boy; and he looks up into her eyes so timidly and appealingly as she explains his good points to the business man or factory boss, who in turn inspects the lad and interrogates him to verify his mother's claims, and finally informs them that they may call again the following week, but that he does not think he

can use the boy.

Well, what finally becomes of the boy? He is now grown, his mother's worry is long since ended, as the grass grows green where she sleeps—and he. the boy? Why, he's a factory hand-a "hand," mind you, and he gets a dollar and a quarter a day when the factory

is running.

That is all he will ever get. He is an industrial life prisoner-no ardoning power for him in the capi

No sweet home, no beautiful wife, no

happy children, no books, no flowers no pictures, no comrades, no love, n joy for him. Just a hand! A human factory hand!

Think of a hand with a soul in it! In the capitalist system the soul has no business. It cannot produce profit

Edw. Meyer, Thos. J. Lewis and A.

80th A. D.-S. E. corner of Eightyfourth street and East End avenue. Speakers, Fred Paulitsch and L. D. Mayes.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

31st A. D.-S. E. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Edw. Cassidy.

35th A. D.-S. E. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers, Algernon Lee and I. Sackin.

### GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the New York garment workers against the destructive open shop rule is still on. A number of firms have conceded a settlement fav-orable to the union and a complete vic-tory is expected within another fortnight. The garment workers have received very generous support in the way of donations and loans from un-ions of many other trades here, and in other places. Everyone who is willing to do so can give valuable assistance to them by bearing in mind, when he is going to purchase clothes, to demand and insist upon the label. Let the merchants know that you want only un -made goods and will take no other

### BROOKLYNITES, TAKE NOTICE

The Butchers' Union desires the friends of organized labor in Brooklyn to know that Albert Nabert of 1651 Broadway absolutely refuses to recog-nize the union and that, when a com-mittee of the Brooklyn Federation of Labor called upon him he virtually threatened to have them thrown out of his shop. The wages and hours of la-bor in his shop are such as to make it objectionable to all who sympathize with the labor movement.

For \$1 you can get forty copies anford's "Labor War in Coloof Hanford's rado." You can't make a better in

### n hand.

The working hand is what is needed for the capitalist's tool and so the hu han must be reduced to a hand. No head, no heart, no soul-simply

A thousand hands to one brain—the hands of workingmen, the brain of a capitalist.

A thousand dumb animals, in human form—a thousand slaves in the fetters of ignorance, their heads having run to hands—all these owned-and worked and fleeced by one stock-dealing, pro-

and fleeced by one stock-dealing, pro-fit-merigering capitalist.

This is capitalism!

And this system is supported alter-nately by the Republican party and the Democratic party.

These two capitalist parties relieve

each other in support of the capitalist system, while the capitalist system re-lieves the working class of what they

produce.

A thousand hands to one head is the abnormal development of the capitalist system.

A thousand workingmen turned into

hands to develop and gorge and decorate one capitalist paunch!

This brutal order of things must be

overthrown. The human race was not born to degeneracy.

A thousand heads have grown for every thousand pairs of hands; a thousand hearts throb in testimony of the unity of heads and hands and a thousand souls, though crushed and man-gled, burn in protest and are pledged

to redeem a thousand men. Heads and hands, hearts and souls,

Full opportunity for full development is the unalienable right of all. He who denies it is a tyrant; he who does not demand it is a coward; he who is indifferent to it is a slave; he

who does not desire it is dead,

The earth for all the people. That is the demand.

The machinery of production and distribution for all the people. That

is the demand.

The collective ownership and control of industry and its democratic management in the interest of all the people. That is the demand. The elimination of rent.

profit, and the production of wealth to satisfy the wants of all the people.

That is the demand.

Co-operative industry in which all shall work together in harmony as the basis of a new social order, a higher civilization, a real republic. That is the demand.

The end of class struggles and class rule, of master and slave, of ignorance and vice, of poverty and shame, of cruelty and crime—the birth of free-dom, the dawn of brotherhood, the beginning of MAN. That is the demand.

This is Socialism This is Socialism.
[Extract from "Unionism and Socialism," a new pamphlet by the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party.]

### PREMIUM OFFER.

Every reader can get these pre-miums. Just try it. You certainly have some are not renders of The Worker. TRY TO GET THEM TO SUBSCRIBE. For every two NEW yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each or four new sixmonth subscriptions at 25 cents each accompanied by cash, we will send free of charge, any of the following premiums:

22. A photographic album of Greater New York. Over one hundred beautiful views of the great metropolis, 1. Pocket knife, Best steel; two or hree blades.
5. Pictures: Social Democratic

members of the German Parliament. Genuine briar wood pipe.
 Pair best steel scissors, nickel and gold plated.

4. Lady or gentleman's pocketbook, 16. Beautiful picture, "The Nest." 11. Beautiful picture, "The Forest." THE WORKER, 184 William Street, New York.

### SPECIAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

From now till Election Day you can get The Worker for sare or distribution meetings, in bundles of 100 o the rate of 50 CENTS A HUN-DRED.

Several districts that have tried it find it easy to sell from 20 to 60 copies of The Worker at every public meet-

Especially in New York City and state The Worker should be distrib-uted, because it bears the official name and emblem of the Social Democratic Party and publishes every week the names of our state candidates and names of our state candidates and news of the movement in the state. It is necessary that the people be given this information, in order to prevent new Socialist votes from going to the wrong party through mistake.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

# for "Vorwirts" accompany Comrade Clarke's report. All this makes a pretty good showing for such a small place. Some of our locals in larger places should wake up and do propor-