

"Labor combines industrially where it is weak.
"It divides politically where it is strong."

"The man who opposes united political action on the part of the masses is either densely ignorant or else he has the price of his opposition in his pocket."

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ARMSTRONG IN PITTSBURG

Master Workman, of the Striking Shoe Operatives, Addresses the Clerks' Union on the Merits of the Present Difficulty at Lynn, Mass.

I. Boynton Armstrong, Master Workman of Cutters' Assembly, 3662, K. of L. of Lynn, Mass., is in Pittsburg, Pa., on business for his local union, and incidentally to address meetings of the Clerks' union of that city that are affiliated with the Knights of Labor. When the strike of the Knights of Labor shoe cutters against the Boot and Shoe Workers' union occurred at Lynn, January 16, it was heralded far and wide in the newspapers, and the Clerks' union, K. of L., in the city of Pittsburg, it is reported, placed a boycott on union stamp shoes, to the extent that they would not induce customers to buy shoes with the union stamp, but would exhibit shoes without the stamp and endeavor in this way to leave the union stamp shoes on the shelf.

A short time ago Philip J. Byrne, Marlboro, an organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, addressed some meetings of K. of L. clerks in Pittsburg, when he spoke in favor of the B. and S. W. U. and the union

stamp. He gave it to be understood. It is said, that the Knights of Labor cutters in Lynn were wrong in the present fight, and the B. and S. W. U. was right.

The matter was taken up by the district council, K. of L., of Pittsburg, which appointed a special committee of five to investigate the trouble and find out the facts for themselves. The officers of the district assembly, Pittsburg, invited the Knights of Lynn to send a representative to Pittsburg to state the K. of L. side of the case in regard to the fight at Lynn, and Master Workman Armstrong was sent forthwith.

He may visit Washington, D. C., on business for Cutters' assembly, 3662, K. of L., before his return. The officers of Cutters' assembly expect he will be back by Monday evening. Since the strike of the K. of L. cutters against the B. and S. W. U., the K. of L. clerks' locals in Pittsburg, have contributed to the war chest of the striking Knights of Labor in Lynn.

UP AND AT THEM

Western Federation of Miners Leads Fight in Great Struggle in Colorado--Identity of Interests of All Workers as a Class Is Emphasized in This Battle--An Appeal for Aid From Unions and Socialists.

Denver, Colo., July 11, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor, to the Members of the Socialist Party, and to All Friends of Laboring Humanity, Greeting:

"A condition and not a theory" confronts the laboring men of the west. The heavy iron hand of corporate might is being felt in every department of manual toil. The man who reads and thinks no longer entertains the opinion that there can be permanent peace and harmony between the capitalist and the laboring man, under an industrial system that demands profit at the expense of "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." The federal constitution and the organic law of every state of our union seem to be helpless in placing the strong arm of protection around the rights and liberties of that great body of men and women, who are camped on the industrial field, waging a ceaseless battle for the right to exist. Standing upon the threshold of the twentieth century, we can behold the functions of government, utilized by trusts and corporations, to subjugate the masses in the interest of a class, who revel in indolent magnificence and whose unbridled license to enjoy is minted from the walls and moans of disinherited labor.

The Western Federation of Miners, since its birth, has met the forces of capitalism and measured steel with corporate despotism, to save human liberty from being sacrificed beneath the wheels of insatiable greed.

The Western Federation of Miners has declared for the collective ownership of the land, the machinery of production and distribution, believing that the whole human race must have free access to the resources of nature and the implements that have moulded from the genius of man, before humanity can have an equal opportunity to live. This declaration upon the part of the federation has aroused the ire of corporations, who behold in the political policy of our organization the dethronement of the privileged class, and the abolition of master and slave.

The federation is looked upon by the corporations of the metalliferous regions as one of the most powerful labor organizations in the world, and the aim and object of the various mine owners' associations of the west is to attack the federation with every weapon at their command, believing that this organization once crippled and shattered, all other labor organizations would follow in its wake.

The great smelter trust has arisen in its Goliath strength and joined forces with the mining corporations to make the capitalistic fortification more invincible.

Merchant, bankers, lawyers, brokers and swindlers on boards of trade and stock exchanges have banded together and become auxiliaries to aid trust and corporate power in halting the federation in its onward march towards the goal of labor's emancipation.

Thousands of members are now involved in a struggle for short hours. In Arizona the legislature enacted an eight-hour law which took effect on June 1, but the mining corporations ignored the law, and when the miners ceased to work to enforce the provisions of the law the territorial militia and the federal troops were used to aid the corporations to violate the enactment of a legislative body, and drive back to the mines the men who were demanding that the eight-hour law should be respected. In Colorado, the people by a vote of more than 40,000 majority, passed a constitutional amendment, empowering the legislature to enact an eight-hour law for all men working in mines, mills and smelters, but corporate influence debauched the law-making body of the state and the sovereign voice of the people, as expressed at the ballot box, was strangled by the mailed hand of the smelter trust and the combination

PRESSING PEABODY

Colorado Representatives Regardless of Party Request Him to Issue a Supplementary Eight-Hour Call--Public Is Against the Smelting Trust.

Members of the house, regardless of party, are making desperate efforts to force Governor Peabody to issue a supplementary call for the extra session to contain the eight-hour law.

Wolcott and anti-Wolcott republicans have told the governor that to ignore the eight-hour bill would sound the death knell of the republican party in Colorado.

There was a short conference at the Palace hotel between republican members and it was stated emphatically that to ignore the eight-hour bill would be a blow to the party. Several representatives saw the governor and declared that the call must be issued.

"There is no reason on earth why the eight-hour law should not be passed at this extra session," said a prominent republican. "The entire Cripple Creek district, the San Juan and every mining district in the state demands this eight-hour law. It was an outrage that it was killed by the legislature, and now the people demand that they be given a law that they voted for unanimously."

"Governor Peabody should at once issue a supplementary call to include the eight-hour law."

At the recent conference the eight-hour bill alone was considered and every man was urged to use his in-

fluence with Governor Peabody. Said one republican: "Candidly I do not think the governor will issue a supplementary call for the eight-hour bill. I don't think he has the courage to come out for the common people against the corporations. He demonstrated that when he sent troops on a hurry order to Colorado City, on a hurry order to Colorado city.

"An eight-hour law would have prevented the present smelter strike and several minor mining strikes in the state.

"If Governor Peabody refuses to issue this supplementary call for an eight-hour law, made by members of his own party in the legislature and by his party at large, he will be cordially hated."

It is openly asserted that if the governor ignores the demand of the republicans a resolution condemning him will be passed in both the house and senate. This has been considered and it will be done regardless of party affiliation. This would be the first time that a Colorado legislature ever passed a resolution condemning the governor for dereliction of duty.

There are only a few of the out-of-town members of the legislature in the city, but these are clamoring for the eight-hour law.

ORGANIZED PUEBLO

Western Federation of Miners Establishes a Strong Local Union of Mill and Smelters--Mines in Idaho Springs District Grant Demands.

D. C. Coates, formerly lieutenant governor, on July 10th organized a smelters' union at Pueblo, Colorado. The meeting was held in St. Joseph's hall and 100 signed the charter roll. Coates and his aides have been here since the first of the week and have made a systematic canvass of the employes in the three local smelters.

Mr. Coates said no demands will be made upon the smelting concerns until after organization of the smelter employes is effected at Leadville, Durango and Salida.

Then these unions will join with the Denver union in a demand for an eight-hour day.

Announcement has been made at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners that the Gum Tree, Arizona and Teller mines in the Idaho Springs district last night granted their former employes an eight-hour day in the settlement that was made by the men. The terms of settlement also included the same wage scale that was in force before the

trouble. The same pay is to be received by the men for an eight-hour day as that formerly received for nine and ten hours work.

The three mines have practically resumed again. Several months ago the union at Idaho Springs asked for an eight-hour day. The trouble that began there in February was accentuated by this demand and made a settlement more difficult. However, the men remained out until the settlement.

Striking smelters in Denver when they heard the report of the settlement in the Idaho Springs district, expressed themselves this morning as being encouraged by the concession and believe that the effect will be to cause other mines and plants to fall into line and grant an eight-hour day.

The situation at the smelters is unchanged. The management reiterates that the plants are resuming as fast as can be expected under the prevailing conditions. The strikers say that the smelters are not resuming because of the lack of men.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

Miners, Millmen and Friends of Organized Labor.

We earnestly request you to stay away from Stent and Quartz, California. The members of Tuolumne Miners' union No. 73, W. F. M., have been locked out since July 6 by the following mining companies: Jumper, San Ysabel and App. The cause being the refusal of the above named companies to consider a request made by

the Tuolumne Miners' union No. 73, W. F. M., for an increase of wages.

M. S. CARSEY, President.
By WILLIAM TAYLOR, Secretary.

The Journal is informed that the output of the St. Paul Furniture company, which is being sold through this state by C. L. Miller of Butte, is the product of non-union labor, as is also the goods sent out by the Prairie Du Chien factory, handled by the same agent.

ULTIMATE VICTORY

Master Workman Armstrong, of the K. of L., Thinks It Is in Sight for the Shoe Operatives--Says Action of Western Unions Has Relieved Conditions.

According to I. B. Armstrong, master workman, of L. A. 3662, K. of L., the action of the conventions of the W. F. M. and A. L. U. in absolving their membership from patronizing the Boot and Shoe Workers' label has done a great deal to relieve conditions in the shoe districts of Lynn and Haverhill. Mr. Armstrong says

"Since the last statement which appeared in your Journal of May 12, concerning the strike of the K. of L. Cutters' Stitches of Lynn, Mass., inaugurated on January 16, against the domination of the Bosses' organization, known as the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, two very important events have taken place which materially affect the results of this struggle for industrial independence, and assures complete and ultimate victory to the cause of progressive unionism as represented by the K. of L. Assemblies and A. L. U. unions of Lynn, Mass. The first very important event was the action of the American Labor union convention and Western Federation of Miners in setting their seal of disapproval upon the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers, which stamp is nothing more than a symbol of oppression and represents a forced organization of the shoemakers and the contribution of 25 cents per week dues (16 2-3 cents of which goes into the general office and affords a fat sinecure for a lot of grafters) with no corresponding benefit in the way of improved wage conditions; as it is given to any manufacturer who can be induced to take it regardless of wage conditions and without the consent or knowledge of the employes.

"Some of the lowest paid factories in the country are using the stamp and as a consequence the stamp simply represents the perpetration of low

wage conditions a species of industrial slavery, which the shoemakers of Lynn and Haverhill are in rebellion against, and which system of organization bids fair to meet with similar opposition elsewhere.

"The news that the A. L. U. convention and the Western Federation of Miners had simultaneously taken action absolving their members from patronizing this stamp was received with great favor here in Lynn, and in behalf of the K. of L. assemblies of Lynn I wish to extend to our western brothers, through the columns of your excellent journal, our grateful thanks and appreciation of their action and in repudiating this un-American, despotic and arbitrary form of organization which is being run more in the interest of the employing class than the employes.

"Immediately following the action of the A. L. U. convention, the firm of Harney Brothers, the largest of the firms here in Lynn using the stamp, threw it out and re-instated the strikers, and last week the Geo. E. Nicholson company also threw out the stamp and will re-instate the striking cutters, stitchers and others; and others are expected to follow in a short time. Altogether the situation here in Lynn after six months of the most determined struggle which any similar number of men and women ever participated in is assuming such shape that we can confidently predict ultimate and complete victory.

"In bringing about this result no agency is entitled to more credit for its splendid support, both morally and financially, than the Grain Counter Workers' union No. 251, A. L. U., and the Heel Workers' union No. 253, A. L. U., and none rejoice more in the success of the struggle than the members of these two bodies."

CONCENTRATING PATRONAGE

Labor Organizations of Los Angeles Inaugurate a New and Sensible Movement.

On account of the bitter hostility toward organized labor by a number of business men of Los Angeles, under the leadership of the notorious Los Angeles Times, the council of labor appointed a committee to canvass the business district of the city and ascertain the attitude of all business men. As a result of this canvass the council has issued a "friendly list," containing the names of all merchants who expressed their friendliness for unions. The list is in the form of a vest pocket folder, and several copies will be mailed on the 15th of each month to each union member in Los Angeles.

The roster of every union has been secured and a mailing machine purchased. Naturally, the merchants whose names do not appear on the "friendly list" have raised a vigorous howl, but they will howl in vain, as the union men and women of Los Angeles have decided to quit giving their dollars to business men who use a

portion of this very money in an effort to destroy the unions and lower the wages of working men and women. The "friendly list" is stirring up the union haters as they have never been stirred before, and their antics prove conclusively that the way to touch the hearts of such persons is to touch their pocketbooks. The union wreckers are on the run.

With the assistance of the "friendly list" the hosts of organized labor in Los Angeles expect to thrash the Los Angeles Times to a frazzle, and union men and women everywhere will aid materially in this good work by writing letters to each of the following advertisers in that paper, requesting that the advertisements be withdrawn and notifying the advertiser that until such time as the working people will not patronize any product advertised in the notorious scab paper:

Helena, Montana, is getting into line with the Citizens' Alliance movement. The employing class in that city have been notorious for their fondness for cheap scab labor.

EFFECT OF CAPITALISM

Soul Stirring Beauties of Private Ownership--Wages Are Below Cost of Living--Deficiency of \$10 Is Reward for Year's Labor--Are the Girls' Demands Just?

The Freeman Labor Journal of Spokane publishes the following conservative estimate of the cost of living for a young woman in Spokane. It is given for the purpose of enabling the public to judge of the telephone girls' demands for, behold, my countrymen, we live in a country where it is necessary that the public be shown that we are dying or worse, before we can get their permission to live.

Room rent, \$4 per month \$ 48.00
Lunches, three per day, at 15c each, per year 164.00
Street car fare, 10c per day .. 31.30
One good hat, per year, 5.00
Two street hats per year at \$1.00 each 2.00
One good dress per year 10.00
Six common dresses per year at \$1.00 each 6.00
Knit underwear, hosiery, etc., per year 5.00
Muslin underwear per year .. 5.00
Shoes, two pairs per year, at \$2.50 5.00
Laundry per week 50c 26.00
One winter coat and one light jacket or wrap 15.00
Total for year 322.55
Salary for the year at \$6.00 per week 312.00
Deficiency for the year \$ 10.55

This estimate allows nothing for incidentals, such as neck ribbons, side combs, curling materials, medicines,

and the many little things that are necessary to female happiness. This estimate allows nothing for time lost through sickness or other causes. There is no such thing as a theater ticket or a Sunday evening at the park. A holiday excursion is absolutely out of the question, and even the 10c church social is out of the question.

It is quite true that many young women live at home and are relieved of many of these burdens of expense, but that is no argument in favor of the low scale paid in this city.

There are many young women in Spokane who are absolutely dependent upon their efforts for a livelihood, and many of them are aiding in the support of aged or invalid relatives, and they are obliged to meet in competition those who have no such burdens. Is it any wonder that some of our young women enter unhappy marriage relations?

The working of young women long hours for a meagre pittance is a disgrace upon the name of any city, and should not be tolerated in prosperous Spokane.

The young women who have homes and are taking the places of the striking telephone operators are humiliating themselves and making harder the already heavy burden being borne by the young women who are compelled to support themselves.

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TO

Grocery Employes' Union No. 167 and Denver Butchers' Union No. 162

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BROADWAY MARKET
1345-5. Broadway.
ECLIPSE MARKET
1023-25 Fifteenth St.
OTTO SHATZ (C. B. & Q. Market)
1201 Welton St.
W. D. STEINMETZ
643 West Colfax St.
H. TESCHER
780 Broadway.
W. A. SHREEVE
2268 Fifteenth St.
FRANK DA PRATA
2532 Fifteenth St.
G. R. HENRY
2008 West Thirty-Second St.
J. S. GRIFFING
2005 West Thirty-Second St.
A. E. JOLLS
2796 Dundell St.
GOSS BROS.
2501 West Twenty-Fifth St.
KETNER BROS.
2545 Gallup Ave.
ROBERTS & MCCONNELL
2957 Gallup Ave.
F. BRUNNE
820 Platte St.
M. ELLSBURG
3244-50 Champa St.
A. L. SCOTT
3290 Glen St.
MAGNIE BROS.
2663 Humboldt St.
J. LORIE
3387 Lincoln Ave.

- S. M. CRANE
219 Twenty-Second St.
E. KELTY
2145 Logan Ave.
W. J. McDONALD
1075 South Tenth St.
JOSEPH TESCHER
1079 Santa Fe Ave.
JAMES CAMPION
802 Santa Fe Ave.
M. J. ROBINSON
607 South Eleventh St.
J. O. GOSSMAN
580 South Eleventh St.
M. J. HURLEY
202 South Water St.
JOHN DOHL
1 South Eleventh St.
H. A. GOLDEN
1570-76 Broadway.
COLFAX MARKET
2320 East Colfax Ave.
G. E. HATHAWAY
2322 East Colfax Ave.
JAMES WASHINGTON
732 Santa Fe Ave.
JOHNSON BROS.
Fifth Ave. and South Tremont St.
GEORGE SCHERER
Fifth Ave. and South Tremont St.
DENVER GROCERY CO.
2100 Curtis St.
A. ANDERSON
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MONT. WILSON
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THE BEST INVESTMENT To Make With 25 Cents in Butte TO-DAY Is for a Box of P. D. Q. CORN SALVE IT WILL REMOVE A CORN OR BUNION AND QUICK, TOO ALL DRUGGISTS

SPORTING GOODS EXCLUSIVELY Baseball, Athletic Goods, Fishing Tackle, Fire Arms, Ammunition CARL ENGEL Write for Prices WANTED—Live agents to sell Dr. White's Electric Combs, patented Jan. 1, '99. Cure dandruff, hair falling out, sick and nervous headaches, yet cost no more than an ordinary comb. Sells on sight. Agents are wild with success. Send 50c for sample (half price). Write quick. The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, Ill.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

So much has been said about there being a radical difference between the Socialist party of Germany and that of the United States that we have thought it advisable to publish the platforms of the two countries together with an article from Vorwaerts, the official organ of the Socialist party of Germany. A comparison of platforms will show that they stand for exactly the same thing, i. e., collective ownership of the tools of production and distribution, while the utterances of the official paper prove they are not lacking in the least in the true revolutionary spirit.

Above the puny sparrow fight of bourgeois campaign trickery the thought of Socialism rises like an eagle. Socialist philosophy is the only clear idea in a world full of confusion, the only great factor in a time full of smallness, the only way of battling against mental inertia, the only hope which triumphs over the cares of today and lends a meaning to the lives of millions. But now it is suddenly claimed that the Socialists are getting ashamed of their platform. The only political movement which does not wander about aimlessly, but is proceeding straight toward a really great and mighty goal, is suddenly said to be veiling its aim. The men who frankly confessed and announced a new world message, who paid for their honest convictions, during the last five years alone, the penalty of three hundred years of imprisonment, are now suddenly charged with tramping through the country in the guise of mysterious heroes of detective stories and with having no other care but

Platform of the German Social Democratic Party.

The economic development of industrial society tend inevitably to the ruin of small industries, which are based upon the workman's private ownership of the means of production. It separates him from those means of production and converts him into a destitute member of the proletariat, whilst a comparatively small number of capitalists and great land owners obtain a monopoly of the means of production.

Hand in hand with this growing monopoly goes the crushing out of existence of these shattered small industries by industries of colossal growth. To the proletariat and to the rapidly sinking middle classes, the small tradesmen of the towns and the peasant proprietors, it brings an increased uncertainty of existence, increasing misery, oppression, servitude, degradation and exploitation.

Ever greater grows the mass of the proletariat, ever vaster the army of the unemployed, ever sharper the contrast between oppressors and oppressed, ever fiercer that war of classes between bourgeoisie and proletariat which divides modern society into two hostile camps.

Private ownership of the means of production, formerly the means of securing his product to the producer, has now become the means of expropriating the peasant proprietors, the artisans and the small tradesmen, and placing the non-producers in possession of the products of labor. Nothing but the conversion of capitalist private ownership of the means of production—the earth and its fruits, mines and quarries, raw material, tools, machines, means of exchange into social ownership, and the substitution of Socialist production, carried on by and for society, in the place of the present production of commodities for exchange, can effect such a revolution that, instead of large industries and the steadily growing capacities of common production being, as heretofore, a source of misery and oppression to the classes whom they have dispossessed, they may become a source of the highest well being and of the most perfect and comprehensive harmony.

The social revolution involves the emancipation, not merely of the proletariat, but of the whole human race, which is suffering under existing conditions. But this emancipation can be achieved by the working class alone, because all other classes, in spite of their mutual strife of interests, take their stand upon the principle of private ownership of the means of production. The struggle of the working classes against capitalist exploitation must of necessity be a political struggle.

The interests of the working classes are identical in all lands governed by capitalist methods of production. Therefore, the emancipation of labor is a task in which the workmen of all civilized lands have a share. Recognizing this, the Social Democrats of Germany feel and declare themselves at one with the workmen of every land who are conscious of the destinies of their class.

The German Social Democrats are not, therefore, fighting for new class privileges and rights, but for the abolition of class government, and even of classes themselves, and for universal equality of rights and duties, without distinction of sex or rank. Starting from these principles, the German Social Democrats demand, to begin with: 1. Universal, equal and direct suffrage, by ballot, in all elections, for all subjects of the empire over 20 years of age, without distinction of sex.

2. Direct legislation by the people by means of the right of initiative and of vote. 3. Universal military education. Substitution of militia for a standing army. Declaration of popular representatives of questions of peace and war. Decision of all international disputes by arbitration. 4. Abolition of all laws which restrict or suppress free expression of opinion and the right of meeting or association. 5. Abolition of all laws which place woman at a disadvantage as compared with man. 6. Declaration that religion is a private matter. Abolition of all expenditure from public funds upon ecclesiastical and religious objects. 7. Secularization of education. Compulsory education at public national schools. Free education, free supply of educational apparatus and free maintenance to children in schools. 8. Free administration of the law and free legal assistance. Compensation to persons accused, imprisoned or condemned unjustly. Abolition of capital punishment. 9. Free medical assistance and free supply of remedies. Free burial of the dead. 10. Graduated income and property tax to meet all public expenses which are to be met by taxation. For the protection of labor we demand to begin with: The fixing of a normal working day not to exceed eight hours. Prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years. Prohibition of night work, except in those branches of industry which, from their nature and technical reasons, or for reasons of public welfare, require night work. An unbroken rest of at least 36 hours for every workman every week. Prohibition of the truck system. Supervision of all industrial establishments, together with the investigations and regulations of the conditions of labor in the town and country by an imperial labor department, district labor bureaus and chambers of labor. A thorough system of industrial sanitary regulation.

Two Platforms

to conceal their dark plans behind a spotted shirt front. Every bourgeois campaign meeting, every capitalist campaign leaflet, loudly proclaims: THE SOCIALISTS ARE CONCEALING THEIR REAL PROGRAM.

Our capitalist antagonists are not aware how bitterly they are mocking themselves. Our program, our aim, that is the standard which we have carried through all election campaigns from victory to victory. Their lack of a program, their clumsy demagoguery which covers the self-interest of their class with the fantastic costume of the alleged commonweal, their well-fed self-satisfaction, have received their just dues at every election. But now we are said to have learned from them homilies to lose battles by diligently imitating their methods. Well we are not Christians enough to love our enemies, but we are human enough to be ashamed of the pitiful meanness in which those images of God are sunk.

Official silence, though it is wedded to the doctrines of the state, has long ago been forced to renounce the idea of the eternity and immutability of the present social order. And the human mind cannot conceive of any other re-organization of society than that preparing in the sign of Socialism. The essential theory of capitalism, that of the Manchester men—which at least represented a logical system—has no longer any room in the life of this world. EVERY ONE, WHO IS NOT A TYRO WITHOUT ANY JUDGMENT IN POLITICS, LAUGHS AT THE COBBLERDOM OF THE AGRARIANS AND MIDDLE CLASS SAVIORS. Before our very eyes a gradual transformation of capitalism is taking place. The trusts have established the communism of mammon, the co-operative movement and municipal

Platform of the Socialist Party of America.

The Socialist party of America, in the national convention assembled, reaffirm its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government, and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalist to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood, and the poverty and misery of the working class; and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and the wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingman to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system. The lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the slaughter of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial supremacy abroad and enhance their supremacy at home. But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are interested in upholding the system of the private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The democratic, the republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties, which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production are alike representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalistic system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We therefore consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition, and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end. As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and the shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers. 2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenues of the capitalist class, and to be administered under control of the working class. 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose, in order that to the workers may be secured the full product of their labor. 5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women. 7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right to recall of representatives by their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements, as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries, and not for the amelioration of the condition of the working class.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA

Yes, we are all this. But what are we not? We are not conspirators who plan in the dark. Neither are we robbers or murderers. We desire nothing so much, we regard nothing as more clumsy and detestable, as the use of force, that force which the ruling classes of all centuries have used. So long as human history remains a history of murder, and brutal force, just so long have you little reason for feeling superior to your ancestors of the stone age. We wish to abolish murder, and our foes claim that we are preaching murder. We wish to make property, which hitherto has been a common right only in theory, the actual right of all—and they claim that we wish to abolish property. We wish to abolish all the open and concealed forms of paid love, and our opponents claim that we wish to introduce public prostitution. And though they always fail in their gross insinuations and brainless inventions, still they never tire of repeating the same old game every time it has been lost. We know that the battle of June 16 is nothing but a battle in that great class struggle which cannot end otherwise than by the victory of the proletariat in the triumph of Socialism. We do not celebrate any victories, until we have won them, and we shall not rest on our laurels. The day after the battle will find us busy preparing for the next one, while the foe may slip his sword back into his scabbard. WE SHALL NOT BE SATISFIED WITH ANYTHING SHORT OF COMPLETE VICTORY—THERE WILL BE NO REST UNTIL THE GOAL IS REACHED.—Vorwaerts.

capitalism furnish fresh proofs every day that the present system can be dispensed with, a system which brings misery, servitude and the torture of uncertain livelihood to the great masses. Finally the storms of industrial depression have nipped the buds of capitalist prosperity and transformed the disputed theory of commercial crises into tangible practice of crises. The enormous increase in the wealth of the privileged classes which the statistics register is outdistancing with giant strides the labored protection of the proletarian existence which the economic organizations of the working classes are defending with stubborn zeal. Why in the world, then, should we conceal those principles, which the life of every day substantiates by hundreds of new proofs and hundreds of new witnesses? But if our capitalist antagonists wish to insinuate that we have not revealed our aims with sufficient zeal, then we hasten to assure them once again: YES, WE ARE REVOLUTIONARY. WE REGARD THE IMPENDING TRANSFORMATION OF THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURES AS AN INNATE NECESSITY OF PRESENT SOCIETY, AND WE WISH TO SERVE SYSTEMATICALLY, AND FULL OF PROUD CONSCIOUSNESS, AS THE HARBINGERS OF THE NEW ORDER. They may call us iconoclasts, if they wish, but we know very well that nothing will collapse unless it is mouldy and rotten. We are also disturbers who chase the ruling classes from their beds of ease and jar the masses out of their inertia to demand all the blessings of culture. We combat all privileges of birth and of property. We are opposed ON PRINCIPLE TO THE RULE OF MONARCHS, NOBLES AND CAPITALISTS.

Platform of the Socialist Party of America.

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A MONKEY TALE. This little fable from the London Clarion emphasizes some of the differences between man and the monkey. Read it and determine in whose favor the difference lies. A monkey sat on a cocoanut tree; in his hand he held a leaf with some charcoal marks upon it. A troop of monkeys started to climb the tree to gather nuts, the leaf-monkey halted them. "Hold on," he said, "I own this tree." The monkeys smiled. "This leaf is my little deed, conferring upon me ownership from a dead monkey and empowers me to collect nuts." The monkeys grinned. "I only intend to collect four nuts a day from you for the privileges you enjoy of gathering nuts; but—" The monkeys laughed. "Because it rained so nicely and crops will be excessively large, I am compelled to charge you six nuts a day." The monkeys ha-ha-ed at him as a great humorist and started again to climb the tree. "Hold on," he cries, "I am in earnest." They frowned. "And if you don't pay me in advance, I'll—" "Disposes you, and you cannot again come to this tree." They scowled.

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From Political to Industrial Independence

By Edgar B. Helfenstein, in Independence Day Edition, Los Angeles Socialist.

To survey the history of the United States during the past century and a quarter is to marvel at the great industrial changes that have transpired, and to wonder what greater development will be experienced within the life of the present generation.

Since the day of our national independence the industrial foundation, upon which is based all the institutions of society has been entirely re-adjusted. Notwithstanding the readiness of the public mind to recognize the full significance of the alteration in industrial conditions, new institutions must follow—a new political party, a new government, a new industrial system, a new and higher moral standard are to come as surely as effect follows cause.

What are the changes that have determined this social revolution, and what must be the program and method of organization to intelligently

wealth production without abandoning the great mechanical achievements that have distinguished the past century and give such promise for the next.

And yet so long as the workers are separated from the tools with which they work the resulting dependence upon those who do own them means industrial servitude and the war, poverty, and crime that have always accompanied the moral poverty of the masters and the disinheritation of the slaves.

With the growth of the modern system of manufacture and the more systematic organization of the process of production through division and specialization of labor, ownership has become concentrated into large and larger aggregations of capital, and the use has become the co-operative function of large numbers of wage workers.

through the title of ownership, and as more and more efficient methods tend to increase production, wealth, rightfully belonging to the users, is converted into luxuries to be wasted by the owning class.

Every new machine under class ownership instead of saving labor to the users, saves wages to the owners, limits the opportunity for employment and reduces the competition for jobs to a "sordid struggle for existence."

As long as the wages system continues the average standard of living, regardless of all juggling with statistics, can not possibly rise above the existence level. In this way the present system of capitalist ownership or capitalism restricts production. Commodities are not produced for use but for sale. The market is crippled by the limited purchasing power of the working class, and there is likewise a limit to the amount of luxuries that can be consumed by the capitalist class.

It is also the habit of the capitalist class to employ its own professional apologists who are wont to compare the wage in one industry with those in another or the conditions of one nation with another, always careful to cover up the possibility of abolishing the entire wage system.

For the time the workers of America are comparatively better off than elsewhere, for this country has been the first to adopt the wholesale method of social production with which more commodities are produced with less effort, enabling the trusts to undersell in the international market and still retain a handsome profit. This is a saving on wages that can only mean that American labor receives less in proportion to what it produces than the labor of any other country.

The republican party and the democratic party are alike the public agents of the owning class. The issues for which they contend represent only a difference among capitalists.

The Socialist party declares that the paramount issue today is the struggle between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the products of labor; that the only just title to wealth is the labor that creates it; that the workers can never secure the full product of their labor and the minimum work day without the collective ownership by all the people of ALL the means of production and distribution.

The program is to organize the wage working class, all those whose essential industrial interests are in line with the interests of the wage-working class, and all those impelled by the moral grandeur of universal emancipation, into a solid class conscious political organization.

The greatest number, in the interest of the greatest number, must rally to the method and organization of the Socialist party, capture the seats of public authority, abolish class ownership, and establish collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. Then the more abundant wealth resulting from co-operative industry may be justly distributed to all who are willing to work in proportion to the service rendered in the process of production.

The new declaration of independence will reverse six thousand years of servitude and declare INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE, the cornerstone of human liberty henceforth and forever.

THE NEW AMERICA WILL BE SOCIALIST AMERICA, ALL HAIL THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMON-WEALTH.

EDGAR B. HELFENSTEIN.



State Secretary Socialist Party of California.

co-operate with the manifest purpose of social growth?

In the good old days of 1776 the workers both used and owned the resources and tools from which and with which they produced the wealth of the nation; now they do not. This simple difference between then and now, when analyzed in the light of the Socialist philosophy, reveals the genesis of the whole social problem.

In the days of individual proprietorship and use, although the producer controlled his own product, the implements of production were necessarily crude and primitive, and the product was small. We can not nor should we desire to return to the era of small production.

Invention has so improved and enlarged the implements of agriculture, manufacture and distribution that it will be impossible to return to the individual use of the instruments of

This systematic organized social labor under the modern trust system of production, enables each worker to produce many times more in the same given time than under the old isolated hand method. The excuse can no longer be made that the worker should give up these additional values his labor creates to the "brains" that organized the labor, as "wages of class is now hiring the brains that reinvests the dividends.

In former days when each worker owned his own materials and tools and did his own work, it never occurred to any one to ask whether the product belonged to him because he was owner or because he was user, but now that society has become divided into a distinct class of owners on one side and a distinct class of users on the other, it has become a very serious question. The product is still appropriated

The Spirit of Intolerance : Written for The Journal by Carl D. Thompson, D. D.

The Socialist party met at Omaha July 4th for a state convention. There were only a few representatives from outside of Omaha, and they had very little part in what went on. Only three state officers were to be nominated and so the convention was not supposed to be of much importance.

However, one or two matters of peculiar interest came up. The state committee met in the afternoon and did the business of the convention. The convention proper was called to order at 9:05 p. m., and was asked to endorse the doings of the committee.

The most important action of the convention was the refusal to grant a charter to a group of Socialists out in Maywood, Frontier county, on the ground that they were not wage-earners. The application was signed by seven business men and one school teacher. After refusing to grant this charter the committee adopted an amendment to the constitution providing that no charter shall be granted hereafter, unless 50 per cent of the signers are wage-earners. This is intended not only to shut out small merchants, but also farmers—since they are not wage-earners.

SLIDING WAGE SCALE.

The Chicago Socialist publishes a wage table together with the following comment on our hellish system of industrial competition by the late R. G. Ingersoll.

As a result of the above products of our loathsome, soul-destroying competitive system we have in the words of R. G. Ingersoll the following effects: "It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the dotting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachments, blasts parental hope and brings down old age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength, sickness not health, death not life. It makes wives widows, fathers fiends, and many of them paupers and beggars. It feeds rheumatism, nurses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites disease, imports pestilence and embraces mis-ama. It covers the land with idleness,

tactics evidently that has paralyzed the Omaha and Nebraska movement. The Omaha Socialists are torn into factions. There are 90 members in an independent Socialist propaganda club, and they are carrying on a very active propaganda, securing the best possible Socialist speakers.

The local does everything in its power to destroy the effect of these meetings and we have the spectacle of one group of Socialists tearing down what another group tries to build up. And the fault, if one can judge from the acts and spirit of the recent state convention, lies with the regular Socialist local. The maneuver and intolerance displayed in such actions as the above would indicate that therein lies the cause of the astonishingly poor showing in the Nebraska movement.

This Omaha local has made the Seattle Socialist its organ, and recently passed resolutions to the effect that there are two papers printed in English in the United States that are working for the interests of the Socialist party. One is, of course, the Seattle Socialist. The other is the New York Worker. The American Labor Union Journal, the Chicago Socialist, the Appeal and Coming Nation, Social Democratic Herald, Iowa Socialist and all the rest are swept aside by one fell swoop of the withering epithet of the "class conscious" proletariat—"middle class fake!"

misery and crime.

It fills our jails, supplies our almshouses and demands our asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims to your scaffolds. It is the life-blood of the game of chance, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the blasphemous and esteems the thief. It violates obligations, reverences fraud and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue and slanders innocence. It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife and the child to grind the parental ax. It burns up men, consumes women, incinerates children, detests life, curses God and despises heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perjury, defiles the jury box and stains

"Socialism," one of these Omaha comrades said to me with great vehemence, "is a glass struggle, a glass struggle, I delis you! and dot is vye vee vants no farmers in id." And so the Nebraska convention, and more truthfully, the state committee and the Omaha local quorum decide to keep the farmers and the small merchants out. Which reminds me of Mr. Dooley's description of the populist convention. A great excitement was caused, Mr. Dooley says, by the discovery of a capitalist in the convention. Cries of "hang him!" "Put him out," etc, were heard. At last the culprit was brought before the convention charged with being a capitalist on the ground that he had on a coat. However, upon investigation, it was found that he wore a coat because he had no shirt. Whereupon the chairman addressed the convention thus:

"Gintiemn, a mishtake has been made. The mon that has the outward appearance of a capitalist is all right underneath!" And so it is a great mistake to exclude the farmer and the small merchant who sees his fish and offers to join the revolutionary movement. Outwardly he may be wearing the appearance of a capitalist—he has the coat of a deed to a piece of land, but "underneath" is the nakedness of the mortgage and the robbery of capitalism—"underneath, he is all right."

It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman and disarms the man.

It brings shame not honor, terror not safety, despair not hope, misery not happiness, and with the malevolence of a fiend it calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and unsatisfied with its havoc it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence slays reputation and wipes out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin.

It does all that and more, it murders the soul, it is the sum of all villainies, the father of all crimes, the mother of all abominations, the devil's best friend and God's worst enemy. The workers of this country can stop this unequal and unjust distribution of the products of their labor only when they understand Socialism and vote for it. Then the workers will enjoy the full product of their toil, and life will be worth while.

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American Labor Union Journal

Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

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THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1903.

A FAULT FINDER.

Editor American Labor Union Journal:—

I am a workman and I believe in unionism, but I do not believe your paper preaches in doing the working class any sort of good. You are harping on a class struggle and you are bringing one on by arousing the hatred of the employers and by and by a workman will not be able to get a job.

EDWARD J. KLABBINGDON,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The above deserves an answer. Our correspondent says he does not think our kind of unionism will do the worker "any sort of good." The kind of unionism we advocate is united political action as well as united industrial action. We oppose scabbing at the ballot as well. We think that, if the interests of the working class are identical on 364 days in the year, they are identical all the year and all the time. We regard the workman who is forced to join a union to protect him from the aggressions of the employing class, and who casts his vote to place a tool of that same employer in office, to undo the work of organization built up with so much labor and care, or who votes for a continuation of the system which requires him to abase himself in order to get a chance to earn his living, is a fool to his own interest unless he has been paid, in which case he becomes a scoundrel and a traitor to his class as well.

We have tried the other kind of unionism and its results have not been good. Labor papers of the past have served up the most nauseating rot to its readers until the intelligent worker grew sick of it all when he discovered how useless, how puerile were these wondrous panaceas with which the pure and simple trades unionism abounded. Organize and strike was the sure road to economic freedom, but the increase in labor saving machinery glutted the labor market and there was little chance of accomplishing any thing lasting by this means when there were three hungry men waiting, not only willing but so anxious to pick up the tools a brother had put down, that they were willing to risk their very lives for the job.

In the City of London there are 30,000 persons who have absolutely no home of any kind; who sleep on the pavement, against fences, in hallways and when worn out they seek refuge in a poor house for 36 hours and drag themselves out again in the hope, vain hope, of finding something to do. They are reduced to picking bits of orange peel and fruit stones from "the spittle drenched pavements" to stay the pangs of hunger. What does the non-offensive pure and simple trades unionism offer to them? What chance of accomplishing by strikes, among such as these? In the City of Paris many thousands of families occupy but one room each and living has been reduced to a fine art. In Germany, shops for sale of dog meat have been established for the accommodation of the working class; in Serbia the population were dying from hunger on the public pavements. In Pennsylvania children are literally dumped into the mines at an age that would move the compassion of a savage cannibal. In South Carolina it is the mills that our infants are fed into. In Chicago there are 40,000 fallen women, and the department stores that pay \$3.50 a week when it takes \$5.00 to live, are doing all they can to increase the number. In Tacoma if a girl employed by the telephone company works the whole year and does not get sick, she will only find herself \$10.55 in debt at the end of that period. And it should be remembered that in spite of the tragedy of horrors which a survey of the conditions of the world of labor presents the productive power of the worker has increased 20 fold; as production increases degradation thickens.

The boycott was another weapon that would revolutionize industrial conditions, but the federal capital owned, capital supporting courts speedily put it out of business so far as the large corporations were concerned. The courts were even more effective in suppressing boycotts than the bayonets were in suppressing strikes. Next in order as a "pure and simple" method of ameliorating conditions was patronage of the union label, but our friends, the employers, grew wise, so the selling price of the goods was raised and the union man who bought was himself paying the rake-off to his brother, while the rake-off of the capitalist was just as large as before. It was a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The capitalist class is organizing rapidly and the day is not far distant when every raise gained by labor will be met with a corresponding increase in the things labor must buy. Indeed, one might say this condition already exists, for wages have recently advanced 10 per cent, but commodities have advanced 23 per cent, so that the 10 per cent increase wages has less purchasing power than it had before the raise. What remedy does "pure and simple" trades unionism offer?

You charge us with attempting to create a class struggle. As well charge us with attempting to create the sun. The class struggle, like the poor, "we have always with us." As Marx said, "the whole history of civilization has been a history of class struggles," and the ineffectiveness of the workers was due to their being divided through ignorance while the ruling class were solidly united by their material interests. The emigration to America was a manifestation of the class struggle. The foundation of your trades unions, the manufacturers' association, the militia law, in a thousand and one ways is, today being manifested. The hoary struggle between the workers and the shirkers, the lack of definite program and the consequent absence of unity of purpose it is that has kept the worker in subjugation so many years. The working class has produced every bit of wealth in the world except that which Dame Nature furnished without money and without price, and the capitalist class enjoy it. It is freely declared that no man could make a million of dollars, yet some people have demonstrated their ability to GET it, and it was gotten by fleecing the fruits of their toll from the masses. The workman who stands for a continuance of this system of slaughter and crime is as guilty of murder as though he fired a bullet into his brother's brain.

Lastly, we do not stand for hate. We have no quarrel with the capitalist as an individual because of his being such. We blame him less for his position in life than we blame you for your position. He is a creature of conditions as much as anyone and where it is a case of skin or be skinned we must not find fault if a man expects to stand at the handle end of the knife. Our quarrel is with CAPITALISM and we shall continue to struggle to abolish it so long as we have breath.

Roosevelt is howling for more battles and clamoring for greater military equipment. Does this mean that he regards American mothers only in the light of manufacturers for cannon food?

There is always room at the top—more room than ever, in fact, but somehow connections between the top and the bottom which, by the way, is dangerously crowded, seems to be out of repair.

Oilphant of the coal trust declared "the devilishness of the miners in not working as they ought," was responsible for the advance in the price of coal. He overlooks the "divine right." Surely that had more to do with it.

John Mitchell says: "Strife between labor organizations must give place to harmony" and to show that he means it, attempts an invasion of the territory of the Western Federation of Miners. Mitchell's idea of harmony is not to disturb him.

Some time since the daily press was occupied with a discussion of what should be done with old men. The concensus of opinion seemed to be that shooting would be the most merciful manner of disposing of those whose burden of years rendered it impossible to compete in the struggle for bread. T he discovery that there are factories of the country will

ploy men in the prime of life; that no matter the length of service a man was dropped as soon as he began to show signs of age and again the question is asked: "What shall be done with old men?" Nineteen hundred years of Christianity, Competition and Capitalism has nothing to offer the aged but death by violence as an escape from death by starvation.

Attention of the laboring people is called to the fact that the season at Newport is about to open. Of course, you get out your glad rags and make ready to take it in. You have been earning several thousand dollars a year for many years, according to the official statistics and, you have been living very cheaply, not even procuring medical treatment for your deformed children because of the expense. Naturally so much stunting and saving is entitled to its reward and a month on the beach will freshen you up amazingly. What! Not going? Can't afford it? Mrs. Tom-Dick is, so is Mr. Tom-Dick and the Ods-On-Go-It, the Film Flam Browns and the Gold Brick Jones and a thousand and one other lights of the upper crust who never produced a dollar's worth of values in their lives and who spend more in a minute than you do in a year and yet YOU can't. Who said economy, frugality and thrift were the roads to success? Isn't there a secret loose here?

WILLIAM HARRISON RILEY

William Harrison Riley, who contributes an article on "Rational Education" to the columns of this issue of the Journal, is one of the pioneers of the Socialist movement. He has edited no less than seven Socialist papers in his earlier years, was a member of the old International a friend of Karl Marx in the days before Capital saw the light.

William Harrison Riley has always been an uncompromising fighter of the most radical type. As editor of the International Herald, Great Britain, he has had a splendid chance to observe the seductive methods of plutocracy. Cabinet ministers were not above making approaches to win the favor of the International, political interest and finally when nothing else would answer, the printer was bribed to strike at an important time and thus prevent the publication of the paper on the tical agents offered good sums for date fixed. For this he was rewarded with a seat in parliament. His excuse for refusing to set up the paper was a letter from George Francis Train, addressed to the editor, the concluding lines of which were:

"Print this letter and damn their souls to hell."

John Van Agnew, an extremely wealthy and very benovolent man, a friend of Riley, embraced Socialism, writing and publishing two works, "Bold Musings" and "An Appeal to Reason." Riley says: "In 1872 any rich man who embraced Socialism was considered insane by his relatives."

Agnew was no exception and was clapped in a mad house, where he finally died, in spite of the energetic efforts of his friends for his release. Riley in particular exerting himself in every possible way, writing to Charles Reade Marx, the government official, and numerous others.

William Harrison Riley is no longer a young man, but the spirit which animated him in the days which tried men's souls is unchanged. He is as full of the uncompromising fire of youth as any man who ever flouted a usurper or a tyrant or shouted the Marcellian. He is now a resident of Lumburg, Mass.

A MONSTER EDITION.

The Journal is making preparations for a monster special edition early in August. It will contain the report of the canvassing board, the photographs of the successful candidates, who will constitute the board of general officers for the ensuing term, proposed constitution, cuts and matter pertaining to the Western Federation of Miners, the U. B. of R. O., the U. A. of H. and R. E. We shall bend every energy to making this edition a success in every particular. Local unions will find this edition a splendid aid in securing memberships for their locals. Extra copies of this edition can be had at one cent each. Orders should be sent in at once.

AND STILL HE ISN'T PLEASED.

Some time ago Kaiser Wilhelm expressed a desire that German working men should elect one of their own number, "a plain unpretending workman," to the Reichstag. His majesty has been obeyed. A bricklayer named Boemelberg at Dortmund has just licked the everlasting tar out of his "Liberal" opponent in the recent elections. Wilhelm has not yet expressed his satisfaction, however, because Boemelberg is a Socialist. Some people certainly are hard to please.—Ex.

Billy Bryan is playing his fourth farewell engagement in the east. Bryan is the "statesman" who was too busy to say whether government control of the railways would be beneficial or not. In spite of his being a middle class man, of his being in favor of chocking off big capital so as to give little capital a chance to plunder, he was timid about taking a decided stand against the barons. Bryan seeks to sow the seeds of unrest indeed, but not too many of them. He would plant only enough to enable him to reach the white house comfortably, and Bryan will go down in history as the "statesman" who was so lacking in discernment as to cast his lot with, in hope of securing office, a class that is disappearing with extraordinary rapidity and will soon be as extinct as the dodo.

At a picnic in Northern Montana a woman fainted. A well meaning man came running with a tumbler half full of whisky. "Here," said a toper friend who was standing by, "Don't give her that; it will kill her." The liquor was handed over and the toper downed it. "Don't discuss politics in the union!" screamed the labor leader, "It will kill them, leave politics to me. I'll take care of that," and he does.

To the rich man Jesus said, "Give what thou hast to the poor and follow me." The Socialist does not ask so much. He knows that if the wealth of the world was divided tomorrow, Morgan would have a corner on it before night. All that he asks is that the poor and the rich as well, for that matter, be given an opportunity to make their own living without let or hindrance from any one, provided they do not interfere with the same right to others.

E. E. Clark, who became a contributor to the "Decoy Weekly," on condition "that politics be kept out," has accepted a fat government job. Who is the next labor fakir to knock down a plum on the strength of his supposed power to deliver the masses over to the plutocratic parties?

The lead workers of Joplin, Missouri have recently organized the United Mineral and Mine Workers union. The wages in that district are very low.

Bids for Lease of Idaho Sta e Tribune. Bids will be received by the Tribune Publishing Company for lease of Idaho State Tribune (the plant and lower story of building, or the whole building) up to and including August 1, 1903. Lease not to run more than two years. The company reserves the right to refuse any and all bids. For particulars address Fred W. Walton, secretary Tribune Pub. Co., box 202, Wallace, Idaho.

THOUSANDS CURED ANNUALLY BY COTTON LINIMENT THE KING OF PAIN KILLERS. The MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of the age for the INSTANT RELIEF of PAIN and the PERMANENT CURE of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PLEURISY, PNEUMONIA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, and many other aches and pains. This WONDERFUL REMEDY was discovered during his professional duties, after years of study and chemical research, by Dr. Henry Schafer, FOR TWELVE YEARS CONNECTED WITH one of the LARGEST PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS in Cincinnati, where he CURED THOUSAND UPON THOUSANDS OF PATIENTS with COTTON LINIMENT. Many SO-CALLED REMEDIES TAKEN INTERNALLY cause INDIGESTION and UPSET the system generally. COTTON LINIMENT does not. IT IS FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY; IT DRAWS the URIC ACID and OTHER IMPURITIES FROM THE BLOOD through the pores of the skin. Simply SATURATE a PIECE of COTTON with the LINIMENT, APPLY to the PARTS AFFECTED, and INSTANT RELIEF from all PAIN is the RESULT. POSITIVELY NO RUBBING. TESTIMONIALS. THE COTTON MEDICINE CO. Feb. 1st, 1903. Gentlemen:—I have used your Cotton Liniment for neuralgia and other pain and aches, and must say it relieves the pain instantly. Therefore I heartily recommend your Cotton Liniment to any sufferer having pains and aches of any description, for it does exactly what you claim for it, and even more. I am extremely thankful for the relief I received from your Liniment. Yours respectfully, JUDGE EVANS, Common Pleas Court, Cincinnati, O. THE COTTON MEDICINE CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS. 519 Main Street, P. O. Box 47 Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.

Ancient Fables Modernized No. 21 Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins. The Dolphins, the Whales and the Sprat. The Dolphins and Whales waged a fierce warfare with each other. When the battle was at its height, a Sprat lifted its head out of the waves and said that he would reconcile their differences if they would accept him as an umpire. One of the Dolphins replied: "We would far rather be destroyed in our battle with each other, than admit any interference from you in our affairs." The Workers and the Capitalists waged a fierce warfare with each other. When the battle was at its height the Pope came out with an encyclical and said he would reconcile their differences if they would accept him as an umpire. One of the Workers replied: "We would far rather be destroyed in our battle with each other than admit any interference from you in our affairs."

Official Department AND NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION. Butte, Mont., July 14, 1903. To all Local Unions and Affiliated Organizations: As Labor Day is rapidly approaching, we would suggest that elaborate arrangements be made by your union to participate in the Labor Day celebration with suitable pomp, demonstration and parade. In making this suggestion I would respectfully and urgently request all unions to make an extraordinary effort in making labor's demonstration on this occasion a magnificent success. I do say with the fullest confidence, that a general disposition will be manifested to accord to the unions a most cordial desire to promote the general welfare. The social, industrial and political conditions throughout the country are of such a character as to suggest to the labor unions a full demonstration of their strength, and to act in harmony and union on this day, which has been very properly and timely appropriated for Labor's recreation and pleasure. Lay all contending obstacles aside on this day; turn out to a man, and show to the world your numbers. Arrange for speakers; get the most progressive men and minds in the country who are familiar with the economic conditions of the people, and acquainted with the industrial affairs of the country. Secure the services of the champions of the people in this struggle, who are the vanguards of the great army of progress, whose drums are beating and rally throughout the civilized world. Let us not be deceived; let us not deceive ourselves. Let us be honest with each other. Yes, let us be honest with ourselves. What is human progress but to perpetuate repeated struggles between the masses and the classes? It is quite natural for those who profit by a system to defend and endeavor to maintain it. And it is equally as natural for those who suffer oppression and endure privation, by a system to oppose and endeavor to improve or reform that system. It is the injustice, the oppression, the tyranny of unscrupulous individuals and institutions and an unjust system that drive workmen to organize for mutual protection and self-defense; and finally, to demand the enforcement of measures to ameliorate their conditions. The hardships endured, cause, in fact compel them to study the conditions which produce them, and to discover, design and formulate changes which will relieve and eliminate them. So let us make this day a great day, and appropriate it to the education of the working people of the country. DANIEL McDONALD, President American Labor Union.

THE ELECTION RETURNS. The election returns canvassing board of the American Labor Union has finished its report, which will be published next week. The report shows the election of Edward Boyce, Jno. A. Dale, M. E. White, Reese Davis, F. W. Ott, Jno. Riordan and Fred Walton as members of the executive board, Daniel McDonald and Clarence Smith succeeded themselves as president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, having had no opposition, while D. C. Coates is elected vice-president, beating Fred W. Cronin of Butte by a narrow margin. B. C. Meadow Creek Labor Union No. 37 desires the Journal to publish the statement that Finley McDonald and George Kennedy, former members, have been expelled as undesirable members of organized labor. WHO SENT THE MONEY? Denver Cooks and Waiters Are Anxious to Know Who Sent Them \$40. During the Denver strike some time ago, a Butte union forwarded the Denver local cooks and Waiters a Liba. \$10. New SCREENDOORS and windows; strong framed; best wire mesh; view not obscured; SEE HERE—33 West Park. COME AND EAT WITH ME J. F. FOX Proprietor Open Day and Night FOX'S CAFE Everything of the best at popular prices. 12 EAST PARK ST. BUTTE, MONTANA. LAST SALT LAKE EXCURSION. Saturday, August 8, the Oregon Short Line will operate third and probably last excursion of the season to Salt Lake. Round trip, \$15.00; ticket good for return, ten days. Reserve sleeping car berths now. Short Line ticket office, 105 North Main street, Butte, Montana. A money order for \$5.70 has been received at headquarters from Billings, Montana. No information with regard to the sender. The sender will kindly forward name so the amount may be properly credited.

Souvenirs of Butte

- Silver souvenir spoons, 75c to \$5.00
Copper souvenir spoons, 35c to .65c
Copper medals .25c
Copper match holders .50c
Copper paper knives .100

Golf hat pins; 2 pins in decorated leather bag \$1.25
Our mining souvenir spoon and our copper paper knife better illustrate the mining industry of Butte than any other souvenirs ever shown in the West.

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To Camera Users

SPECIAL

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There is absolutely no cause for any such skepticism.

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A Delightful Summer Trip.

If you are going East this summer, why not see Salt Lake City and Denver and the elegant scenery through Colorado along the lines of the Rio Grande system?

You can't beat it for excellent service and good accommodations. Only one change between Butte and Chicago and Saint Louis. Write for rates and a copy of "With Nature in Colorado."

G. W. FITZGERALD, General Agent, Butte, Mont.

News Notes from the Field of Labor

TOLD BY CORRESPONDENTS

COURTS OF PERSECUTION.

Hounding the Telluride Miners' Union Members on Unsupported Charges.

Brother A. H. Floater, member of local union No. 104, A. L. U., of Telluride, writes the Journal concerning the abuse of judicial authority and inconsistency of union men as follows: The American Labor Union Journal: The second round in court between the W. F. T. boys here and the plutocratic persecutors came off on the ninth and resulted in another knock out by the boys.

On May 16 the indictments were quashed by the judge, but the persecutors were not satisfied, so new warrants were sworn out and a deputy sheriff was in Denver looking for the boys during the convention.

On Thursday an extra session of court was held, and the cases were stricken from the docket, so the boys are now at liberty to beg some boss for a job and be refused.

These prosecutions have been both expensive and annoying for the miners and other citizens, too, and without any cause, for there was no chance of convicting any of the boys. The miners were to be tried for claiming the right to hold their jobs at \$3 per day when there were other men willing to work for less and take their jobs. The scabs insisted on holding their jobs by the use of guns, so the union men also resorted to the same tactics, with the result that some of the scabs happened to be standing just where some of the union men were shooting and when the smoke cleared away there was one dead on the miners' side. Then the scabs surrendered and when the company failed to get the militia here to guard the scabs, it signed the scale to pay \$3 a day.

Now, neither the strike nor the prosecutions that have followed could have occurred if the powers of the state and county government had not been in the hands of capitalists.

Over 80 per cent of the people are wage-workers, yet they allow the employers and capitalists to make the laws, to elect the courts and control the army. They vote in the union meetings to demand better wages, but they go to the polls and vote to give the capitalists the power to lock them out and let them starve. They pass resolutions in the unions to boycott, but they vote for the judges that will issue injunctions against boycotting. They vote in the union to strike, but they vote at the polls for the men that will order the soldiers to shoot down the men that strike.

Oh, how long will it take the workers to wake up to the necessity of voting at the polls for the same things that they demand in the unions.

Wage-earners and workers it is up to you to answer this question.

Yours truly, A. H. FLOATEN.

A CALIFORNIA HUSTLER.

Progress Along the Coast—A. L. U. Still Pushing to the Front—Stood by Old Men.

Tuolumne, Cal., July 12, 1903.

Editor A. L. U. Journal,

Dear Brothers:—Sequoia union elected and installed the following officers for the present term: President, John J. Birner; vice-president, J. H. Martin; recording secretary, Dan Cingst; financial

EDWARD JESSOP.



President Butte Stenographers' Union

secretary-treasurer, Herbert S. Lewis; past president, M. A. Peterson; guide, Ed Levinson; guard, A. W. King; Trustees, James Banker, S. T. Barley and D. C. Jones.

The members of our union always remember the boys who staid with the union during its dark days when it was threatened with disruption and defeat. When election of officers came the members all looked to the men who had led them on to victory and by their ballots decided that the ones who led in the movement for shorter hours were the proper ones to manage affairs during the reign of peace. Brother Marvin A. Peterson has been elected official correspondent for the Journal. I shall continue to write whenever I can find anything of importance to publish. Just now I

am interested in the progress of our organizations along the Pacific coast. I believe the A. L. U. should put forth its best efforts and endeavor to get the Japanese unions in southern California that the A. F. of L. refuses to charter. I believe that with a little work we could get the sugar beet workers to affiliate with us as we do not discriminate between color, neither do we recognize boundary lines. The world is our country and the interests of all laborers are identical without exceptions to country or color or religion. All laborers are our brothers, be he a Chinaman, Japanese or negro or ignorant foreigner. We should endeavor to uphold them and bring them up to our level instead of keeping them down. The American laborer will never recognize the rights of the Jap or Chinaman until they do a little studying and thinking for themselves, then go to the ballot box and vote for Socialism, which is the only workingman's party and his only hope.

Brothers, stop this eternal fighting among yourselves and unite at the ballot box for industrial freedom. Why will you continue groping in the dark when the remedy for all your

ills is at hand. As long as you vote the old party tickets you will have the glorious privilege of working for the bare necessities of life, of fighting your masters' battles and being a slave to a set of tyrants in human flesh who will live at your expense in luxury while you starve. Wake up, brothers! Now is the time to strike, but strike at the cause of your ills which is "private ownership of the means of production and distribution." Let us emulate the example of Germany at its last election and cast 3,000,000 votes for freedom at our next election. The death knell of capitalism is already sounded. Let us work for the advent of true freedom where every man will have the chance to develop the best that is in him.

Yours in unity,

HERBERT S. LEWIS, Secretary-Treasurer No. 374, A. L. U., Tuolumne, Cal.

MISS ANNA GREENBERG



Vice-President Butte Stenographers' Union

JEANOTTE REFUSES.

Only Merchant in Hope, Idaho, Who Resists Early Closing.

Some time since Hope, Idaho, Labor Union began an agitation for a shortening of the work day for clerks by circulating a petition among the employers. The information of the Journal is that every merchant approached signed without hesitation with the single exception of Mr. L. Jeanotte, who insists on keeping open until 10 o'clock at night and who has a weakness for cheap help. The workingmen who patronize men of Jeanotte's type are as much to blame as he is. A business man who asks his employees to work till 10 p. m. has no right to expect anything from union men. Following is the Hope petition together with signatures:

The members of Hope Labor Union No. 238, with a view to obtaining better hours for store employees, some of whom are members of the above named union, earnestly request the proprietors of the various stores at Hope to observe the following hours in keeping their stores open for the sale of merchandise:

Week days—7 a. m. to 7 p. m., except upon pay days and Saturdays, when you are requested to close at 10 p. m.

Sundays and holidays stores to be closed the entire day. The closing to be effective July 21st, 1903.

Hope, Idaho, July 6th, 1903. We agree to the above named hours. N. G. SISSON, K. WANAMAKER, DONOVAN, HOPKA, NINNEMAN, LINEHAM BROS.

In pleasing contrast to the action of this skinflint is that of the M. J. Connell, of Butte, which voluntarily reduced the hours of labor for its clerks, winning the gratitude of the men and women employed and the admiration and good will of the public thereby. As a consequence they are growing more prosperous each year.

GRAND FORKS FEDERAL.

New Correspondent Elected—Riordan Nominated.

Jno. T. Laurence of the Grand Forks Federal Labor union sends word to the Journal readers concerning things across the line. He says:

Grand Forks, B. C., July 10, 1903. The American Labor Union Journal: At the recent election of officers of our local your humble servant was duly elected correspondent to the Journal. I will, therefore, do my best to keep its readers posted on the work of the local and of all other items of interest to labor.

First of all I will say that the past year has not been very good for the wage-earner in Grand Forks and vicinity. The Crows' Nest Pass Coal & Coke company's failure to supply the smelter with coke meant the shutting down of several furnaces, but since the first of the week we have had the smelter running full blast, which means strength to our union, both

financially and otherwise.

About two weeks ago Comrade Ben. F. Wilson arrived here from Spokane and gave us two very instructive and interesting lectures on Socialism. The result of which will be apparent in the coming election. Comrade Wilson has promised to return to our city during the campaign and will make things hot for our Socialist candidate as against the two old capitalistic parties.

July 3 a convention was held, represented by delegates of all labor unions in this district, in Federal Union hall for the purpose of selecting a candidate and platform to contest the riding in the coming election. This convention was almost unanimous in endorsing the platform of the British Columbia Socialist party and also in the selection of John Riordan, the secretary of Phoenix Miners' union No. 8., as their standard bearer. We feel certain of success with such a man as Mr. Riordan to represent us.

Our local is very enthusiastic in politics, although they do not all agree that Socialism is the only means whereby they may be freed from bondage. Yet they are all agreed that something is wrong with the present system and I think when the campaign is on in earnest they will have a chance to learn the difference in the two systems and will vote for emancipation as against the wage slavery of the present day.

With the best wishes for the success of the Journal and the cause it advocate, I am

Yours fraternally, JNO. T. LAURENCE, Correspondent No. 231.

NEW VICE-PRESIDENT.

Walter Breen Chosen for that Office to Succeed Pat Hennessy, Who Resigned.

Editor A. L. U. Journal:—At a meeting of the Workingmen's union this evening there was a very good attendance, partially owing to the election of a vice-president to fill the vacancy left by Brother Pat Hennessy's inability to attend on account of his working night shift. We are sorry we can not have him with us, but we feel that we are fortunate in having with us such a member as Brother Walter Breen, who was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. Brother Breen is in every way capable to discharge the duties devolving upon him as vice-president, and he has proven that he is not only able but honest and conscientious as well.

As one who has worked with him I know him to be a man who merits confidence in whatever capacity he may serve and one to whom always holds the admiration and respect of his fellow toilers. We were pleased to have in our midst a brother from our sister state, Idaho. Brother Morgan, who is here as one of the canvassers of the election returns of the A. L. U. visited us, and under the Good and Welfare made some good remarks, telling us among other things of the progress of organized labor in Pocatello, where he is a member. Come again. Notice of the stockholders in the Labor Temple was given, and Brother Dale was honored by being unanimously chosen to represent our organization in that meeting and vote all our stock. Little other business of interest to

MISS M. C. WILLIAMS.



Rec-Secy. of the Butte Stenographers' Union

members of other unions was transacted. Yours in unity, CHAS. W. DEMPSTER, President and Correspondent, No. 5.

WHO HAS A COPY.

Issue No. 4 Wanted by New Jersey Local to Complete File.

Ed. American Labor Union Journal. Will you please ask the comrades of the A. L. U. through the Journal if any comrade can furnish Local 273 with a copy of our Journal No. 4. This number never reached the Jersey City members and we would like to have one to complete our file, and greatly oblige. Yours very respectfully, HENRY HARTMANN, Fin. Sec'y Local 273.

Our Propaganda Brigade

Brother Proebstel of Stark, Montana sent in ten yearly sub.

Comrade Lewis of Santa Barbara, California, sends in a pair of subs.

Comrade Lake of Enderly, British Columbia, is hustling for the Journal.

Brother Moncal of Pueblo, Colorado, sends in 36 years subs to the Journal.

Brother Johnson of Moyle, British Columbia, sends in 20 subs to the Journal.

Comrade Gibbs of Kellsell, Montana, is hustling a sub whenever the opportunity offers.

Brother Brinson of Pocatello, Idaho, sends in three yearlies to the riot carriage department of the A. L. U.

"I will do my best to get you subscribers for your valuable paper," says Comrade Lewis of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Comrade Bernard Oates of Anaconda in behalf of the Brickmakers' union ordered 50 copies of the Journal per week.

"So far as increasing the subscription list of the Journal is concerned I will do all I can," says Comrade Bradley of West Superior, Wisconsin. He encloses two more subs.

Comrade Schonborn of Helena, Montana, is down for a yearly and also for a bundle.

Comrade Peters of Brooklyn, N. Y., is down for one year's treatment of our double distilled irritant for capitalistic apologists.

Comrade Watson of White Water, Wisconsin, thinks Carl D. Thompson's article in the Journal is "decidedly to the point" and sends in for a bundle.

The Street Laborers' and Excavators' union No. 423 of Chicago, Illinois, have taken a charter from the American Labor union and added thereby over 1,500 names to the Journal mailing list.

Comrade Agnew of Galt, Illinois, says he will have to have a good thing like the Journal coming steady and he sends along the coin. Some of our capitalistic opponents think we are a bad thing, so, after all, it depends on the point of view. Capitalists want the light turned off, while Comrade Agnew wants the light turned on.

Comrade Roper of Big Springs, Texas, Comrade Chase of Dutch Flat, California, Comrade Schock of Plateau, Utah, Comrade Wesloder of Great Falls, Montana, and Comrade Kirby of Fairmont, West Virginia, are widely separated by distance, but united in purpose, which is to try the Journal premium list for a worn out system.

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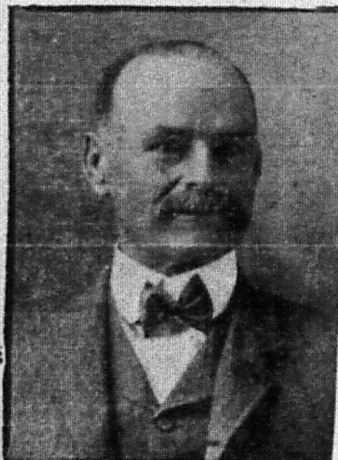
Rational Education



Written for The Journal by
WILLIAM HARRISON RILEY
PIONEER SOCIALIST

There is one fact which proves, beyond dispute, that the moral education in our schools, our churches, or our homes is defective, and that fact is the great increase in the number of murders and suicides.

THEO. FOULBOEF



Of the Coming Nation Van Staff.

Reasoning is not sufficiently encouraged—if at all—in our schools, and hence we have so many unreasonable adults.

How has it come to pass that it is considered unnecessary to teach logic and morality in our public schools? Can it be possible that the people in

power do not want their subjects capable of deciding between right and wrong?

It is well to teach the young how to read, write and cipher, but something more and better than symbolism should be taught. The pupils should learn sufficient logic to enable them to distinguish justice from injustice, and equity from iniquity, and they should be taught how to earn their living by work that is agreeable to themselves and useful to their neighbors.

There are scores of thousands of graduates every year whose only preparation for getting a living is in their ability to keep account of the amount of work done by other people. They have become more or less expert in the use of symbols, but they cannot make one useful thing.

Symbol-crammed pupils are taught to rapidly compute "interest" at 5, 7 1/2 or 12 per cent, but are not taught that all "interest" is really usury, and that all usury is robbery.

What should we think of such an arithmetical example as the following: An American traveling in a cannibal country was captured and roasted. His total weight, in a raw state, was 184 pounds, and he shrank 7 per cent in the cooking. There were 21 cannibals at the banquet. How much roast American was there for each cannibal?

Of course, such a problem would be immoral, but I am not aware that there is any consideration of morality in the arithmetics, and I cannot admit that it is a greater crime to kill a man suddenly than it is to kill him by degrees, by the tortures of usury.

It is a fact that the Duke of Argyle claims to own over a million acres of Scottish land as his exclusive private property, and that hundreds of cottages were destroyed by fire preparatory to making a "hunters' paradise" of a large portion of the estate. Di-

rectly and indirectly, that monstrous and unjust monopoly caused the deaths of many poor people, but nothing would be taught about the iniquity of such usurpation in any public schools. Their arithmetics would treat the subject only as follows:

"The Duke of Argyle owns 1,245,865 acres of land. At an annual rental of 25 cents an acre, what is the total amount of the rental?"

The pupils work on such problems as that until they become expert calculators, and, after they graduate, many of them offer their services to extortioners who need assistance in counting their spoils.

If the pupils in our schools were rationally educated they would learn that our industrial and social systems are uneconomic and immoral, and after they graduated they would help to reform or revolutionize them.

Something more than a soothing syrup reform is needed in our schools. A revolution is necessary.

As I have said, all pupils should be taught to work, and when they leave the schools they should be able to obtain suitable employment without any solicitation. Then we should have fewer murders, and few, if any, suicides.

"Blessed is the man who has found his avocation," said Thomas Carlyle. When the pupils have graduated they should not have to go from door to door asking for employment. They should be employed by the Commonwealth. Their right to live should be recognized and provided for.

It is intolerable that capitalists should have the power to exclude any person from employment. One stupid writer at the time of the coal strike said: "Any man has a right to work when he likes, where he likes, and for anybody he likes," and I am sure that many readers said, "That's so!" But those readers were no logicians, for

they must have known that there are always thousands of people out of employment, and why should they lack employment if they have a right to work where they please?

Most of the ever-increasing suicides are due to poverty, caused by lack of suitable employment. All prostitution, in and out of wedlock, is caused by our inequitable social and industrial systems.

FREDERICK W. MONTROSE



A Forceful, Logical Writer

So long as Nebuchadnezzar is enthroned, with Shylock as his prime minister, we cannot have rational education in our schools, and the doctrines of Ananias will continue to be taught in our churches, and will continue to masquerade as "Christianity." Lunenburg, Mass.

By
Ro't. M. Sheridan
of Ohio

Horrors That Should End

From recently published interviews: "When I can't attend to both public and private business I'll quit the public business."—Mark Hanna.

"My street cars are my savings banks."—Mark Hanna.

Under the caption, "Horrors That Should End," an editor of the Cleveland Press, Friday, June 12th, 1903, writes as follows, parenthetical comment by the writer:

"It took nearly half an hour to raise the Lorain street car" (one of Mark Hanna's savings-banks) that ran over and killed little nine-year-old Eddie Somers, and to release the body. Meanwhile hundreds of people gathered. That was Tuesday night.

"Only a few weeks ago in another part of the city a child remained under a car (one of Hanna's savings banks) for a half hour or more, its cries of anguish being stilled at last by kindly death, but not before the mother had appeared and fainted and the frenzied father had sought to kill the motorman."

"These things happen too often." We have become hardened to them. For a moment our hearts thaw in a little pity for the sufferers, and we say 'something ought to be done'—and then we forget.

(That's so. What is it we forget? Let's see. Why don't you know that we forget that sumptuous and glutinous feast called wedding breakfasts must be provided at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the guests of the senator whose street cars are his savings banks? In short, for those who toil not? Why, we forget that royal equipages, drawn by blooded horses, harnessed with trappings of magnificence, must be provided to convey and display on a summer's day, the parasitical guests of the great senator, president maker, labor-crusher, union-smasher, strike-hater, wage-slave coddler and L-T-A-B-O-T-R-L-T-E-I-A-D-T-E-Y-R; that HIS guests at HIS daughter's wedding may be paraded through the public thoroughfares to the admiring plaudits of the proletarian populace; that flowers and shrubs of delicate simplicity, variety, rarity and beauty shall be gathered from everywhere in all the land in lavish profusion and wanton and wasteful abandonment, artistic and gorgeous adornment, transforming a St. Paul's into a dreamport of perfumes, music divine, visions fair and Cannon Wealthys there to chant the words and formulae of holy matrimony, uniting wealth to wealth and scorning commonwealth and wealth creators and producers. Aye, all these things must be provided out of the wealth created and produced by the workers and turned over to the senator and placed in HIS savings

banks (street cars which crush out little lives) so that the senator and HIS children may HAVE AND SHINE AND SHOW OFF and all be made to appear to be all that it purports and aims to be, viz, "THE REAL THING."

But why should parents permit their little ones to toddle and wander into the streets to be devoured and ground up by the cruel wheels and

sunless rooms or play in dingy back yards or filthy alleys and so grow to beautiful womanhood and worthy manhood. To be sure the father is away all day working or striking; just think of it, striking; better be at home starving and watching his little ones starve for sunlight and playground places to play; the mother is all toiling and molling in the kitchen

and they can easily be spared and never missed. A half hour or so of physical and mental agony in the dying makes no difference.

"What's that, you tender hearted one? You say it does make a difference—that children are dearer than life to some? Well, sometimes we do not act as if it made any difference. The great body of the public doesn't seem to care." We turn from such heart-sickening sights as these that have become common, and in two seconds are thinking how to get a dollar or two out of somebody. Bereaved fathers may weep and rage, stricken mothers may helplessly moan and sob and suffer heart-break, neighbors may shudder and sympathize, but we—the great bullying public—indifferently pass on. If these things were necessary it would be different. But they are not necessary. There is no possible excuse for them."

What is it that is not necessary, that there is no excuse for? Is it the killing and grinding out of the lives of little children? Oh NO! What is it then that the editorial pen protests against and arraigns? Why it is the horrifying spectacle of a dying child pinned to the metal rails under the wheels of one of Mark Hanna's street car savings banks for a WHOLE HALF HOUR! It's the TIME INVOLVED and not the killing, and so this editor straightaway proposes a remedy and this is his suggestion:

"A jack on every car, which would enable the motorman to raise either end of his car in one minute instead of waiting a half hour, is thoroughly practicable." To be sure the child is already "done for;" the jack is used, the car is raised and its mangled and mutilated little form is tenderly lifted from the RIGHT-OF-WAY of the street-car-savings-bank of Mark Hanna and the car goes on to "gather them in" and to gather the tin for its capitalists. What's that now? Listen! It's the ringing of gongs and the rushing of horses galloping to the scene; a number of ambulances race up together and their respective drivers and attendants enter into an unseemly scramble for the dying victim of its lifeless form; why do they do it? Are they messengers from heaven to bear it thither? Not on your life! They are wage-slaves of competitors in the camps of capitalism and they MUST have that body; what for? For the PROFIT there is in handling it that's all—get out of the way there! And the guests at the wedding breakfast at 2 p. m. on the velvet lawn of the street-car-savings-bank magnate take no heed but of their own greatness and greed and worship at the shrine of the trinity of wealth, the trinity of mammon—Rent, Interest and Profit.



The Blind Orator.

trucks and greedy motors of Senator Hanna's street car savings banks? It is plain enough that they should NOT do it; to who do the streets belong anyhow? Ask yourself over and OVER again until you get it into your noodle and then DON'T FORGET IT.

These babes of the working class should not go upon the streets unless their nurses, governesses and attendants are with them, or else stay in

or nursery, which is all one to her; in a moment of abstraction or despair her precious darling is gone to the cruel jaws and grinding machinery of one of Mark Hanna's street car savings banks.

"Human life, human pain—even human right—get too little consideration in the hurly-burly rush of a great city. A child is of so little consequence. The streets are full of them

The Aspen Movement

Written for The Journal
by
IDA CROUCH HAZLETT

As a suggestion and also an encouragement to the Socialist workers and membership I wish to write something of the movement at Aspen, Colorado, from the standpoint of an organizer.

Aspen is one of the most charming mining towns of the state, situated on the western slope of the Rocky mountains. As Comrade Chase, of Haverill, says, the western miner is a natural rebel. The county polled over three hundred votes at the fall election. After the election was over the comrades did not fall into a season of inactivity. They realized that they must clearly understand the historic causes and scientific position of the industrial revolution, and cast about for the

means of improving their knowledge and strengthening their movement. They first sent for James O'Neal, the state secretary of Indian. He remained about a month and conducted classes in Marx and Engels. Then Frederick Strickland came out from Chicago and purchased a summer home there.

He immediately set about helping the comrades establishing a permanent Socialist home. All the necessary plans were carefully made, and a two-story brick building was bought. Five hundred dollars was paid down, the rest to be paid in monthly installments of twenty-five dollars, which have been promptly met. The lower floor has a fine hall which will seat about 20 hundred persons. The floor is smoothed and waxed for dancing, and dancing parties, icecream suppers,

concerts and various sorts of entertainments are held there, thus adding to the revenues of the local. There is a room back that serves for a kitchen and the comrades own their own dishes. The space overhead is rented to various organizations for a meeting room.

One of the comrades donated an organ, and there is music at every meeting, when the Socialist songs are sung. The hall serves also as a reading room and literature for sale is kept constantly on hand. The local has two meetings a week—on Wednesday nights for business, and Sunday nights for propaganda work. Classes are also held for the study of such subjects as values, economic determination, the class struggle, industrial evolution and kindred topics. Street meetings are also held in the sum-

mer and speakers from the outside are obtained whenever available.

It is the intention of the local to put a printing outfit in the upstairs part of the "Temple," and establish a paper. To be sure it is not possible for every Socialist local to accomplish all this. But Aspen is a small town of less than 5,000 people and what has been done here could be done in at least many larger towns, provided the members were energetic and really in earnest. The Socialists were the only ones who conducted any patriotic exercises or read the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth, although the faithful democrats and republicans were busy broncho busting and running horses. John Riley is the secretary and will be glad to answer any questions in regard to the work of the local.

ORIGIN OF MAGNET. Takes its Name From Country in Which It Was Discovered.

Thousands of years ago a mineral having the strange power of attracting iron was found in the country anciently called Magnesia, in Asia Minor.

The name of this country has given us the word "magnet." This mineral, which is now called the lodestone (not loadstone), attracted the attention of the curious, and it was discovered that a piece of iron which had been rubbed with the lodestone acquired the same power of attracting iron; in

other words, the piece of iron became a magnet. It was afterwards found that such an iron or artificial magnet could be used like a lodestone to convert other pieces of iron into magnets by rubbing. Still more recently a mode of making magnets by means of electricity was discovered—that is,

by wrapping a piece of insulated wire many times around the bar and then causing a current of electricity to pass through the wire. The familiar small toy magnets are simply steel bars which have been rubbed a few times against powerful magnets.—Washington Star.

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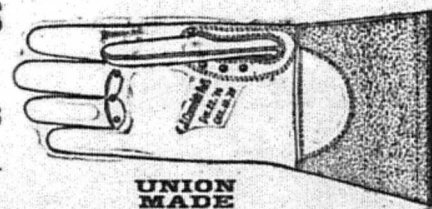
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An Open Letter



By
WALTER THOMAS MILLS

Denver, Colo., July 8, 1903.

Dear Comrades—During the last six-
ty days I have traveled over nine thou-
sand miles and have spoken in forty-
one towns in twelve states, extending
from New York City to San Francisco
—have spoken seventy-one times and
to more than a hundred thousand peo-
ple; fourteen times to trades unions,
once under special committee made up
of trades unionists and Socialists, and
twice for propaganda clubs—all the
other addresses, fifty-four in all, were
under the auspices of regular Socialist
locals.

This trip was undertaken on the in-
vitation of many of the most active
workers in the Socialist party, but on
my own responsibility as to expense
and appointments.

My bills are all paid for the trip, and
a small surplus has been earned in ex-
cess of expenses; and as to appoint-
ments, I have had applications for
more than four appointments for every
day on the calendar.

The meetings everywhere have been
most gratifying. So far as I know,
the collections have in all cases paid
all the expenses and have frequently
left a surplus for the further work of
the party, after paying to me the sums
agreed upon.

The receipts for the Cooper Union
meeting in New York were \$145; in
Denver, for two meetings, \$107; in Los
Angeles, \$106; in San Francisco, \$140;
in Seattle, one meeting, \$70. In a dozen
cases I was unable to get out of the
hall till after midnight, and every-
where the interest has been intense.
In many cases the halls have proven
too small for the crowds, and once, at
Modesto, California, I adjourned the
meeting to the outside, with the most
gratifying results.

At San Bernardino, five neighboring
Socialist locals joined in the meeting,
ran a special train, filled the park
with people, and the comrades said
that after paying all the bills from the
collection, Richardson alone was out
of pocket five cents.

Concerning a few things I am fully
satisfied, as the result of this trip. I
am convinced that I have not been
mistaken in contending that there is
no sectionalism in this movement.
There is not a place in America where
the Socialists are not anxious to push
the work and first of all to win So-
cialism for all mankind rather than to
seek personal advantages or personal
consideration for anyone inside or out-
side of the Socialist party. While in
New York I insisted that Ben Han-
ford should come west. He is coming.
When he has crossed this continent he
will tell you the same story in the
same way that Vall and Chase and
every other eastern comrade has done
who has come to personally know the
western comrades.

Again fusion is dead. As is now
everywhere known, it was not under-
taken in California until after it had
been discussed in New York.

I am assured and am convinced that
it was never seriously undertaken by
the comrade in New York, and I did
not find a single comrade in California
anxious for any more of it in that
state. In both San Francisco and Los
Angeles I spoke to trades union meet-
ings on their invitation and in both
cases argued at length and with the
most pronounced approval of my hear-
ers, in favor of trades unionists going
into politics but against the separate
organization of a trades union party
and in favor of their support of the So-
cialist party with the only possible

political program whereby the work-
ers could win not appointments, or of-
fices, for a few union men, but lasting
victory for the whole working class
against the masters.

Again, and finally, there is no danger
from a middle class control of the So-
cialist party. All the fear of such a
thing, so far as I can learn, comes
from the activity of a few small busi-
ness men in the Socialist party. But,

ment, I have yet to find the first one
who asks the Socialist party to adopt
any middle class measures or in any
way seek to conserve their interests
as middle class men. I do not know
of a single farmer or merchant who is
in the Socialist party, who wants any
measures of any sort adopted by the
party with the hope of securing his
own advantage as an employer of la-
bor or as a buyer or vendor of goods,

as to protect little capitalism; but to
co-operate with us in the abolition of
all capitalism.

The proposal that the Socialists
adopt a special "farmers' program" did
not come from the farmers, and will
not be supported by them.

So long as men from the middle
class continue to recognize the doom of
their class—ask for no middle class
measures at our hands and demand
only Socialism, pure and simple and
outright, there is no danger from that
quarter. Even the immediate demands
and all palliatives, if not directly of a
middle class nature, come into our
platform, not with the support of small
farmers and small business men, but
in spite of their opposition.

If there is any danger here, it is
from the inability of so many of the
comrades to make any clear distinction
between a middle class proposal and
the man with partial middle class in-
terests. Most men with middle class
interests have working class interests
also—they are exploited as well as ex-
ploited. If they come to us it will be
because their working class interests
are to them of more serious conse-
quence than any advantage they may have to
hope to have under capitalism.

Capitalism is utterly destroying the
middle class business interests and is
leaving its wrecks more helpless than
are those of us who have grown used
to be utterly without property.

Socialism will utterly destroy all
capitalism, both big and little, but it
will give all men, including those who
are now capitalists, an equal chance
at life under better conditions than
most of them are able to obtain under
capitalism. But Socialism can triumph
only by the triumph of working class
interests. If our party will abandon
all talk about special farmers' pro-
grams or special negro proposals or
special trades union proposals to be
provided for by special pledges of the
Socialist party, and, instead, will sim-
ply pledge to everybody, and to every-
body alike, the collective ownership,
democratic management and equal op-
portunity of the regular Socialist pro-
gram, bearing in mind that this is the
only possible program for the working
man's side of the class struggle—if
doing this and stamping out all middle
class proposals, we will fight hard for
the working class program, the middle
class Socialist will never harm the
party in its fight for working class
interests only, for members of the
middle class will co-operate with us
only so far as they have interests in
common with the working class, which
are of more importance to them than
any advantage they may now have as
employers of labor or buyers and sell-
ers of goods.

For the next sixty days I shall be in
Denver, reviewing my lessons in So-
cial Economy and preparing for the
next term of our Training School at
Kansas City, which will begin on De-
cember 8th, when I am to have the as-
sistance in my school work of Com-
rades Kirkpatrick, Wood, Etherton,
the O'Hares, Pitts, Lockwood, Spargo
of New York, Fieldman of New York,
Critchlow of Ohio, Chambers of Ne-
braska, Smith of Montana, Jones of
Colorado, Richardson of California,
and Usterman of Kansas. I have
already on the list of students for the
coming term the names of one hun-
dred and twenty-one comrades, repre-
senting nearly all of the state of the
Union, and provinces of Canada.

I shall enter the field again Septem-
ber 1st, and shall speak every day un-
til the opening of our next term.



PROFESSOR WALTER THOMAS MILLS

even this fear has existed more away
from home than "on the spot" where it
is contended that the thing is taking
place. In almost every case, when you
come close to the "middle class man"
you find him a butcher, or a painter, a
carpenter, a shoemaker, a barber or a
stationary engineer. But in every case
where I have really found a real mid-
dle class man in the Socialist move-

In fact, these men know even more
clearly than the rest of us how abso-
lute is the doom of their industrial and
commercial class, and they are not
coming to our party to try to use it for
the triumph of special relief for the
small farmer or the small business
man.

They are not coming to us with the
hope of regulating big capitalism so

Barriers to Progress

Written for The Journal by
ADAM F. SKIRVING
of Billings, Mont.

You have all heard, or read in your
Bibles the story of Solomon's judg-
ment, and how the two women came
before the king, each claiming own-
ership of a living babe, the other
babe having died in the night, and how
Solomon called for a sword and said:
"Divide the living child in two and
give half to the one and half to the
other," and how the real mother,
sooner than have her child sacrificed,
said: "O, my Lord, give her the liv-
ing child and in no wise slay it." And
Solomon said: "Give her the living
child and no wise slay it; she is the
mother thereof."

Brothers, note the little factional
disturbances that are incessantly go-
ing on amongst the working class and
ask yourself if the moral taught in the
foregoing is not worthy of considera-
tion.

It is remarkable the susceptibility
of human beings to recognize and
dwell on some little unimportant in-
cursion on the rights of a local
nature to the complete sacrifice of
larger and more paramount interests
at stake. We can readily see that this
is no fallacy when we look back on
innumerable lawsuits that have evolv-
ed out of mere nothings. One man's
cow does fifty cents worth of damage
in another man's garden; the dog of
one kills a neighbor's sheep; an un-
assuming post set six inches over a
certain line; such trivial things as
these have caused men to hand over
thousands of dollars to the lawyers.
And man has been invariably goaded
to this by operating on his stubborn-
ness or pride when a kindly word or
a spirit of arbitration would have set-
tled the dispute amicably. The So-
cialists have a fight on hand of such
proportions that they can ill afford
to devote any energy to factional con-
tentions. Traitors, of course, must be
weeded out, but differences of opinion
must not be confused or confounded
with traitorousness. Men are bound
to differ in opinion no matter what
the subject, but little differences
should be overlooked rather than let
the main cause suffer. No man should
be called a fool, or a knave, or made
a scape goat of simply because of a
difference of opinion, unless it is man-
ifest that the difference is not sincere
and is used as a means of injury to
a cause.

A number of Socialists have jumped
on Comrade Mills and others and seem
to be more eager to degrade these men
in the eyes of their comrades than
they are to push the cause of Social-
ism along. These men appear to be
making many converts to the cause of
Socialism and why should they be
hampered by galling criticisms from

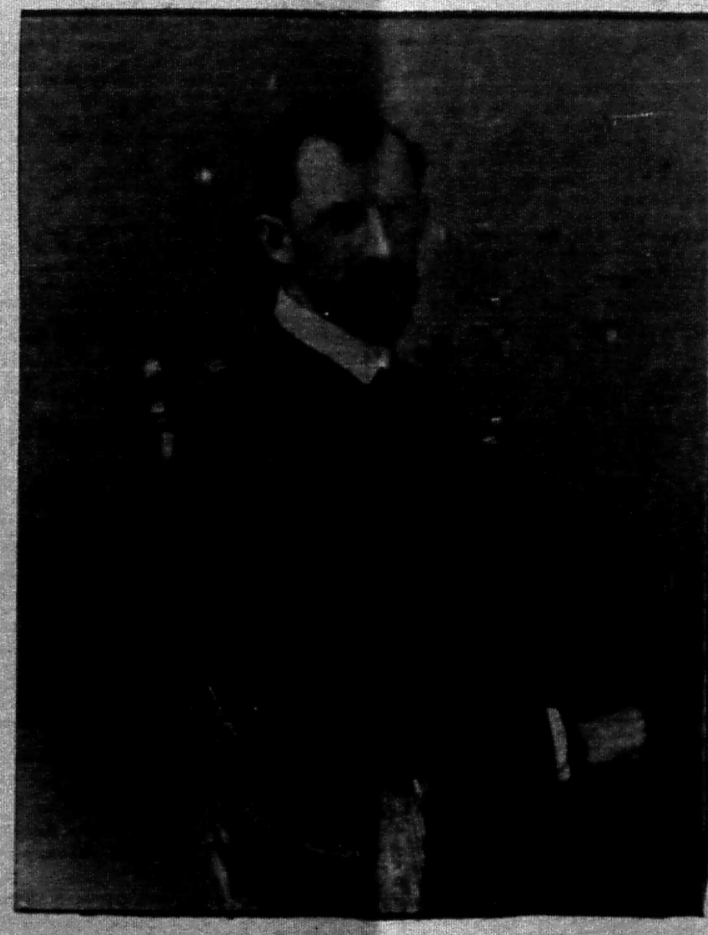
men in their own ranks, when they
have enough unjust criticism to face
from the common foe? One Socialist
paper dilates on Mills' lack of re-
cognition of the class struggle, and
yet this same paper offers as a prem-
ium, for more subscribers, a lot in the

all kinds among the workers. Preach-
ers are at work under capitalistic in-
vestigation, endeavoring to show that
Socialism is anti-religious, hoping to
retard its progress amongst church
members; politicians are trying to
convince the working man that he

finance those addicted to a sort of
capitalistic hero worship, and every
means are used that seem to offer
foothold to keep the working man di-
vided. As a result we have our Gom-
pers, our Mitchell and our Debs and
others, each with a factional following,
and, like warring tribes of Indians,
more eager to have the scalp of each
other than the scalp of the common
enemy.

If any of the capitalists gave you a
tip on the stock exchange you would
jump at the chance of gaining by it,
and yet they are continually furnish-
ing you object lessons that you take
no notice of. Note how quickly Hanna
swallowed the Roosevelt pill, even
though it somewhat disagreed with
him, sooner than divide the ranks of
the republican party; note how quick-
ly the Northern Securities Company
dissolved their merger sooner than
face a more disastrous exposure
through the courts; note the partial
surrender in the anthracite strike,
when public sentiment, slow though it
was, threatened to rise in its might
and crush, as it could easily do, an
octopus that acknowledges neither the
laws of God nor man; note the vigor-
ous kaisoming going on in the postal
department. What does it all mean?
It means, workingman, that the capi-
talists will throw out a few currants
—when they have to—sooner than di-
vide the pie, every time. It means that,
when corruption becomes so ap-
parent that concealment is no longer
possible, lo and behold! they will tote
out a straw hero who will apparently
unearth these self evident iniquities,
and you, workingman, will be carried
away and go like a lamb to the slaugh-
ter and vote the same layout into fur-
ther power and future flooding games.

Wake up! The pie that you pro-
duce belong to you. Keep all other
fingers out of it. Your pie is the big-
gest and best, but if you would keep
it intact you must hang together and
eternally guard it, for "eternal vigil-
ance is the price of liberty."



A. F. SKIRVING, OF BILLINGS, MONT.

city of Seattle. Can anything be more
inconsistent than this?

The capitalist gloats on these fac-
tional disturbances. He recognizes
that "A house divided against itself
cannot stand," and is doing all in his
power to keep up factional fights of

must keep out of politics as a class,
hoping to prejudice all bigotted dem-
ocrats and republicans whose political
beliefs were formed for them by their
grandfathers and handed down as an
heirloom in the family; capitalists
prate of divine right hoping to in-

Somebody did a golden deed;
Somebody proved a friend in need;
Somebody sang a beautiful song;
Somebody smiled the whole day
long;
Somebody thought, "Tis sweet to
live."
Somebody said, "I'm glad to give;"
Somebody fought a valiant fight;
Somebody lived to shield the right;
Was that somebody you?
—Success.

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|----------------------------|------------|------------|
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| No. 1, North Coast Limited | 7:00 p.m. | 7:40 p.m. |
| No. 5, Burlington Express | 1:50 p.m. | 2:00 p.m. |
| No. 7, Bitter Root Local | | 3:30 p.m. |
| No. 13, Twin City Express | 11:05 a.m. | |
| EASTBOUND | | |
| No. 2, North Coast Limited | | 12:50 a.m. |
| No. 6, Burlington Express | 12:40 a.m. | 12:50 a.m. |
| No. 8, Bitter Root Local | 11:25 p.m. | 11:35 p.m. |
| No. 14, Twin City Express | 1:45 p.m. | |
| No. 16, Twin City Express | | 12:30 p.m. |

*Daily except Sunday.

No. 1, North Coast Limited, from St. Paul and Eastern points to the Pacific Coast.
No. 2, North Coast Limited, from the Pacific Coast to St. Paul, Duluth and principal Eastern points.
No. 5, Burlington Express, from Kansas City and all B. & M. R. R. points and all N. P. points west of Billings to Seattle and Tacoma.
No. 6, Burlington Express, from Seattle and Tacoma to Billings and all B. & M. R. R. points.
No. 7, Bitter Root Local, starts from Butte for Missoula, Hamilton and all intermediate points.
No. 8, Bitter Root Local, from Hamilton and Philipburg.
No. 13, Local connection from Twin City Express from St. Paul and all Eastern points.
No. 14, Local connection with Twin City Express for St. Paul and all points East.
Passengers for Twin Bridges, Sheridan, Alder, Norris and Pony branches leave Butte on No. 14, and arrive in Butte from those points on No. 5. Trains on these branches do not run on Sundays.

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The Tri-City Labor Voice, the official organ of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, devotes a column on its first page to the discussion of Socialist aims and principles. It announces that Mother Jones and Thos. I. Kidel will divide honors as labor day orators at Clinton, Iowa, Lyons and vicinity.

News of the World of Socialism

THE NATIONAL QUORUM.

The national quorum met at headquarters July 5th, Berger, Berlyn, Worke and Reynolds present. It was agreed to change chairman each session. W. E. Clark chosen as secretary for the entire meeting. Applications for charters received from Tonopah, Nev., Ardmore and Ada, I. T., and Jennings. Secretary was empowered to grant applications for charters in unorganized states. Wilshire will attend meeting of International Socialist Bureau and probably represent the party. Cripple Creek, Colo., desired to pay its dues to national office direct in preference to state headquarters. It was refused.

Letter from M. S. Clarkson, organizer for local Riverside, California, asking that the national secretary request the state secretary of California to supply a tabulated statement of the vote on the recent headquarters referendum, by locals, and also stating that a fusion clause had been inserted in the California state constitution. Upon consulting the California state constitution of 1902, the following was found under the head of "Proposed Amendments: "Provided, that if a bona fide working class party has made nominations of genuine working men pledged to the abolition of the wage system, a local may omit making nominations in opposition to such working class nominees."

After discussion, Work moved that the national secretary inquire of the state secretary of California, if the proposed amendment, relating to the nomination of candidates, printed on the last page of the "Constitution of the Socialist Party of California," bearing date of 1902, has been adopted; and that if this amendment had been adopted to demand its repeal on the ground of its being in violation of the letter and spirit of the national constitution; and that the national secretary be notified when such repeal had been made. Carried.

As a result of this discussion, Berger moved that each state secretary be requested to supply the national secretary with 50 copies of their respective state constitutions, and the same number of all alterations and amendments, for the use of the national committee. Carried.

It was also decided that the national secretary should furnish the organizer of Local Riverside with a copy of the letter to the state secretary of California.

Resolutions from Locals Omaha, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyo., were ordered sent to the national committee.

A communication from the Nebraska state local quorum, charging W. T. Mills and W. G. Critchlow, national committeemen from Kansas and Ohio respectively, with violation of section 4, article 6 of the national constitution, was read, but action deferred pending adjournment.

Second Session.
The communication of the Nebraska state local quorum concerning Mills and Critchlow was considered. Decided that copy of the communication be sent to both with request that each make reply to same, and their statements, together with the communication, be placed before the national committee.

Letter from A. M. Simons, Chicago, suggesting that additions be made to the national municipal committee, appointed by the international convention, and that the party prepare a campaign book for use in the presidential election next year, was read.

Third Session.
Before considering Simons' letter, laid over from the previous session, the question of the rule of conduct governing party members while residing in states other than those in which they are members, was discussed. The quorum finally recorded as its opinion, that, according to the spirit of our constitution, the Socialist activity of any member of the Socialist party is governed by the laws of the party, both state and local, having jurisdiction over the community in which he may sojourn permanently or temporarily.

Decided that the party issue campaign book next year and National Secretary Mailly be empowered to act as editor-in-chief, and call upon those named by the quorum to assist in the work, or upon any others who may be needed.

Following were selected as contributors, upon the subjects named, to the proposed campaign book: "Municipal Socialism," A. M. Simons; "Census Statistics," Lucien Sanial; "Outrages Against Workingmen," Frederick Heath; "Trades Union Movement," Max S. Hayes; "Child Labor," Elizabeth H. Thomas; "Foreign Socialist Movement," Alexander Jonas, Ernest Untermyer, John Spargo, S. Ingeman and M. Winchevsky; "Legal Aspect of Modern Capitalism," Morris Hillquit; "American History," Algernon Lee; "American Politics," Victor L. Berger; "Trusts," H. Gaylord Wilshire; "Religion and Ethics," George D. Herron; "Woman and Socialism," Mrs. May Wood Simons; "Theoretical Socialism," Joshua Wanhope; "Socialism and Legislation," James F. Carey; "Strikes," Eugene V. Debs; "The Class Struggle," Chas. H. Vall.

National secretary was empowered to prepare a manual on organization and party information.

On the suggestion contained in Simons' letter it was agreed that all mayors of municipalities, who are party members, be added to the committee on Municipal Socialism.

Correspondence between the national secretary and the state secretary of Utah, relative to the standing of the organization in that state with the national committee, was brought before the quorum. And after a thorough discussion the national secretary was authorized to notify the state secretary of Utah that if dues to the national organization were not paid within 60 days from date, the state charter of Utah would be revoked and the present Socialist state organization of Utah should cease to be an integral part of the Socialist party of America.

Recognition of either W. H. Tawney or Murray E. King as national committeemen from Utah is deferred until the question of the standing of Utah in the national organization has been decided.

Fourth Session.

National secretary reported that: John C. Chase would conclude his tour in New York this month; John M. Ray would be in Alabama for the next two weeks; M. W. Wilkins in Washington; John W. Clayton had completed his tour; John W. Brown was in Maine; and John Spargo was in Philadelphia for a week agitating among the striking textile workers. The proposition made by Ben Hanford regarding terms for a western tour was endorsed and the national secretary empowered to make arrangements accordingly. Applications to act as organizers were read from Geo. H. Goebel, Jas. A. Slanker and others. Pending action on these applications, requests for assistance were reported from Connecticut, Florida, Delaware, New Orleans, Illinois and Maine.

The national situation was canvassed and the country divided into blocks of territory requiring special organizing attention. The policy of the national committee for the following year will be:

First, To organize every unorganized state.
Second, To lay special stress on the work of assisting states where we can accomplish the greatest results, viz: Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. Carried. Work voting no.

National Secretary was given discretionary power to select an organizer for Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia. John M. Ray was assigned to the territory including Tennessee, South and North Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia. Geo. H. Goebel was assigned to the territory including Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and Louisiana.

The question of appointing an organizer for the district of Wyoming, Nevada and Arizona could not be settled definitely on account of a letter from Walter Thomas Mills, filed with the national secretary, objecting to the appointment of Harry M. McKee, who had made application for that work. After discussion secretary was instructed to notify Mills of the desire of the quorum to appoint Harry M. McKee as organizer in Wyoming, Nevada and Arizona, and that he state his objections.

M. W. Wilkins was assigned to the northwestern states, including Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas.

Applications for assistance from the various states were considered. A donation of \$10 a month for three months was made to Florida; \$5 a week for ten weeks was donated to the work in Connecticut; an appropriation of \$20 was made to the work in Delaware; an appropriation of \$25 a month for three months was made to the work in Illinois; \$20 was donated to the work in Kansas.

The national secretary was advised to assist the middle western states as much as possible in promoting organization and arranging lecture tours.

A letter was read from A. W. Rickler, of the Appeal to Reason, with reference to the national office assisting in sending a representative of that paper to a meeting of the state quorum of Texas. After discussion decided that according to the letter and spirit of the national constitution, adopted at the Unity convention, we are not permitted to advance one paper more than another, therefore we cannot grant the request of the Appeal to Reason to pay expenses of the proposed representative of the Appeal to Texas. Carried.

The services of the national office are tendered to the state secretaries of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, asking what assistance can be rendered in the matter of organization.

Reynolds was ordered to consult Eugene V. Debs concerning a month's lecture work in Pennsylvania and other states during the early fall.

National secretary was given full power to act on all applications for positions as lecturers, but that references of each applicant be submitted to the quorum.

The question of reports from locals and state secretaries, as ordered by the national committee at its last meeting, was taken up, and the following motion was unanimously adopted: "That the quorum recommend that a system of reports be adopted by which states can choose their own system of reports from locals, and the national office prepare a form for monthly reports from state secretaries to secure such information as may be needed."

Secretary was instructed to have the national constitution printed as adopted at the Unity convention, relative to headquarters, but to add a note concerning the change of same. Instructions were also given to obliterate from the 30,000 platforms already printed the clause in the anti-fusion resolutions recently stricken out by a vote of the national committee.

The national secretary was instructed to pay the indebtedness to the International Socialist Bureau as soon as possible.

It was voted that the national secretary and assistant be allowed any extra expense incurred through the quorum meeting.

Before adjournment a telegram was received from Wilshire stating that he is a member of the Tenth Assembly District, Social Democratic party of New York.

The quorum adjourned at 5 p. m. to meet again on Saturday, November 14, 1903.

W. E. CLARK, Secretary.

Iowa Convention.

The Iowa Socialist state convention was held at Des Moines July 4th. About 75 delegates were present. A state ticket was nominated as follows: For governor, John M. Work, Des Moines; lieutenant governor, A. K. Gifford, Davenport; judge of supreme court, I. S. McGrillis, Des Moines; superintendent of public instruction, Florence A. Brown, Delta; railroad commissioner, Oakley Wood, Lake City. The new state committee consists of A. H. Weeks, Frank I. West, W. A. Jacobs, E. Holts, S. E. McDowell, I. S. Willis and John W. Bennett. J. J. Jacobson, 1123 12th street, Des Moines, was elected state secretary and treasurer. John Work was re-elected national commit-

teeman. It was decided to arrange agitation circuits after the Ohio plan. The state dues were raised from ten to fifteen cents per member in order to raise more money for organizing. W. A. Jacobs, former state secretary, was selected as organizer and will take the field immediately. The membership cards and dues stamps issued by the national office were officially adopted. Several constitutional amendments were initiated for the perfecting and safeguarding of the organization. The convention was over twice as large as any previous state convention in Iowa. The enthusiasm of the delegates was unbounded and was of the earnest and confident variety. It was their unanimous determination that in the matter of propagating Socialism the Hawkeye state shall keep up with the procession.

Nebraska State Convention.

The Nebraska state convention was held at Omaha July 4th. While waiting for committees to report, Comrade B. Berlyn, of Chicago, was invited to address the convention. In his speech he showed the folly of compromise in any form, and made it clear that there is no place in the Socialist party for fusion with any other political party. The meeting was enthusiastic from the very start; and while there was some energetic discussion over proposed amendments and resolutions for safe-guarding the movement in the state, yet a general spirit of harmony prevailed throughout, and when it came to the nominations they were made unanimous. The candidates are: C. Christenson, Plattsmouth, for supreme judge; F. S. Wilbur, Omaha, and Thomas P. Lippincott, Blair, for regents of the state university.

Special Organizing Fund.

The following have contributed to the special organizing fund since last report:

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| James W. Lee, New York | \$ 50 00 |
| M. P. G., Seattle, Wash. | 30 |
| Local Vanderburgh County, Ind. | 1 25 |
| John Streebel, Kirwin, Kas. | 1 00 |
| Local Aberdeen, Wash. | 4 70 |
| J. C. Ferris, West Point, Colorado, (per Chas H. Kerr) | 3 00 |
| Local West Newton, Pa. | 10 05 |
| B. R. Cushman, Saginaw, Mich. | 50 |
| Local Brownsville, Pennsylvania, monthly contribution | 1 25 |
| Young People's Social Democratic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 10 00 |
| Central Branch, Local Seattle, Wash., monthly contribution | 2 00 |
| Local Cheyenne, Wyo. | 1 00 |

Total to and including July 10th \$ 85 05
Previously reported 591 70
Total \$ 676 75

STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Montana Socialists Hold Annual Meeting—Cooney Elected State Secretary.

Holding over from Sunday, the state Socialist committee resumed its executive session Monday at Workingmen's Union hall on North Main street, Butte, and finished the business of the present meeting. State officers were elected and a local quorum named to supervise the work of the party. There was considerable discussion of ways and means for spreading the Socialist doctrine in the state, but the work of organizing in the various towns and cities was left to the best judgment and efforts of the state secretary, P. J. Cooney, who will have full charge, with offices in Butte, where the state headquarters are now established.

When the session was resumed at 9 o'clock, nominations were declared open for the office of state secretary and organizer, which are combined. P. J. Cooney of Butte was placed in nomination and unanimously elected. Dr. Calder of Butte was elected state treasurer. Then followed the election of a local quorum of the following state committee, whose duty it is to supervise and direct the work of the party. J. F. Smith, Butte; Gustav Frankel, Butte; J. H. Schwend, Anaconda; Barney Ontes, Anaconda; Harry Johnson, Clancy. This quorum will act for the state committee between its yearly sessions, but can be removed at any time by the state committee.

Resolutions were passed thanking the Butte Miner and Reveille for their continued antagonism to Socialism during the past campaign, and expressing the hope that their policy in this regard would be kept up.

A resolution was also passed censuring the reporter for the Butte Miner who stated in an account of a Socialist meeting that Governor Toole was criticized by the state committee. The resolution stated that Governor Toole's name was not mentioned at that time.

The following resolution was passed and ordered translated into German and forwarded to Germany:

"Whereas, Capitalism over all the world is the same, whether it be the divine right, God-crowned kaiser, or the uncrowned cooper kings of Montana; and,

"Whereas, Capitalism is world wide and international, so the working class Socialist movement is world wide and international.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we hereby send our greetings and congratulations to the German Socialists on their recent victory and hope soon to duplicate their successes here in the Rocky mountains."


MINNESOTA AGITATION.

Under Direction of the State Executive Committee From January to July.

Comrade J. E. Nash made a three weeks' trip to the northwestern part of the state during February.

Comrade T. H. Lucas held three meetings at Hibbing and six meetings at Fergus Falls during March.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson made a tour of this state from March 15th to June 25th, speaking 95 times in 90 days. Comrade Thompson's work has been eminently successful. Have received from all points the very highest testimonials as to his ability as an orator, and his great success as an organizer. During this time he has organized five locals and re-organized three. Some of his meetings were of more than ordinary value to the cause. His debate with T. B. Walker, the millionaire lumberman, was widely advertised in the press, and Comrade Thompson has become well and favorably known outside of Socialist circles as "the man who debated with Walker."



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—ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

est testimonials as to his ability as an orator, and his great success as an organizer. During this time he has organized five locals and re-organized three. Some of his meetings were of more than ordinary value to the cause. His debate with T. B. Walker, the millionaire lumberman, was widely advertised in the press, and Comrade Thompson has become well and favorably known outside of Socialist circles as "the man who debated with Walker."

His lecture on the "New Trade Unionism" created a lasting impression on the trades unionists of Minneapolis.

He was invited by the Trades and Labor Council of Minneapolis to be the principal speaker at a labor mass meeting for the benefit of the striking telephone girls. Twelve hundred people were present.

In coming to this state Comrade Thompson assumed all financial risk. After paying \$35 into the state fund and taking a vacation of two weeks, his total income over and above expenses, was \$292.51, or \$27.75 per month. He traveled 3,453 miles by railroad and 221 miles by wagon, at a cost of \$55.00.

The state lecture van has been in the field since May 23. Total cost has been only \$125. Sale of literature and collections amounted to \$32.75.

On Sunday July 12th there will be a committee go to Mauck Chunk, Pa. to choose a place to hold a reunion on the 9th of August, the day of the Socialist excursion to Mauck Chunk.