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## CONFUSING ADVICE TO WORKINGMEN.

A Preacher at Yonkers Sets a "Horrible Example" for Others to Avoid.

Lecturing on ." How Social Conditions May Be Bettered," He Involves Himself in Extraordinary Contradictions—Why Do Not " Moulders of Public Opin-

has here presented. Competition gives an advantage to the capitalist who

quantity of work. Evidently, then, it is competition that stands in the way of the improvement of the condition of

But Mr. Bixby opposes Socialism even more vigorously than trade unionism and his ignorance of the subjects lands

him into funny inconsistencies. His great argument against Socialism is this: "It has been figured up" the does

not say who did the figuring) that if

all the profit that now goes to the capi-talists were distributed among the workers; "It would not add more than

ten cents a day on an average to the income of each and everyone would

be condemned to live on an average of

\$200 a year and never hope for any considerable advance from the cradle

This is awful, isn't it? "Figures

cou't lie, but some liars can figure. Mr. Bixby's figure's seen table drawn from his imagination, for no other au-

A FUNNY CONTRADICTION.

But the joke comes in a little further

on. Having thus demolished the So-cialist proposition, Mr. Bixby proceeds

to tell us just how things can be set-tled. He wants the rich to give up their luxury, to give to charity, and to

Now what we want to know is: If

only ten cents a day on each working-

man, as Mr. Bixby alleges, how will these same capitalists be able to "pay more liberal wages" and give to char-

Truly this elected advisor has "not

his foot in it." He knows that the cap-italists could afford to pay much high-

er wages and to give much more to charity in the bargain, and yet to live in comfort, if not in luxury. And the

admission of this fact-gives the lie

off Mr. Bixby had taken the trouble,

while preparing his lecture, to investi-gate the facts for himself, to study the census reports, and to do his "figuring" for himself, he would have known that

of the net value created by labor every year in the inanufacturing industries

of all sorts (after deducting cost of ma-terials, wear and tear of machinery, etc.), almost exactly one-half goes to the capitalists as profits, interest, and

that cidiculous "ten cents a day" state-ment, and he would seen that the in-

troduction of Socialism in place of cap italism would at least double the in

one of the working class.

Of course, Mr. Bixby is not a very

important man and his misetatements and confusion on the labor question will not cut a very great figure. But

I think it is worth while since he has come out publicly in this matter, pub-licly to reply to him and point him out

as a horrible example of rash and by

cornnt discussion of great questions which the preachers and other 'mould-

ers of public opinion" would do well to avoid if they wish to keep the respect of the working class. If is always a good rule, before you begin to talk, to

know what you are tasking about. And

For my part, I put more confidence in

why I support the Social Democratic

A WORKINGMAN.

OF PERSONAL ATTACK

following words of Wendell Phil-

lips, the great Abolitionist, may be commended to those who object to what they the violent language used by

our language and the personality of our attacks. It results from our posi-

tion. The great mass of the people can never be made to stay and argue a

ng question. They must be made t

feel it through the hides of their idols

or a Benton, every Whig and Demo-erat feels it. It is on this principle than every great reform must take its text from the mistakes of great men.

God gives us great scoundrels for text to unti-slavery sermons."

ceeds by mastering the laboring man if we mistake not.—Missouri Socialist

mirer of capitalist morals cannot truly comprehend Socialism and the modern Socialist movement.—Haverhill Social

——If instead of complaining about the present social system the working men would join hands and work for a better one it could soon be brough about—Wurkers' Call.

—Dowie is denounced for taking 10 per cent, of the income of his ful-lowers, but capitalists take 30 per cent, and more, and no one calls them hard names.—Workers' Call.

-"If you are to succeed in life it

"Men blame us for the bittern

Party.

Yonkers, N. Y.

THE JUSTIFICATION

He would not then have made

direct to the only serious argument that he attempted to bring against 86

"pay more liberal wages."

thority is given.

Some little time ago we had a preach- a powerful argument for Socialism he Revy-Dr. James T. Bixby, speaking 1 the "Hollywood Inn" here in a Yonkers, to tell the workingmen and I pays the lowest wages for a given others "How Social Conditions May Be Bettered." It is rather late, per: haps, to criticize his lecture, but since else has done it. I may under

reverend gentleman is, no doubt, The reverend gentleman is, no doubt, the sincere and thinks that he has solidly contributed something to activing the social question. As a workington, knowing the facts in the case better than he does, notwithstanding he stetter ducation, I am sure that he has not done anything of the sort.

Mr. Bixby admits that there is a great question to be settled. He sees that while wealth is growing at an un-

at while wealth is growing at an un also growing, and that the existing as are threatened by the an m of "higher and lower classe," ther and capital." He, thinks the

### A STARTLING ADMISSION.

efore criticizing his proposed reme it is only fair to give him full credi

the maker of his own fortune than the horshead, luckily placed at the orifice gutter-pipe, is the maker of the that floods it. Whatever wealth by American possesses he has not we clustrely by his own individual exer elistively by h. cwn individual exerus, but by the providential bounty of
out, by the joint will and we it of saty-at-large, by the total science, and
ventiveness of all precepting generaca. As wen'th thereases, so must reunstituting for it therefore increase.

The well-to-do have an inseparable

ty in improving the condition of sir less favored brothers and sleters, they do not do it voluntarily, then the is the constraint of the law of hu pen is the constraint of the act and the act solidarity—the poor rate and the prison taxes, the almshouses, the epi-demic, the burgtar, the thief, the swarts of beggars that dog their stees in the street, will bring them their de-

served retribution." Now the first part of this passage is a very good statement of the very foundation principly of Socialism. We say that, given the natural resources for as Mr. Bixby puts it. "the providen-tial bounty of God"), and the inherit-tones of civilization created by "the ance of civilization created by "the toll, the science, and inventiveness of past generations." ALL WEALTH 18 CREATED BY SOCIAL LABOR or to use Mr. Bixby's weeds, "by the joint will and work of seciety at large."

will and work of security at large.

This is it most important admission.

We make a plain reference from it
Slince wealth is the product of the join
labor of society. It admirtally belongs to
secjety, to be used for the public good. Of right, we are all joint heirs in th bonnsy of nature and the civilization evented by past generations and joint partners in the work and the product of the spelety in which we live. To bring this blad into practise is the pur-

## DODGING THE INFERENCE.

But Mr. Bixby, after admitting th inlist confection, deliges the plan Socialist confection, deliges the plana inference and concludes simply that the rich, who are in possession of wealth, that they have not created, must be nevi cently use a part of it for the benefit of those who have created it. Charity, not justice, is his remedy. I can tell him that the workingmen do

perialist plan of keeping down the dis-contented working people by the strong arm of the law and the winding army. the check the evils. care the social melody." But he has no more sympathy with the labor move nent of the trade unions or of the So cial Desoceratic Party.'
What he says about strikes contain

What he says about strikes cont a great deal of truth, thought it is dispether true. He says "When trikes do not proceed by force they are egitisente, but rarely successful. If mainess is dulf and the market falling. they are unsuccessful. If the marke

Mr. Bixto speaks here from theory Workingtoon know from experience know from experience that when busi-ness is "prosperous" wages do not al ways, nor even generally, rise tules. And even when wages are volup that And even when when the in the tarily increased, they seldom rise in the same proportion as the prices of the products. I that the workingmen sessettness suffer more from "prosperthen from "dull times,"

This is a true saying and one for trade unionists to think about." The workers can often gain a partial advantage by

me that lays the golden over-capitalist irritated soon cuts the cas down again or moves his fac-y to another section. Or, perhaps, enforced closure of the mill losses

IN THE GEORGIA MILLS.

ry Owners, by Proposed "Volum tary Reforms," Admit the Atrocity of Child Labo...

The textile manufacturers of Georgia have at last awakened to the iniq of overwork and child labor in mills, and in order to save any further trouble on the part of labor agitators to mitigate the evil, said manufacturers have started out to remedy the matter themselves. As a result the Georgia, industrial Association recently adopt ed resolutions pledging the members not to work their employees over SIX-TY-SIX HOURS A WEEK. "Further they also promise: That no child less than twelve years old shall work at night in any cotton or woolien mill un-der any circumstances, and that no child less than twelve years old shall be allowed to work therein at all unless such child has a widowed mother or physically disabled parents who ar: dependent for support upon the labor of such child, or unless the child can read or write, or unless the child atcalendar year: and provided further that no child under ten years of age shall be permitted to work in any such mill or factory under any circum.

The adoption of these resolutions is what the New York "Times" calls "a step in the right direction." It is certainly very encouraging to know that children twelve yaers old will only be "permitted" to work in the day lime, when they might be playing in the sun-shine—but hold; are the "lidren of the poor expected to play? Then it is a genuine relief to know that no child under ten years of age will be "per mitted' to work in the mills. Of course, if the children under ten or twelve-break into the factory and insist upon working either during the night or day without "permission," the manufactur-ers will not be to blame.

The Georgia manufacturers are following this course to forestall "hostile legislation." Not that they are particularly affaid of hostile legislation, because they know that so called labor laws are rarely enforced, but it is in convenient to have a factory inspector nosing around and sometimes it is ex-pensive also. Factory inspectors with "welfare of capital and labor at heart" must receive suitable reward and recognition for their arduous la hors. It is also much easier for the manufacturers to adopt resolutions which they can readily forget when necessity demands than to inculente disrespect for anthority among the peo-

breaking a law The action of the Georgia manufac turers does one thing, however: It sub-stantiates every charge made against them as ruthless murderers of little children, upon whose flesh and blood they prosper. They acknowledge that their profits have been made at the cest of blighted childhood, that their prosperity has been wrought from the horrors of a massacre of the innocents. This foul acknowledgment is one of the proofs that there is a class strug-gle, that the interests of the capitalist class and the working class are not dentical

It is valuable also as a reminder to the working class that child labor, ever-work, and starvation wages are the logical outgrowths of the capitalist system, and that only the inguguration of Socialism—the collective ownership of all industriy—will see these evils banished from the workers' lives It is either Socialism or slavery!

## PLUTOCRATIC IMPERIALISM.

"If only we could have a free hand if only the manufacturer could earry on his business free from local boards For my part, I put more confidence in not thinking workingman than in ten inspectors, free from smoke inspectors, free from chemical inspectors, free why I support the Social Democratic from home office inspectors, what enormous economies could be effected."
Thus spoke Mr. Arthur Chamberlain to a meeting of Kynochs, Limited, last week, and there breathed the true spir-it of the modern imperialism. What economies we could effect, if only we sould do as we liked with our "hands." if we had had none of this grandmotherly legislation which seems to have assumed that human beings were actually of more account than hardware, and that life is more precious than cheap explosives or quick-firing guns; What do the working classes want with education, or sanitation, or leisure? It is their business to work: that is what they were sent by a beneficent. Providence into the world for. No education, no sanitation, no leisure, no recreation, for the masses of the people; only the dull round of factory life, from dawn to dark, from the cradle to the grave. That is the ideal of the pigueratic functioning of the properties of findary No sense. toeratic imperialist of to-day. No won-der the Eirmingham slums are said to be some of the worst in the Kingdom; so bad indeed, that even a Tory newsso bad indeed, that even a Tory neva-paper has been forced for very shame to condenan them. No won'er, either, that the Chamberiain family should have such a lik'ng for Cecil Rhodes and his methods, riow they must wish that they could establish the Kimber-ley compounds in Birmingham! Clearlain would like to do, and we one him our thanks for so frankly avowing it. It is seldom one of his class displays so much candor.—London Justice.

## FOR ELIZABETH MACHINISTS.

The Socialist Singing Society of Stabeth, N. J., held an entertainment

## **COAL TRUST** COMES NEXT

The Billion - Dollar Steel Not Weather Does Not In-Trust to Be Paralleled in Another Field.

Bituminous Coal Production to Be Centralized Upon a Similar Pian-Preparations Have Been Under Way for

The centralization of practically the whole iron and steel industry to the hands of the United States Steel Corporation having been completed, and the organization of the railways (with the production of antiracite coal as a subsidiary industry) being well er way, the next step to be made by the group of capitalist lords who are carrying out the trustification of the country is the formation of a bitumins coal combine

It is thought that the form of organication, which, it is said, will be completed within two or three months will be similar to that of the Steel Trust and that its capitalisation will be near ly as large. It will also be controlled by the same men—the Morgan syndi-cate carrying out the consolidation and Standard Oil interests owning

probably a majority of the stock.
Preparations have been under way
for three yaers or more and have been very carefully made. The method was to concentrate the ownership of the various important fields separately, after which it will be comparately. easy to malte the great combines so

The process began about three years ago with the consolidation of the mines in the Hocking and Shawnee valleys and other points in Onio and West Vicginia. Next the Pittsburg district was attacked, two compadies being formed pany; to control all coal shipped from that field to the lakes, and the Monon-

that held to the lakes, and the Admon-gabela Coal Company, to control the coal shipped down the river. Within the fast few weeks several other combinations have come to light. A syndicate has bought up most of the Indiana mines. The Fairmount Com-pany has got almost absolute control of the West Yirgina fields, and is, in turn, owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. What coal mines remain outside the Fairmount Company owned by other roads which belong the same interests that own the B. & O. A syndicate in which Mark Hanna is interested has absorbed the influes of the Massillen district in Ohio. And now the Illinois, Coal Company has been formed at Chicago and owns two-thirds of the coal lands in Illinois and

Western Indiana.

What remains is to unity the Illinois.
Pitishurg. Monongahela, Fairmount.
Hocking and Massillon Coal companies Hocking and Massillon Coal coupanies into one body, just as the Carnegle Company, the American Steel and Wire, Federal Steel, and half a dozen other organizations in that industry were united by form the United States Steel Corporation.

Along with this organization will go also the coal docks and fast loading plants that are now owned by the various coal companies, which shall hereafter make a part of the big organization.

The aim of all of this is to effect a complete monopoly of the bituminous production in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac. This great combine, once formed, it will be easy to crush any competition from the small companie that may remain outside, and the nev corporation will undoubtedly soon ach out for the coal mines of the

## BUSINESS BOOMING.

dished up by the Associated Press, has been running about like this: "Been Are Active"—"Frants at Manilla"-"Rebels Broke Out Again"—"Hrs McKinley Convalencent" Great Combine"—"Negro Lynched"—
"The Sick Man Refuses to Pay"—
"Murder and Suicide"—"The Striker Still Out"—"Train Held Up by Mask-ed Meh"—"Anarchist Arrested and Held on Suspcion"—"Bank Safe Blown Open and Robbed"—"Railroad Collison, Many Lives Lost"—"A Mine Caves in, Number of Dend Not Ascertained"—"Ex-"Mining Company Busted"—"Ex-

press Company Robbed"—"Minister Gone Wrong"—"A Drop in Stocks"— "Another Mill Shut Down"—"A Riot Barely Averted"-"More Strikes Bending"—"Mrs. Van Flip Gets a Divorce"—"Smith Knocks Gallagher Out in the "Steenth Round"—"Hanged for Horse Stealing"—"Another Death Caused by Dowle's Zion"—etc., etc. The forego lewe's Zion — etc., etc. The forega-ing is a fair representation of the daily reports by telegraph of the progress, and prespectly of this country and the world in general under the competitive system. Ain't it a "beaute?" "Rusi-ness was never better."—San Diego Chieftain.

—It is the representatives of these South who comprise, according the correspondents, the better classes who are employing women and chil-dren in unsanitary factories for long hours at a few cents a day. The better sees in this country.—The Workers

hey? Just think of their absurd prop-sition to make it possible for all to get decent living just for the asking of

# **AGITATION**

terfere with Our Propaganda.

SOCIALIST

Four Speakers at Work Under Direction of Springfield Committee Meet with Good Success-Vail Predicts Strong Mayement in Rocky Mountain States -Wilshire on the Warpath.

Socialist agitation is being carried on vigorously in various parts of the country, and in spite of the herrible heat which prevails, our speakers continue to next appreciative audiences. Three speakers are on the road in the Eastern states under the direction of the National Executive Committee, on the open-air circuits which have been arranged by Sceretary Butscher, extending from New Hampshire and Verment to Pennsylvania and Ohio. Comrade Charles H. Vall is continuing the West-ern tour arranged for him by the N. E. C. and is now working in the state of Washington. Besides these, Comrade 11. Gaylord Wilshire of Los Angeles is about to begin an Eastern tour and will. help in "stivring up the animals."

### IN CONNECTICUT.

rade Geiger, after spending so time in speaking at small cities and towns in the vicinity of New York, are ceeds next week to Connecticut, following up. on general, the route recently covered by Comrade Sparce. His dates

for the next week are as follows: Monday, July 8—South Norwalk. July 9-Danbury.

July 10-Waterbury. July 11-Ansonia. July 12-Bridgeport.

July 12-Bramford July 14-New Haven.

## . SPARGO'S TOUR.

Comrade Spargo is now speaking it the state of New York and will after ward go to Ohio. His tour in this state is continued as follows:

Wednesday, July 10-Troy.

July 12-Utien. July 13-Frankfort.

July 15 Oneida. July 16-Syrneuse, July 17-Rochester.

### ORIGO IN OHIO.

mrade Origo having completed h work in New York with good success is now speaking in Ohio. The National secretary announces, the following

Monday, July 8-Fremont, July 10 Festoria.

July 11-Dayton,

July 12-Xenia. July 13-Portsm

### VAIL MEETS WITH SUCCESS IN THE FAR WEST.

Comrade Vail writes that his meetings in North Dakota, Montana, and thus far in Washington have been very successful. He predicts the growth of a strong movement in the two former states, both of which cust their first Socialist votes at the last election. The Washington comrades have already built up a good organiza-tion and are doing fine work.

He completes his tour, of Washington with a meeting at Vancouver on Monday, and then goes on the follow-

ing route through Oregon:

Tuesday, July 9-Portland, July 10-Oregon City.

July 11-Salem.

July 12-Albany.

July 13 Esgene. July 14 Rosburg.

July 15-Grant's Pass.

July 16 Medford. July 17-Ashland.

California and any local in that state | war, only a victim of political trickshould achiress him at any of the above piners, "General Delivery."

## WILSHIRE ON THE WARPATH.

Comrade Wilshire will, be-in Buffalo from July 7 to 10 and may be addressed at the Mansion House. His dates for speaking as arranged so for are as follows: July 13 to 17, in Massachu July 25, Springfield, O.; July 26, Day ton: July 27, Cincinnati, O., and Cov ington, Ky.; July 28, Evansville, Ind. July 29, at the Indianapolis Conven-tion; August 1 to 10, Chicago, Milwan kee, etc. Comrade Wilshire's persistent chal-

lenge to Bryan, which that gentlema has so persistently ignored, has aftract ed much attention to him, and he will heavers. He has also put Tom I. Joh nearest. It is a sea as a sea of the latest of the sea but public duties made it impossible at the time specified. Whishire then of fered to used him at any time or place, whereupon Johnson suddenly discovrered to meet am at any time or page, whereupon Johnson anddenly discovered that Wilshire didn't represent anybody, anyhow, and that he had been mistaken in thinking that he would be delighted to accept the challage. Whereupon some people drew the inference that "Tom" is well entered to the control of the challage. dowed with that "better part of val-called discretion.

Perhaps that "incentive" which inspired Mr. Edison to invent a cheap Pordinad comeant which can be "pourod" in the form of a building was the fact that he desired to secure more less use for the heicklayers whose labor has been intensited within recent years to the utmost limit of physical

### CARRIED INTO A NEW FIELD.

Comrade Neben Starts the Social Dem-

Comrade Neben addressed a large meeting at Dover, N. J., last week and was well received. Nearly four him-duct for workers in the shape of the D., L. & W. are on strike for shorter

Comrade Neben also addressed the ar workers' organization in Philphia, urging them not only to strike in the shop for better hours and pay, out to strike together at the ballot-box for the whole product of their labor and the abolition of capitalist exploitation. by voting the straight ticket of the Socirlist Party.

He has also been active in bringing

Annual Pionic of New York Social Den ocrats Attended by Large Crowds.

The annual pienic of Local Greater Jarge crowd present and the affair was socially and financially a great success Not the least pleasant part of the Cay's enjoyment was the opportunity

afforded the comrades of the big city to get together and become acquaint-ed. Many met for the first time, and old acquainfanceships were renewed. During the day all sorts of

were going on, and all were well put rouized. Dancing on the paython last ed throughout the day until early Mon day morning. The bowling alley received a good share of attention. the afternoon, the young men braved the scorching san and played a base-ball game. The Worker booth was a center of attraction, where Comrades Phillips and Wegener, and others bried simble nickles from unwary passers

the playing by the Carl Sahm Orches tra, which more than sustained its ex-cellent reputation for dispensing good music. It was greatly enjoyed by large audiences throughout the day.

The committee in charge worked hard and nothing occurred during the day to may the harmony of the occasion Fraternity and jovial good fellowship reigned supreme all day. The plent was veted one of the most successfu ever given by the party, and a good sum was realized for the campaign.

## TO AID A POLICE VICTIM.

Comrade Alwin Hascher, one of the lowing communication: "To Whom It May Concern:

years' imprisonment by the Puerto Rican authorities. He is absolutely in-nocent, for he is an honest working-Threagh our protest some of these con pirators have since been discharged I think that the governor may put him at liberty. I therefore request all sym-pathizing unions, lodges, clubs, etc., kindly to send me a petition in favor of said Marcelino Garcia. The petition may bear the heading: His Honor II. Allen, governor of Puerto Rico; it do not need any collection of names, but simply a request to the governor, which should be signed in the name of the

"I hope the petitions will reach me about July 20, for which, in the name of the Federation and Social Demoeratic Party of Puerto Rico, I thank in

### OVER-PRODUCTION. There are more doctors being turned

oc.atic Movement in Dover, N. J .-Speaking to Trolley Men and Car Workers.

hours. The Boynton stove works and other factories are located there, so class population. An audience of at least five hundred people listened to the speaker, and, as a result of his work, a strong branch of the S. D. P. will soon be formed. Socialism has been practically unknown in the town

about the organization of the trolley workers of Essex County, New Jersey, where he lives, and of Hudson County. Much interest was shown and a large lines running into Newark joined to form the nucieus of the union

### A GRAND SUCCESS.

New York, Secial Democratic Party, was held on Sunday hist at Sulzer's Westchester Park. There was a very

One of the features of the day was

faithful workers in the Socialist trade and union movement of Puerto Rico asks The Worker to publish the fol-

"In September, 1900, while our strike in San Juan was going on, one of our executive members by the name of Marcelino Garcia was sentenced to six

out than can secure patients. There are more lawyers graduating than there are clients. There are more bookers, stenographers and typewriter and engineers than there are places to fill. There are more labore as than there are holes to dig. There are too many farmers producing too much to eat. There are more houses built than the people can occupy. There is more clothing produced than the people can wear out. There is an over-production everywhere. Yet thousands and thousands die from the want of medical care. Men lose their little homes because too Men lose their little houses because too poor to pay lawyers fees. Men die from the want of things to eat, that the farmers produce. Some freeze to death in the street because they have no money to pay house rent. Some perish from want of sufficient clothing to protect their hodies from the winter's biasts. Yet there is an over-production verywhere, and enough for the money for

## "ALL BORN FREE AND EQUAL." "The heat, the heat, the heat!" That I the bables of Fifth Avenue—who have

ins been the one topic of conversation for the last two weeks. In conjunction with the fact that this is Fourth of July week, this "hot wave" suggests ome remarks on that declaration, which was spouted by politicians and school-boys all over the country last Thursday, that "All men are born free and equal."

Nothing serves so well as some uni versal calamity-excessive heat or cold, a famine or a plague—to expose the horrible inequality that actually exists. It tears away all the nice, pret ty masks by which we hide the facof social inequality and injustice.

Ten days of excessive heat. That is all. A mere freak of the weather. But in this city of New York alone it has meant hundreds of sudden deaths. and uncounted hundreds of cases o health forever ruined-and, not tem porary physical suffering alone, but lasting sorrow and heartache for thousands upon thousands of bereaved parents and orphaned children.

Were we savages, roaming through the woods or over the plains, this would not be so. Why should ten degrees difference in temperature be so much more disastrous to a civilized ommunity than to a savage tribe?

Because our civilizatior, built upon class-rule and organized for private profit, robs the majority of our people of the opportunities of savage life and gives them next-to nothing of the benefits of science and invention.

Read the death-lists in the New York papers. Note the quarters of the city where they occur. Are they on Fifth Avenue? Are they on Central Park West? Are they in any of the places where the OWNERS of the city live? No. With comparatively few exceptions they are in the tenement districts, where the MAKERS of the city dwell.

"As usual," says one of the newspapers, "the greatest suffering was among the poor." Yes, "as usual." And the poor-who are they? They are the people who have paved the streets and laid the car tracks and built the tenements and the mausions and the fac tories, who run the street cars, who work in the factories, whose labor creates all the wealth of the city. As usual, it is they who must lay down their lives, who must fall prostrate and help less under the burning sun and leave their wives and babies in destitution.

And the babies in the tenements This paper will reach the eyes of many workingmen. Think how many of you there are whose memory goes back to some tiny grave-perhaps, alas! to a grave in the Potter's Field. Think of those babies, loved no less dearly than If you want this, work for Socialism,

been stifled to death in the foul air of the tenements, who have died for the lack of pure milk, of ice, of medicine, of the things that a little money could have provided.

A great deal of maudiin sympathy with the poor is being poured out just now. hey are so sorry, those men who own the factories and the tenements, that their employees and their tenants suffer. They are willing-provided it does not cost them too much exertion, this hot weather-to "do something" for the poor. Yes, if necessary, they are willing to do almost anything except—except the one thing that they must be made to do-EXCEPT TO CEASE LIVING AT THE EX-PENSE OF THE WORKINGMEN AND THUS MAKING THEM POOR There is no reason in justice nor in nature why a factory should not be made as comfortable as a business

There is no reason why workingmen should have to toll ten or twelve hours a day whenever they get permission to work.

There is no reason why all the devices of science and ingenuity should not be used for the comfort and health of the whole people, instead of for a small class alone.

There is no reason why the people who do the productive labor should have to live in crowded, unventilated. ill-drained fenements, along narrow, dirty streets, without so much as a glimpse of blue sky or green trees.

There is no reason why the working people should have to deny themselves every luxury, often to suffer actual hunger, to become old men and women at forty, through overwork, anxiety, and hardship, and at last to be turned off, like worn-out horses, to drag out their lives in pauperism and shame.

Considering the advance that has been made in science and invention, there is no reason in justice or in nature why these things should be so. But they are so. And the only reason is that the capitalists own the means of production and levy tribute upon the product of the workers.

The capitalists are willing to conlong as the workers are willing to endure it. The Social Democrats declare that all this must be changed. We want real freedom, equality, and fraternity. We want he more exploitation and no more charity. We want so more idle rich and no more working poor. 'We want it to be impossible for any one to say: "As usual, the greatest suffering was among the working people."

# WHAT DO THE TRUSTS PROVE?

Now, it is announced, we are soon to | cable." It would be impossible, people have a bituminous coal trust, controlling the whole industry in the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. It is to be organized on the same stable plan as the United States Steel Corporation, will be second only to that body in size, and-what is still more important-willbe in the hands of the same small group of capitalists.

A few years ago people used to laugh at the Socialists who predicted such an It is admir outcome of the capitalist system. They said we were idle draemers and "calaniity howlers." They said that "competition was the life of trade" and would not believe us when we pointed out ary for their work. that competition was bound to end in combination and monopoly.

Well, the logic of events has justified the Socialists as it always does, by the way. You would not believe the prediction, based on scientific study. But now you cannot delay the evidence of facts. Do you not think It is time to pay attention to the propositions of the Socialists? The question is plain: Industry is

bound to be centralized. It is for you, as woters, to say whether it shall go on being centralized in the hands of a for. small group of capitalists, to be controlled in their private interest, or whether its shall be centralized in the hands of the whole people, through their democratically elected representatives, to be controlled in the interests of the whole people.

The Social Democrats prefer the latter alternative. They call upon the working people of the land, who carry on all those industries, who create all vealth; who bear the burden of all oppression, to unite as a class to use their political power for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwoulth in place of the Trustified Empire.

What do you think of it-YOU, each seader of these words? Your vote is as powerful as Hockefeller's. Why ocratic Party?

The leading argument against Socialm used to be that it was "hopracti-

said, to administer all the great-industries under a single centralized head. If was necessary to have the individual capitalist in every shop, with his profits at stake, in order to secure effi-

cient management. Even five years ago that seemed quite qiausible. But now we see that it was false. We have the whole iron and steel industry actually administered under a single centralized head. And ever before. What is more, the work of direction is not done by the capitalists who get the profits. It is done by "hired men," who get wages or sal-

So you see, what was declared to be impossible five years ago is an established fast to-day.

Now it is plain enough that if men who are not capitalists, but only hired men, can efficiently manage the whole steel industry of this country for the benefit of a little group of useless profit-takers, the same men, or others like them, could manage that industry, or any other like it, equally well for the benefit of the whole people. And that is what Social Democrats are working

A Denver paper says a very sub-stantial improvement in street sweep-ing machinery has recently been part-ented by which the revolving brooms of the street cleaning machine is actuated by an independent motor instead of being geared to the wheels. The machine can also be operated by an automobile, and the faster it moves the better it cleans. A trolley car machine is other innovation. It sweeps up dirt as it runs along, gathers it into enveyors and dumps it into a box car at slight cost. Don't worry; machines will do the dirfy work in the new cra.—Cleveland Citinen.

Those people who are about to enter suit against Dewie for swinding them out of some thousands of dollars in a mining deal are surely a trife premature. They cannot have heard that the "oversee" has proclaimed himself to be "EMah, the restore of all the "oversee" has proclaimed himself to be "ERich, the restorer of all things," or they would not have sound the assistance of the law to compel him to disgorge before the appointed time.

The Worker. Organ of the Social Comporatio Par 184 William Street, New York

By the Socialistic Co-operative Pullishing Association.
P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Weekly Bundies

As far as possible, rejected communica-

Entered as second-closs matter at the New York, N. T., Post Office on April 6,

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

In 1888 (Presidential) . . . . 2,068

S. D. P. . . . . . 96,918

S. L. P. . . . . . 33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

The working class needs leisure more

The public ownership party says

nothing about abolishing wage slavery.

Capitalist benevolence is dependent

Admirers of the "dignity of labor"

How does it come that the necessity

for free employment bureaus increases

It will be observed that poor people

Ill be mostly affected by the sche

to charge for seats in the public parks.

Reports indicate that Matt Quay

helping to maintain Pennsylvania's

It is to be expected that those who

It is very probable the Seventh Na-

tional Bank wreckers are staunch be-

lievers in the advantages of thrift and

The Seventh National Bank was

wrecked on the shoals that lie hidden

beheath the deceptive waves of cap-

J. Pierpont Morgan does not give

over \$1,000,000 to Harvard with the

expectation that the students will

eided for the asphalt trust. Law and

tooting are coming pretty near being

How does industry manage to run

about during the summer with to

The capitalist press section to have

lacked appreciation of the working

workingmen talk about leaving it.

en in the militin until now, when the

One good reason why the working

seeple should practise economy is that

many "necessary captains of industry

away from the centers of setivity?

e Court of Venezuela has de

talist prosperity.

study Socialism.

expronymous terms.

ider economic freedom/ impracti-

economic injustice should

the longer we enjoy prosperity?

ere usually too dignified to labor them-

on Labor's willingness to provide the

the union label.

fuulle

Invariably in advance. . Bundle rates or more, per hundred

The motormen and conductors wh Mark Hanna's fond in Cleveland should remember that the Ohio can nign only lasts a few mouths.

The Seventh National Bank wrecker are not arrested yet. Perhaps the bot weather prevents undue haste in mut ters of this particular kind. Wealth has nothing to do with it, of course.

Workingmen should obtain solacduring the hot spell from the reflection that their sufferings are necessary for the comfort and well-being of their masters at the seaside and country resorts.

Kansas people are reported to be against the importation of 5,000 of the unemployed from New York to help in the harvest fields. Is it possible that even in the wildly prosperous state of Kansas there can also be more people than can find jobs?

The union of steel companies two the Steel Trust has proven so successful that the first quarterly dividends are over \$15,000,000. And yet the organi zation of the steel workers in order to increase wages is un-American and un worthy of recognition.

minded us that while all men we born equal, it is the special privilege of the working people to remain in the city and suffer, and perhaps die, white their "equals" are comfortably sojourn ing at the summer resorts.

It is a natural coincidence that at the same time the Committee of Pifteen decided to quit crasading an announc ment was also made that the commit tee's funds had given out. The re formers' zenl can usually be gunged by the condition of their treasury.

ment that capitalism creates a bell on earth for the workers should be compelled to undergo the experience of liv ing among the workers in New York these days. It would do them good.

So now the S. L . P , has had to expe another of its best men. Willian Wherry, well known as a faithful worker and at one time a member of the N. E. C., was not submissive enough to the ruling powers. At this rate the ruling powers will soon have

Ex-Speaker Henderson informs in that "America may depend upon the fact that she has no more cordial friend in the world than King Ed ward." Small comfort in that. ward's private life in the past shows his friendships to have always been

WHERE TRUTH STUMBLES.

A writer, signing himself "I, E. H.," clearly the depths of duplicity to which the enemies of Comrade George reputation as the great steal producing | D. Herron have descended in their detempt to destroy his reput: papers in the United States were examned for the purpose of seeing just how pear to truth the editors could get without telling it. These papers wer "The Congregationalist and Christian World." "The Outlook," and "The Ad-

> curate conv of Comrade Herron's letter to the Congregational Conneil at Grinnell, Iowa. Each report was gar bled out of all souse or reason. Alter ation and errors (?) made the letter puccile and meaningless, instead of the able document it really was, in the "Congregationalist and Christian World" report no less than eighty-six typographical errors (?) were discover ed. The wonder is that Herron suffer d remaining in such company as long

The affinity of motives and methods existing between the sanctimoniou editors of the church papers and th nal" is the leader, was again vividia Blustrated very recently. The "Jour ual," with that lack of common de ency which is its glowing characterisreprinted the poem, by Comrad Herron which was published in Th this paper, and with afterations that culated the meaning and beauty of the poem in a shameful manne than in making Commide Herron ap pear ridiculous. Fortunately the

More incentive for the "young American," Edward R. Thomas, two

ident of the Seventh National Bank one day last week. The next day the bank falled.

Capitalist-owned publishing houses will not issue many Socialist books. Patropize Socialist concerns if you want to see Socialist literature circu lated in this country.

With the newspapers full of reports of strikes, riots, injunctions, and such like there is no room for doubt that the system of private ownership is the

This Fourth of July should have re-

The people, who scoff at the state

short lived and of a dublous character.

All these papers failed to publish an as he did.

ried on for several months to shut out Herron from a hearing from the An ican public, a palley which will only defeat its own ends. It also proves that Christ was fortunate in mak ing his appearance nineteen hundre years ago. It is impossible to conceive the fate that would have befallen him, had he been the victim of the pharisees and hypocrites of to-day. ...

The "Times," commenting on the effects of the excessive heat, says: "The horses." We opine that the editors and geporters of the "Times" have never handled pick and shovel under the burning sun, never bent over machines in stiffing workshops with the mercury at 100 degrees in the shade, never tried to sleep in a New York tenement house on a summer night. These people know nothing of the sufferings of the work ing class, and it is hardly to be expect ed that they should care much. Their sympathies always go out more readily to horses and dogs than to working men. If the working people wish to they must resolve to free themselves.

INDIVIDUALS, CLASSES, AND

Every Socialist recognizes that Indi vidual capitalists can no more be held responsible for the injustice and oppression of the capitalist system than ean individual reformers be counted upon to abolish that system. Neither the workingman nor the capitalist, we know, is free to live up to his own bes ideals of duty. It is needless to point out how the poor man who is depen dent upon daily wages for his very existence is forced to do things that his own conscience condemns. But it is easy to see that the same thing is true of the rich man who lives by the poor

Not a few members of the capitalis class recognize that the present system is unjust and unreasonable even that they would themselves be happier in a Socialist state. But what can one of these capitalists do? Let him be ever so willing to do justice entirely or martially-to his employees he knows that just so soon as he begins for instance, to pay them wages mate rially higher than are "justified" by the conditions of the labor market in his trade, just so soon will be become un able to hold his own in competition, with employers who are less scrit pulous and kind-hearted, and that if he persists in such a course he will in a short time be forced to give up his business and turn his men upon the The individual slaveholder in the old South could do little enough in lessening the evils of chattel slavery. though many of them clearly saw and regretted those evils. Yet he could do omething: He could not abolish slavery, but he could, even in spite of law, contrive to emancipate his own slaves. But the capitalist, as an individual, annot do even that much. To emanc pate his own wage-slaves is only to throw them into the power of another master, and perhaps a worse one.

The evil system imposes itself upon all, whether they like it or not. But i this a reason for excusing the capitalist class which as a class however a few of its members may feel, always interests and by any means that will serve, fair or foul, seeks to maintain its uniust power? To answer in the affirmative is to condemn every movement in the past that has brom it us freedom. . It is to violate the plainest teaching of history-that the emancipation of an oppressed class must be wrested, if not by actual force, yet by the show of force, from the master class. Capitalism will fall when the wage workers abolish it, and not an day out of the question. But they must be so well organized, so clear sighted, to class-conscious, so determin ed to unite and win, that force shall be clearly on their side. Then and then only will the capitalist class surrender.

Individuals from the ranks of the nasters may join us. Some have already joined us. And we welcome them, as we welcome all recruits. But we cannot buy their support by compremising our cause. Support so pur

We do not fight individuals except as they represent and defend the system of exploitation. We know that when Bockefeller and Carnegie die, others as bad or worse will take their places. But Rockefeller and Carnegie stand for a system of robbery and oppression and as such we attack them. And as we know that their class has never shown mercy to ours, we see no re-

ILL-CONCEALED ANXIETY.

If is a cheering sign when the ene for reasons why the wilrhers about ignore the Social Domogratic ticket ets. It shows that we are become ne pumpkins," whatever pessimist in our own renks may say about "om

. From the anxiety already displayed about the probable effect of the Social

gery just shead. As a starter; no editorial in the "Dally News," the organ of Tammany, is worth noticing. 'The 'News" has a large circulation among workingmen, so its perturbation about the Social Democrats can be well understood. The "News," in brief, says if there

was any doubt about Tammany wisning out in this campaign, it would be unfortunate to the true interests of workingmen to have a Social Desi eratic ticket. As it is, the naming of such a ticket "is not a serious matter." Nevertheless, the "News" hastens to assert that"the party which conserves the interests of the mass of the people and is not in bondage to the capitalist class is the Democratic party, and this is well understood among the rank and tile of the working class." Therefore, with few exceptions, the workingmen will not render aid to the Republicans by flocking into the Socialist ranks, but will vote the straight municipal ticket, mindful of the fact that it is only at Tammany's hands that the municipal government will be administered in the nass of the people." Voting for Hanford because he is a trade unionist would be "paying him a dear compliment," because it "would take away votes from the Democratic candidate who really stands for the masses and thus contribute at least negative support to the nominee of the classes," a contingency which should not worry the "News," seeing that Taminany is

This article is interesting, inasmuch as a somewhat similar song will be sung by the reformers who are making ed voting sheep into line for the campaign. The reformers will tell the workingmen, with variations, of course, that to vote for the Social Bemeratic ticket will practically mean a vote for Tammany as against "pure politics and honest government." Each gang of working class exploiters will presume to tell the working class that vote for working class interests will mean hid and comfort to Tammany or anti-Tammany, as the case may be While the politicians abuse each other, they will not forget to both abuse the Social Democrats, for a majority of votes for Socialism means the downfall of political corruption in New York.

When the returns are all in next No rember, the "News" and the brand of political brigands it represents will learn that the rank and file of the working class can with less safety as the days go by be quoted as under standing the Democratic party to be not in bondage to the capitalist class. The "News" will learn that steadily and surely the working class is become ing more and more assured of the identity of interests of the Democratic and Republican and Reform parties, and that no matter which one wins labor will be robbed, abused and mal-

Box to afry that lesson home with full and uperring effect every Social Democrat in New York will have to norning after election day. And every workingman should be reached and told the truth, even should many revill reap reward in an epoch making vote for the Social Revolution!

stirred up because the students of the Technological school of Allanta, one of the state's boasted institutions of learning, filled the places of striking mahinists at the Southern railroad shops The president of the school was requested to use his influence to have the students stop scabbing, but he seornfully refused to do so. The colleges and universities are run in the interest of the capitalist class, riolent means. Violent means are to- and it is only logical they should be turned into scab factories. The students will learn better some day, and that soon, but what are workingmen to do with this new menace? It is that Morgan, Carnegie, Rockefeller, et. al., can well afford to endow institutions that will educate young men and women to believe in the infallibility of expitalism, and, if necessary, furnish a reserve force to defeat the immediate efforts of laiser to better its condition. Workingmen cannot be reminded to often that the endowments handed over by the capitalist class to the so-called institutions of education and religion come from the surplus wealth taker from the working class by the owners of industry. And it is to continue this exploitation or robbery of the workers that the methods and purposes of eduentional and religious institutions are perverted in the interest of the philanthropic endowers. The workers can stop this sort of thing when they want to by just simply voting against It.

THEY SEE THE TRUTH.

The "Mail and Express" occasionally sees the truth and tells it. Here is tion of a city ticket by the Social Dem eentic Party:

"First in the field with a ticket for clost in the field with a ficket for inputchpal causinging is the Social occraige Party, which is to be dis-nished from the Socialist Labor ty, it is a compared body of ex-ar Socialists, mostly of foreign ex-tion, conventrated on the populous Side though it receives out for 64-crats over the whole city. It efficies control over 0.000 votes, and pri-um an active mesourcents for the ex-min active mesourcents for the exm an active a

tension of its organization during the summer, with its leading andidates already named, for SOCIALISM TAKES NO VACATION. It is to be said for this particular body of citizens that, adopting the extreme doctrines of their political faith, they are wont to declare them explicitly and a them constantly. THEY MAKE NO COMPROMISE OR ALLIANCES, but count upon the slow process of converting the people to their belief. Consequently, their vote is to be reskouted as a small but almost unvarying facts.
FROM WHICH NO GAINS ARE TO BE MADE BY PUTTING DILUTED OTHER PLATFORMS. It does no natter that the names of their candidates are unknown outside their own ranks—they are not for election." Of course, the whole population

the city is "mostly of foreign-extraction," so it is rather invidious of the "Mail and Express" to pick that out as much as we know of no pure-blooded Indians in our ranks, we are willion to admit that our members are all of foreign extraction, more or less remote. ns about 9,800 votes counted-last fail, of which one-third were in Brooklyn and Queens and another third above Fortieth street, it is a little inaccurate to say that we "claim to control" over 9.000 votes and that we are "concen trated on the East Side." But these are minor errors, which we

need not complain of. What is remarkable is that the "Mail and Express" so plainly states the three characteristics of the Social Democratic movement which cause so much wonder and annoyance to old-party politiclans that Socialists never take a vacation, that the pasty cannot be bought, and that no considerable number of its. adherents can be seduced by any other party adopting Socialist planks. The ecognition of these truths is interest

-For the rest, we are of the orinton that Ben Hanford's name is more faverably if less widely known among workingmen that that of the candidate whom the "Mall and Express" will support, and that it will be known to a whole lot more before the campaign is

Our . Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) 'BBB

The new third party that has just been organized in Missouri is either fish nor fowl. Its ephen existence will represent that rapidly liminishing class who are squeezed ou competition by large capital and yet o depend still for their existence on squeezing the working class through the wage system. You will notice that the wage system of exploitation is not This places this last dying gurgle of the middle class among th would be empitalist parties as a si show for the resurrection of Bryan.

International Socialist Review The Indianapolis convention is unity convention and unless it anges for a confplete union of all bod les represented it will have falled to justify its existence. When the chair, man's gavel falls on the first session all rganizations partfeiphting in the concention must forever cease to exist a having any political significance, and iny attempt to revive them is the worst of treason to the proletariat of America. The outcome of the confer ence should be an entirely new organi zation having nothing in cothe previous organizations e component elements of member-principles, and experience. And provision for the further existence either state or national, of separate pa litical parties, would be a fatal, yes, alreaning of future generations.

Verestchagin's realistic paintings of hattle scenes in the Philippines are said to be completed and it is under-spood that he will exhibit them in this country. Some law ought to be found to stop him. It was well enough for us Americans to staughter men who, like our own forefathers, were strug-gling against ferrible odds for independence: but to have a foreign artist show us in vivid pictures the bloody horrors of it all is too much for patriotic good nature,

If there is a time in the year wh wage-worker should be convinced that he is not in the class with the em-ploying capitalist, it is in the summer time. During the hot months the boss off to the mountains or the seast for his health and recreation. But the wage carner is compelled to stay at his hot and laborieus work, because in pay for the same he barely gets. In wages a sufficient sum of money to keep him in comfortable circumstances, and all thought of a vacation at the seashore are pushed aside; yea, made impossible. Yet there are many workmen who think the interests of the employer and their own are identical.

DISCONTENT.

We example thring literals by force; But better, aliment, be at work in win Than in a brute insection browns and shoop "James Enspell Lywell.

Agys a week. Rely two women a year if you would be content with what reque he chouses to pay you. The more was he can give you, the more prof-he can get out of you. Do you wonder then, that he objects to your specifing his brotherly love for you, when you demand an hour less work a day? Why he gets a dollar loss out of you.—Ad

Generations as they roll on change their ideals, and the men on top of the heap of struggling society are as sub ject to these changes as the men be neath. The submerged millions now legiu to idealize economic freedon Socialism, the whole of Socialism, and othing but Socialism, while those of op are idealizing a new aristocracy only—a cunning aristocracy, a corpora to charities and churches, now there

The terms upon which modern su cess comes to men in capitalism at most bewildering and perflous to the peaceful mind of those who succeed We have to do always with single day: r hours. The triumphs, disasters, reolutions to be looked for under this regime are preceded by no visible great processes proportioned to the import-ance of the events. Mr. Marquand simply overdraws his account on the Seventh National. Perhaps a messeu ger boy hears it and tells a friend Maybe Mrs. M. gave her old man a cur tain lecture and life is no longer worth bour triffes may lead to a "run" and when the machinery of concealment breaks down, whither may a run not

Private capitalism with bank presi dents for its pilliars and secrecy for its foundations is a civilization resting upon dynamite. The unrest of the laborers, the instability of the banks, the tislocation and separation of our days hours, and events, the tremendor power of the unexpected and the unex and after the event, make capitalism a seething pot of revolutionary possi-bilities. We Socialists are waiting

the conscious organizing of all capital istic interests to-day against the or more uniformly pervades the press of America than anti-unionism and pro snobbery. No one pulse beats more more surely through our civilization than the strong pulse of Labor's resist-ence to this subtle mastery. No activ-ity is more in evidence than that of the properous parasite insects that hy malignant lying and insidious decewould lull the victim to sleep. Keep awake, Johany Job, a great destiny awaits the world's laborer

The New York "Times" of April 2 publishes a letter from one poor fellow."i man without a country," who has got a job. The man only that he had no country since found out that he had no country since the Sheet Me'al Workers' Union, of which he was a very reflued and su-perior member, decided to shut out militia buttons from its councils. Withiit who owned the militia, this repe-gade from his class still thought he had country in his buttons; but when the ried against itself he cried out, "I have no country." The New York. "Times" advertised for this paragon of a coun-tryless person and found him, of course—but without his name for publication. This kind of class-conscious ness among workmen the big daille are all ready to cultivate and pay for.

Justice Jerome is willing to pay be sion of vice. What will you do with hysterical Jeromiads against the spe vices of New York which as a t What will you do with the other ni tenths of your salary and the oth nine tenths of our vices, Mr. Judge?

Brutus of Rome in nothing only, that he is such a very, very honorable man, and who has long been assuring the patrons of his New York railroad system that his men never have any grievances; oh never; and always car come to him—except when they have any grievances to talk over can not be found. His men have still, in spite of recent concessions, to work twelve hours a day in open violation of the known law of this state. In Brook iyu we also have another Great-singe playing be peep with his men. other evening I heard a conduct other evening with an official, saying:
"Surely the company must know that
a man requires six hours out of the
twenty-four for himself." From 12 to
18 hours active service is expected from the lives of railroad men in this metropolis in return for their daily breid, and the majority of them are too timid or too helpless to utter a united

It is the the courts that the capitalis tic conspiracy against the Amedemocracy will get in its prelin fine work. First, by interpretations more wicked than the laws themselves more wicked than the laws themserves and then by requiring the national vir-tue to abide by their decisions as lay and their order, as gospel All over the country from Paterson, N. J., to Frie-co, workingmen are being fought and smitten down in the courts by ficrejudges, for technical contempt of court orders and treasonable injunctions. How long do these judges expect t he contempt which they are creating for contempt which they are creating for consequences on the kept down in the people's learns? The contempt for then is there any way and the judges feel and know that it ought to be there; but they are gone mad with the pride of class accounters.

A wast amount of unmeasured a unmeasuremble gas been generated the swelling bosons of Philadelphi reformers ament the present senile p alysis which has struck the calculat



By PETER E. BURROWES

of that city. Ten thousand people as embled in the Academy of Ma til that building by the expansive na-ture of the rhetoric going on inside was seen to be rising from its foundations. The sum of this great revolt scommended for office and Philade phia "affirms her belief that the eternal powers are with the equities." Where both are at this present writing doffi not appear.

I heard a recognized social reform the obtrusion of the class struggle into Socialist agitation by declaring that history gives us no examples of an enslaved people liberating themselve alone. On the other hand, I find Leeky no example of a dominant people suc rendering any privileges to those be neath of themselves alone. There remains for us therefore the privilege of

Over the Water

given results very satisfactory to the Social Democrats. Since I had five members in the Since 1895 we have This number is now doubled.

There has recently been published it France a lecture given by Renan over thirty years ago. In it the author speaks of progress, and contrasts the state of the workman in the past and that of the modern workman. praises the present, but one of his il-ustrations is very unfortunate. He is speaking of the lot of the sailor, and h ave that the lot of the man who toiled the oar in the galleys of antiquity was a very hard one. And doubtless it was. But then Renan goes on to say think how much more comfortable the lot of a man on board a steamer is. Is this so? M. Renan had no doubt been on board a steamer, but he had nevel ever acted as a fireman or a triu he might have changed his opinion. The lot of these men is a very hard one and many prefer to jump overboard rather than stay on board. The fact is that the progress attained by workpeople has been nothing like so great as is im-agined.—London Justice.

The subscription list for the erection of a monument to Liebknecht is now closed. The commission has been placed in the hands of a mason named Mah, a resident of Dresden, whose model with the motto "Science and La-bor" has been chosen from twentythree aketches and models which were

A dispatch from Rome, Italy, date June 28, reports that there were renew ed disorders in Ferrara on that day though men were being imported from Riedingon to replace the striking grain harvestets. Troops were called upon to suppress the rioting, and they firedon the mob. Six inen were killed and twenty wounded. Of the wounded eight will die. The Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies will question. of the Chamber of Deputies will que tion Signor Giolitti, Minister of the In-terior, about these disorders at the next sitting of the chamber. The Socialists are bolding indignation meetings.

FOSTERING RACE HATRED.

"QUEBEC, June 30.—His Grace Archbishop Begin, has addressed a let er to workingmen in Quebec advising them to keep away from foreign labor

His Grace, Archbishop Begin, like most Graces, Eminences, Excellencies, and Honorabies who undertake to give advice to workingmen, gives the French-Canadian workingmen against the "foreign" labor unions. His Grace is simply trying to keep the working people of Quebec divided upon lines of race and religion, so that they shall continue to be exploited by capitalists, who know better than to draw any ob dividing lines in their own ranks

such dividing lines in their own ranss. His Grave of Quelesc is not the only eminent personage who, while denotine-ing Socialists for pointing out the frue division of society into working class and capitalist class, yet seek to cultivate false divisions for the benefit o the masters. Wherever these mislend ers appear, however, the Socialists are now at work exposing them; and the French - Canadian workingmen are learning, clowly but sures, to put faith in men of their own class rather than in the tools of capitalism.

After all, the thief who stole th roll call and so killed the Colorado em ployer's liability law, only saved the supreme court the trouble. Los Ange-les Labor News,

.......



aslated from the French

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## SOCIALIST **ECONOMICS**

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IL-WHY STUDY ECONOMICS.

Economics is the study of systems by which wealfh has been and is now produced and distributed. It ought to be evident to any one that an under standing of economics is necessary to my class that would defend its own rests. But since there are so onestly, object to anything of the sort, I shall try, in this article, to prove the truth of what I have said. In the first place, it must be evident

to every workingman that he and his

fellow wage workers suffer great injustice under the existing system. They produce two or three or four times as much wealth as they receive back in the form of wages. They work hard all their lives and make only a living, and a poor living at that, for them selves and their families. They are not allowed the opportunities of educations cation or leisure for the enjoys the good things of life. Whenever t are set free for a time from the bur den of incessant and painful toil they are prevented from enjoying their lets ure by the haunting fear of want. The spectres, want and fear pursue them through life. They tell hard and live poorly, year after year, in the loops of giving a better chance to their chil-dren. And at last they are doomed to see those children start out on the same weary road.

Every workingman knows that this is not right or necessary. The pov-erty of the working class is not caused by laziness, drunkenness, and extrav-agance. Only sanctimonious hypocrites pretend that it is so. Nor is this poverty necessary in the nature of things Not half of the natural resources of the world are developed; no. not tenth, nor a hundredth part. And th inventions of human gentus are abl multiply the productive power labor almost indefinitely.

It is evident, then, that the pove of the workers results from the tice of the system of production : distribution. An additional proof this is furnished by the fact wherever extreme poverty ex among the working people, rist wealth exists side by side with it.

If, then, the economic system is ing to the working people, it is deatly the interest and the duty of working people to understand that's tem in order that they may abolish is

injustices. For it is senseless to expect thes rongs to be righted by the efforts of the class which profits by them. 'N instance can be cited in all history given up its privilege of living by oth er men's labor. Whenever any

has been become really free it has don so by its own class-conscious effort. And it is equally senseless to expect things to get better by themselves, it is tory does not move by accident. The present system is consciously main tained by those who enjoy its privileges. It will continue until it is over thrown by those who suffer under it.

And it is not enough to be dissatis-

fied, to see that the system ought to be changed. Such vague dissatisfaction might, indeed, if it grew to the poin of desperation, result in an outbrea that would destroy existing institu anything in their place. . It would d rational and just system in the place of this unjust and irrational one, the revolutionists, the workers, must us derstand the workings of economic systems. In order to cure social dis eases they must understand then

Workingmen have, in the past, beer content to jet politicians, professors editors, and preachers think for them As a result they remained ignorant disunited and weak. They learning that they must think to themselves. Just as fast as they be gin to do this they find themselves ald to stand and act together and to defen their rights. In the growing self-rel ance of the Workers is the of the future.

This is why workingmen sh study economies. In the next article shall take up the first subject of the study, the question: "What Is Value

## THREE OF A KIND.

Sald Pariner Smith with a begin from Them Sectal Dimmercrass mest to Free class the fast thing that you know.
They'll take our land and crops, by Jet's When they was to gree Came Gown to gree Came Gown to gree About the mortgage that was due.
Paor Smith, pole as ash, Says, "I've po cash."
And his "land and crops" went up the flue

Brown kept a good sized grow-With three thousand deliars a Said Janes were good and trade "No me for Socialists let where."

Most sed to may, That day same day turied next block, with noise and

Made Jones, he ran'n grout hig factor of Had a hank account, I tell you, mighty fair

Had a bank account, I tell you, mighty fair to not to not.

When his won declared their eights in the economic race.

He flatly sold: They're Socialisis. They'd better keep their pince.

Along came the troop.

Sold: Junes you buster.

Which Jones he did without delay.

And the Missen Jones.

And the Missen Jones.

They work for the trust-one-twenty por day!

Have you heard the newly There are neckers three Per a rates in the casks Of the R. D. F.

A not and holt trust with \$2,000, 000 rapital has been forward. Wonder if the American voting kinds can era k this net? They will have to bolt this old parties if they do. Public own? ship would smash R.—Ex.

## Current # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentione in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Conpany, 184 William street, New York.

THE BELIGION OF DEMOCRACY. By Charles Ferguson. New York. Punk & Wagnalia Co. 1850, 170 pages. Prior, \$1.25.

We are living in an age of transition We need only read the news of trust-fication in the daily papers to see that. And if any new illustration of the "materialistic conception of history" were needed, it might be found in the extraordinary modifications of relig-ious belief that are now taking place. One phase of this phenomenon—the re-vival of superstition—we had occa-sion to discuss in noticing Herbert Casson's "Crime of Credulity" a few weeks ago. Another phase is repre-sented in this book of Mr. Ferguson's.

"The Religion of Democracy" has been loudly heralded an an epochmaking book and its author is com pared with Ruskin, Carlyle, and Ka rson. The praises sung by publishe must always be discounted. This is not an epoch-making book, although it s an interesting and suggestive or The author's manner of thought and style of writing falls far short of the he does not show the tremendous mor al earnestness which redeemed the ex-travaganess of Ruskin and Carlyle. We must avow the irreverent belle that both these writers mixed their fine wheat with an unconsciousle-deal of chaff—and in "The Religion of

still larger. Mr. Fergus a has some thing to say, and we could wish that he had condescended to say it in plain and namistakable English.

"It is difference of opinion that makes herse races." But what makes difference of opinion? To a very large degree it is the fact that people do not agree in the use of words, that the phrase which has one certain meaning on A's line takes only a different sigon A's lips takes quite a different siz nificance in B's ear and that, therefore neither exactly understands the other interest may be resolved into ques-tions of the definition of terms.

There is no subject that has excited

continues to excite more bitter and unprofitable controversies than that of religion. And certainly in no other sort of discussion doss mutual tative definition of the word "religion." when neujamin Kidd defines reli us un ultra-rational belief which pels men to conduct contrary to their individual interests, and proclaims the defined, the Christian is likely to resent the definition as much as the Socialist objects to its application. And sall les-in what orthodox church of against the wickedness of doubt and ah's ways" and that this, that or th other doctrine must be accepted with-out or stion because it is too high and hely to be tested by the mental powers or post, finite, fallfale man? Truly, Mr. Kidd would seem to have some peation for his dictum that relie

ligion excludes certain phenomena that capacity declare themselves to be religious and that seem to have a good historical justification for the claim. Perhaps for working purposes Mat-thew Arnold's definition of religion as the word that Mr. Fergusen's religion of decreeting can claim to be a relig-ion at all, for his "God" is a quite, ir to the nain conception, either have in to give the stamp of respectability ter shall we say the odor of sauctity to to his theroughly materialistic philosophy or else sunggled in by his cleri

phy or else suitingnes in by its cal after ego with the half-hearted consent of his scientific self.

Air Ferguson declares that "this age is, pir excellence, the age of faith." What he means by this appears when he says. "The modern spirit begins to the half of the half impropage as with an net of faith-an immer constitutionally at one with itself that it is a universe, that it has no allen elements, no unassimilable fate, no in-trinsic contradictions." The real skepbe save are the orthodox theolog and important knowledge is neither to In the rutat and received by an who rejects miracles and believes h

That that is, is." If this is faith, by all means let us have religion and make the most of it. Mr. Freguesia calls on its to take the world 'as it is; to reconce that we are part and pa-cal of it; he seek to do our part in it rather than such to well-draw from it; to fear pering; to shirk nothing. All but Mr. Ferguson's specifications are not always as clear as we might wish

the cannot attempt to give a reason of "The Religion of Democracy." To our anist its importance flow chiefs in the fact that is in a symptom of that wate continues transformation of religious helici to which my have referred. It is undoubtedly a fact that in general, celigion has in the past antagential or actional human conception of the world, and has sought to substitute actionary for experience and remon.

illeged to be of divine origin, to ditate courses of conduct advantageous to the ruling classes of successive epochs. Because religion is so closely ected with conduct, every class every revolution, has taken, to some extent, the outward appearance of a conflict of religious beliefs. As the economic system has changed, re-ligious opinion has changed with it. The Christianity of to-day is not the same as that of the thirteenth century, some as that of the initiality of Dant nor was the Christianity of Dant identical with that of Christ. But Christianit through all its changes, Christianity has remained (like Judaism, Islam and the other great religious) essentially individualistic. Its ideal has been perredrictualistic. Its ideal has been per-sonal righteousness, not social welfare. To day we hear on every hand the la-ment of the clergy that the church is losing its hold on the most numerous and important part of the people—the working class.
This is a fact, and a very significan

one, of which the Socialist philosophy furnishes a clear explanation. Previous revolutions have not sought to put an end to class rule, but only to substitute one ruling class for anoth er. The new regime has not rejectes the religion which served the old

regime, but has only modified it. But we are now on the verge of a different and a greater revolution, the revolu tion from individualism to collect from class rule to human solidarity The religion of personal righteousness which performed a useful social func-tion while class rule was historicall teressery, by counselling submission and administering consolation to the oppressed and enforcing discipline oppressed and enforcing discipline upon the oppressors, is not capable. By any reform of the details of doctrine and ritual, to adapt inself to the needs of that new world which is now struggling for birth within the womb of capitalist society.

There are many within the churches who assembles the inadequacy of their

who recognize the limitequacy of their old faith to meet modern problems. There are few who recognize how complete is the religious revolution now being brought about by economic forces Still fewer are there, among those who are seeking for the religion of the future, who have any definite idea what it will be like. We do not think Mr Ferguson has. The reason of this fall are on the part of many sincere think ers is plain enough. They are trying to evolve the religion of the future out of their inner consciousness, instead of imbibling it at its fountain head in the

struggles, the applications, and the sac-rifices of the working class.

If by religion we mean "morality touched with emotion"—that is, a rule of tife which, while it may be ration ally explicable, is directly enforced by feeling rather than by judgment—then, in all probability we shall always have religion. We incline to think, in fact, that religion, in this sense, will become a more and more powerful force

as society evolves. as society everyea.

Belfert Bax somewhere remarks that
the devotion of the Christian martyr,
the heroism of the Christian patrio;
who believed that from the scaffold or the stake he was to pass into eternal bliss, admirable as it indeed is, sinks into nothingness, beside the absolute self-sacrifice of the soldier of the Commune who, as firmly believing that death would end all, and knowing that neither he nor his friends nor his monwealth of which he dreamed, yet went cheerfully to the barricades or to the plain of Satory to give his life "for human solidarity." This conduct and the emotion prompting it, rationally in-explicible on an individualistic basis, is of a piece with the rule of conduct and the sentiment idevotion to one's and the sentiment devotion to one's class, which will develop into devotion to society when society coases to be Composed of bostile classess which is now to be found in the daily life of The cherical gropers after the religion of the futre are not likely to find it, because they do not look in the right When, workingmen "chip ingman endures hunger rather than become a seab, when he sinks his per-Z------sonal ambitions or his personal ani-mosifies in order to help in fighting the differentiating of the second of the class—in all the quiet and unostentiations sacrifice involved in such conduct we may recognize the loginality of the Religion of Social Democratics.

racy Mr. Ferguson has not found the re ligion of democracy; but he has made some happy guesses at it and has said number of interesting things for his

The June number of "La Revue So inliste" opens with a lecture by Jean Jaurès' upon Zola's "Travail." Gustav "The Social Work of Modern Act." Ch Cornellsen contributes an article on Marx' Theory of Ground-Rent," and Georges Palante on "The Spirit of the Small Town." The "Mouvement So cial" department, conducted by Adrien Veber, includes the text of the resolutons adopted at Lyons, a summary of the strikes of 1800 in France and at the strikes of conclination and arbi-tration tribunals in the same year and country, details of mine inspection in Prussia in 1800, and various news from Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States. In the book reviews t is interesting to observe that Car lyle's "Past and Present" has just been translated into French; it is reviewed at length.-Monthly, 128 pages, Price in the United States, 20 france per

are seen to have an opportunity to ea-joy something of the work of Maxime forth, referred to in those columns hist weed. His "Furms Goedydeff" is about to be found by Scribners' in a translation, by Isabel Happood,

is "Le Monvement Socialiste" for inne 15, Habert Lagardelle writte "Buse l'Entente" that is, in favor of Pure l'Enterie - that is, in farrer of a Better understand between the two groups and which the various factions of French Sarialists have arranged themselves, on the one hand the "Rev. officiance Socialist Union," in indicate a set of the Sarialists have arranged to nice next Monday night at the Labor Lycoun Si & Fourth street. Full ing the Parti Ouvrice Françain, the attendance desired, important.

Parti Socialists Revolutionaire, and the Communist Alliance, and on the other the various federations and organiza-tions adhering to the general committee formed by the recent Congress of Lyons. The resolutions adopted at Ly-ons are published in full. Alessandro Schlavi writes on "The Organization Schnitt Writes on "The Organization of Pensants in Italy," Jean Clacs on "The International Congress of Miners" and Leon Hennebleq on "Belgian Labor Laws", (concluding a series.) The "Chronique Sociale" department gives statistics of strikes in France fron 1890 to 1800, an account of the question of grain tariffs in Germany, and of the boards of conciliation in Prussia.

Under the title of "A History of Christianity," Peter Eckler publishes a volume containing all those portions of Gibbon's-"Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" relating to the rise and progress of the Christian religion, to-gether with his "Vindication" of paschapters of that work. There are also added a life of the author and copion notes. Cloth, 866 pages. P rice, \$2.06 Bitterly as Gibbon has been attacked by orthodox critics, his work has held its own for a century and a quarter. and the breadth and soundness of his earning and the accuracy of his narra style, are recognized by all scholars. As Gibbon is largely known through a mutilated edition of the "Decline and Fall." from which the portions relating to the history of Christianity have been emitted, the present work has a very considerable value.

We have received from Charles H. Kerr advance proofs of his transla of Emile Vandervelde's "Collectivism and Industriat Evolution, which we noticed some months ago, when the original French edition appeared. The translation will be ready in a few days in a cloth-bound volume, uniform, in a cloth-bound volume, uniform, we nderstand, with the recently issued translation of Liebknecht's "Life of Marx." The price will also be the same,

50 cents.

The object of the book is to pr a quite popular form, a sketch of historic evolution of the economic sys-tem, an analysis of capitalism, illus-trated with recent European and American statistics, an examination of the theories of various writers who have undertaken to criticize or to sup-plement Marx, and an exposition of the historic necessity of a collectivist or So-cialist organization of society as the next stage in human progress.

We are giad to see the work so promptly made available to English readers and offered at so low a price.

The July number of the "Internation at Socialist Review" opens with a re-ply by J. Stitt Wilson to the article on "Paganism" and "Christianity," by "Julian" in the June issue. Comrade Wilson, while dissenting from "Julian's" treatment of Christianity disclaims the title of "Christian Socialist" He thinks that the questions of Socialism and Christianity should be kept entirely apart. The letter of Geo. D. Herron in reply to the charge brought against him by the Grinnell church committee is published in full.
As noted elsewhere in this paper, not As noted elsewhere in this paper, as-one dully newspaper and not one of the religious journals has had the courage or the decency to publish this reply along with the columns and pages of Comrade Herron. Gustav Bang writes on "Socialism in Denmark" and Chas. Dobbs on "Socialism and the Capitalist Press." There is also a symposium on the Unity Convention, by W. T. Mills. G. R. Gordon. The editorial on the G. R. Gordon. The editorial on the convention declares unconditionally for definite and final unification of the party. The keynote is struck in the sentence; "Any provision for the further existence, either state or national of separate solitical parties, would be and could but sow seeds of further dison for the reaping of future gen

## PARTY NOTES.

State Organizer Scott Anderson reports successful and enthusiastic meet ings on his tour throughout California

sade," addressed nightly meeting San Francisco that packed the hall

Social Democrats of Detroit will give

a picnic in Byers' Grove, out Mack avenue, on Sunday, July 21. Charles H. Vail is speaking in Wash-

The 22d A. D. took in seven nex

Comrade George E. Bigelow is ad dressing large meetings in the north

Comrade F. G. Strickland of Chicag inving a successful tour through Illinois.

Twenty-eight open-air meetings is the ord of one week's work in Chienge

Eugene V. Debs will be Labor Day

Comrade Joseph Bearhalter of Local New Hayer has been elected to represent union No. 39 in the coming cogyes tion of the Cigarufikers' Intermison

The theologians should not be in such haste to abolish hell. Some place should be provided for stockholders of the cotton mills in the South orkers lit-tle girls work fourteen hours for tea cons. The Workers' Call.

### A PLAN FOR UNION

roposed Outlines for Organization the United Party.

The approaching Unity Convention, to be held at Indianapolia, July 29, has given rise to a number of plans for union. The one thus far most advanced is known as the "Strobell plan." In a criticism recently published in the various of the contract of the ions party papers, I pointed out the fact that this plan provided for separate organizations in each state, in-stend of a unification of them. It is, however, not sufficient to show the fallacies of proposed plans. It is necessary to offer some proposition which, if adopted, would effect the unification of the various factions, nationally and locally, and at the same time if is necessary to overcome the obstacles which now exist. The plan must not be unwieldy; must not irrevocably yest the power of the party in any committee; must be practicable, sim-ple, inexpensive, and above all things, anst unify the factions. I submit the following, believing that the above points are all satisfactorily provides

1. The affairs of the party shall be conducted by the National Executive Committee, the state committees, the locals, the national, state and local convencions, and the general vote of the

of one member from each state who shall be elected by and from the mem-bership thereof, together with a quorum of seven members to be elected by and from the membership of the

3. The members of the N. E. C. shall continue in office for one year, provided that, each state shall have the power to recall the member elected therefrom, and provided that the local electing the quorum shall have the power to recall any or all members of power to recall any or all members of said quorum, and provided that the term of office of the quorum shall ex-pire at any time that the seat of the N. E. C. may be-removed as hereinar-

ter provided.

4. The National Convention shall ap point the seat of the N. E. C. which may be removed at any time by a ma-jority vote of those members of the N. E. C. who have been elected by the several states, subject to the approval

of the party.
5. Upon demand made by five or more members of the N. E. C. any busi ness transacted by the N. E. C. in session shall be submitted to the entire N. E. C. for their endorsement or rejection. The votes of members of the N. E. C. who represent states may be

taken by correspondence.

6. Whenever there are five locals in any one state, they shall form a state organization to be known as the State Committee, which shall be governed in accordance with the laws of that state according as the locals may provide.

The state committees shall receive blank charters from the N. E. C. and cals, provided that such power may vest in the N. E. C. previous to the ex

istence of the state committees:

7. Any number of persons subscribing to the platform of the party and who belong to no other political party, may form a local. The party shall at all times have the right by means of the referendum, to act on any propos-tion, and annul the acts of its officer

The reader will perceive that the above is a draft or skeleton for a con-stitution, and that the duties and pow-ers of the N. E. C. and of the state limited as the party deems best. Thus we have a national executive commit-tee which may be removed or directed by the membership which in its turn. may remove the quorum by changing

If the quorum or the local at the seat of the N. E. C. are inharmonious or in-capable, the power can be taken from them with ease and dispatch. Noithe will local sympathy or favor for indi-viduals affect or retard the action.

iduals affect or retard the action.

The plan is not unwieldy, inasmuch as the quorum can always do busin

It will not be expensive, inasmuch a ng expenses for the quor not required.

It will be held in check by the

It will effect union, because there is JOB HARRIMAN.

## THEY ARE FOR UNION.

Western Social Democrats Oppose An Centinuance of Divisions.

A mass convention of Social Demo crats of Western Massachusetts was held in Springdale Turn Hall, Holyoke anday, June 30, and the following dutions, after discussion, adopted by unanimous vote;

solved, That it be the sense all Social Democrats of western Masso chusettts, which includes Chicago fa tion and Springfield faction, assembled in convention at Holyoke, June 20, to discuss future party affairs, that any plan of unity that may be adopted a the coming Unity Convention that does not unite all factions under onnational committee and one state com-actions committee and one state com-actions will be considered a farce and will be a further loss of money, time, and energy that could be used for a better p.squose.

"Hesolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to each of our delegates to the Indianapolis convention. and that they be a "st to the party pres for publication."

THE DESTROYER'S WORK.

ne now mores onward, and the next beild from out the forests' they had

feiled The maskin framework of a delput at the The handler's reserved and the norther's as: Air soldons middled it also at an is not a property of the ferdier task, but and the loss plant are provided for allowing it over talk per as the 't to at the afficient plant are required. The afficient Missey Large Missey Mi

Every member of The Worker Conference should be present at the too star wat Monday night at the La bor Lycense. Important business.

# The Economic Struggle.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Railway workers on the Michigar Central are somewhat disturbed be cause the company has put on more engines that pull trains twice as large as the old ones, and many of the me are being laid off. 'Tis a new machine

At the annual convention of the Printing Pressmen's Union in Wash ington recently the election of officer for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Martin P. Higgins, Boston; first vice-president, Edward A. Buntsier, Washington; second vice-president, D. J. Weald, Boston; third Louis; secretary-treasurer, W. II Webb, New York. The next conven tion will be held at Balti-

A general strike of the building trade is on in Easton, Pa.

A dispatch from McKeesport, Pa., says: "A convention of western Penn sylvania miners is to be held here of July 10 to protest against the company store. The formation of the Coal Trust a couple of years ago, was expected to do away with the company store. The trust is known by two names. The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company controls all the river mines in the district. This mean all the mines which ship their produc by way of the rivers. The Pittsburg Coal Company controls all the railroad mines. Although operating separately they are practically the same, and the control every mine in the district, an through them every miner. Soon after the Coal Trust was organized the officials organized the "Federal Supply Company", under a separate charter. This organization has stores all through the coal regions, and furnishes all the necessaries of life supplied to the miners. It is supposed to be indepen-dent of the coal company, but failure to deal out a portion of the wages barned in the mines at the company stores results in no work. In som-mines the store cats up all that is lef over the house rent. The rule is to give preference to married men with families in the mines as they are better customers in the store, than the single men, who buy only their supplies of powder, etc., in the "supply," as it is

It would surprise the miners of Penn sylvania how much time, energy, and money they would save if they protest-ed at the ballot box by voting the Socialist ticket.

Pennsylvania legislature has turnedown every bill introduced in the interest of labor, including several import ant ones for which the miners lobbled but passed everything that capital wanted and that was greased with boodle. The laborers are contempts ously kicked aside after voting for

Comrade Isaac Cowen had an able irticle in last Saturday's New York "Times" in reply to a critic on the benefits from shorter hours for work

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* FROM THE WORKERS.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Comrade Fred Leution of Warner Mines, Als., is not too busy digging coal to hustle subscriptions for The Worker. He sends in ten yearlies in broch and promises many more Good boy, Fred

Comrade Ward of Rochester keeps up his good work. Three or four weeks ago he sent in forty subscrip tions in a bunch. Now he follows it up with twenty-four for The Worker "Avanti," and two for "Vor waerts." This sort of work counts Who will try to beat Comrade Ward

Comrade Lindbeck of Bishon Hill. Ill., renews his subscription and says! "The Worker is a good sound paper

A comrade in Minneapolis, who name we cannot publish, as we should like to, has sent in no less than 45 yearly subscriptions since May 1. He gives his reason for this activity in the fol-lowing words: "This is an appreciation of your broad spirit of toleration reward all maskind except the minior of empitalism, . Socialism is the pers ation of brotherhood and brother od never meant strife. Your paper at present is a jewel. May it configue so." If every admirer of The Worker would work as this comrade does, the paper would be even better than it, is,

Don't write on both sides of paper. ORRE- # # #

SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters. As to Agitation

As to Artistion.

In one of those who do not believe in lag out the impositate demonds. You not make a cloud-out fixed at out of a continue of the continue of

any mag his friends and tength in and workings, if accepting everyth as that a rail shorting them the cause of ord-late a filler to all satisfactors threat to the cause of

## **OFFICIAL**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Secretary, Wm. Butscher, Room 12, Theater Bidg., Court Square, Spring-field, Mass.

THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO-184 William street, New York City (The Party's Literary Agency.)

CALIF NIA STATE COMMITTEE Sec. John M. Beynolds, 422 Suites, San Fraicheo, Moede on first are Fridays in the month. ONSECTICUT STATE COMMITTES— W. E. White, 129 Exchange street, New Hasen, secretary. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Asuwa Hall, 125 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, R. A. Morris, 334 E. Judiana street Chicago. Meets second and fourth Fridays in the month, at 45 North Clark street.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Dr. Waiter T. Roberts, 2234 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, N. W. Lermond, Thomaston.

SEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE— Becretary, John P. Weigef, Trenton, N. J. Meets third Sunday in the month, at 2 p. m., zi Newark.

YORK STATE COMMITTEE Sectory, Leonard D. Abbett, 88 E. 4th New York. Meets every Monday at D. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary W. G. Critchiow, 1145 W. Third stron Dayton, Meets every Monday even ag ISSOURT STATE COMMUTTER Seers tary, Wm. J. Hager, Hosm 7, 22 North

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE -Secretary, Albert G. Clifford, Mone Auburn Station, Cambridge, Moss.

eichigan state committee Secre-tury, Clarence Neely, \$17 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 S. Bunn street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Geo. B. Leonard, 412 Globe Bidg., Minneapolls.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary-treasurer J. W. Quick, 622 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia. ERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Secre-

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, Jas. D. Curtis, 1735 18th ave-use, Scattle.

NOTICE-For technical reasons, no Party this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

## NATIONAL SECRETARY'S

As the time for forwarding semi-any ports has arrived, your attention is est the fact that all such reports must the hands of the National Secretary re July 15. Secretaries and organi-al locals are especially requested to at this matter has the attention cated.

that, thus ments appeared in also call.

The attention of all comrades is also call.

The attention of all comrades is also call.

Set to substanding amounts dustine N. E. C. for personal continuous delegate stamps, and supplies and all became and for stamps and supplies and the personal became without hall before the 10th of this tailers without hall before the 10th of this

tances without tail before the 15th of filements.

All state committees are also requested to forward remittances of the amounts due the N. E. C. before the 15th, is order to stow choses and time to the National Secretary to close and all accounts and include the fig.

All locals and state committees are also requested to advise the national secretary of the names of the delegate or delegates elected to represent them at the national countries.

rentian.
'comrades, do not neglect to give all of the
one matters year 17, mpt attention.

WM. BUTSUHER, National Secretary.

### NEW JERSEY. LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY.

Hudson County has elected Carl Pankoff as delegate to the Unity Convention. Saturdary July 20, the loops meets to decide in instructions for the delegate. Every measure of Local Hudson County should be NEW YORK. STATE-COMMITTEE.

The State Committee and at the Labot Lyceum, June 25, Comrade McCullough in the chair. The secretary reported that can rule N. P. Gedger of Cleveland, O., was speaking at outdoor meetings for locals in the state, and that meetings were being arranged at Catskill, Troy. Schemetadly, and Johnstown. Local Onedda reported that it expected to send a delegate to the Indianapolis convention.

Nominations for determinations.

a convention.

Annual convention for delegate-at-large from a communications for delegate-at-large from the National Convention of the National Convention o

NEW YORK SOCIALIST LITERARY

Regular meeting held at 264 E. Brondway, Saturony evening, June 29. It was reported that two open-air meetings had been held-one on Friday, Jone 21, the other on Friday, June 28. At the Inter Courade Giogra-June 28. At the inter Cournel Golge-apole. Bight were successful. The next-open-air meeting will be held Friday even-land for at the corner of Jackson and belp make it a successful to attend and belp make it a successful to attend and belp make it a successful to attend and conline open-air agination until after ele-tion and get as many prominent Socialist speakers as possible. WM. KARLANSKY, Secretary,

2D AND 8TH A. D. The last meeting was held on Thursday, June 27, at 12 Ludlow street, with Compade Weinstein as chairman. It was de tide of to continue work. A D. in order to do under effective work. It was shedded to start open-sit meetings, for which a committee was epicheted. The next meeting committee was epicheted. The next meeting to the committee was epicheted. The next meeting to the committee was epicheted. The next meeting and specialists of the committee was proposed to the continue of the committee was proposed to the delegates to the National Convention, Members and sympathiners who live in the vicinity are invited to attend our best

hers and sympathiners who live in the J. GINSBURG, Secretary pro tem.

A general-meeting of Lochi New York, 10 instruct the delegated to the indinanjolis convention, will be held en sending. July 21, at 2 p. m., at the Mandattan Lyceum, 66 6; E. Jaard Serect. Every member should attend this meeting.

J. GERBER, Organizer.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES. To Subdivisions of Local New York, to the Subdivisions of Local New York, The builds for election of felegates to the Indianapolia Convention are seen one. The members of Local New York are therefore bequested to aftend the meetings of their respective subdivisions in order to rote. The result of the work must be suit in lot the organizer and their than Jury 20, on we is don't be to the classification of the control of the

J. GERNER, Organiser. THE WORKER CONFERENCE. The next meeting of The Worker Coof renew will be held at the father Lycount, 11, 7 out 18 street, Monday covering July 8, 211 delegates are argued to attend. New and important inchance will come up.

VORKMEN'S EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE The Workmen's Educational League of 222 Fast, Pifty sectord street will hold for first open air meeting Friday, cracking, July 5, at the corner of Pifty stands a vet and of the course of tarty access that a pro-tomic report of the 224 and 23th A. 25 pro-cessed to be at the cost because 38th at Ally-accessin attack, at 12st p. sn. sheep, in the your friends.

HAMBLYON COUNTY FOR UNION At the Hamilton County, Only, Customers from of Su-indices, See A June 2 of Wir June 2

cinista.

"To establish Sociafism we place as the first requisite the recognition and adoption of the principles, for the purpose of forufing a solid Socialist body. Our developes of these scheciples to be applied to the resr gantration of all the powers of government, which we to a secret observance of them it

Congression of the Convention Cincinnati, Q., June 28.

## THE ACTOR AND HIS ART.

How Commercialism Represses Genius in the Dramatic Field.

M. Gaston Deschamps, a Paris jour nalist and international gossiper, reupon "The Contemporations Stage at the Berkeley University. In h fourth lecture he said: "While I have not been in this country long enough to know whether it is true here, the greatest problem which the European world must face to-day is the division hetween labor and capital. This social problem is now the one which is most closely engrossing the attention of atatesnies. The poor man of to-day is not satisfied with charity. He does not want to be a dependent upon the bounty of the rich. Of conrec, it was to be expected that literature which reflected life should take as a theme these social problems. The great Victor Hugo has preached mercy and gen erosity to the rich and the dignity of labor for the poor. Now social prob-lems have come to take their place in the themes of the great dramatists of the day. It is only natural that in the French theaters, which receive support from the state, social prob-lems should not be discussed with frankness. So it is that the beginning of social problems in French literatur was not made in the Comedie Fran-caise and other subsidized theaters,

as the Theatre Libre.

"The history of the theater is as follows: An agent of a gas company, who was interested in the play house, finally had the ambition to become an netor. He sought admission, after much study to the National Conserv-story of Music and Declaration and was refused. One reason was because he recited in a way which was contrary to tradition. But this man whose name was Antothe, said be would get anyway. So, with some friends, he started a theater, and pousing none of those in the classic repertoire. The theater became a fad who were satirized, attending. Th theater prospered until it occupied a home on the Boulevard Strasbourg. It has had such an effect that the goverament theaters have copied its methods. The theater, as championed by Antoine, has been vigorously opposed by some people and defended by other eminent critics. One thing in his far-

or was its hospitality to new ideas, "The social problem constituting the sintion between labor and capital is a part of modern society, which is full of interest for the modern dramatist, whose object is to portray life and to investigate its problems."

In Europe, theater-goers are weary In Europe, theater-goers are weary, of the animated Christmas card, with the periwig, low shoes and noisy clothes. They demand pictures of contemporaneous human life, with men and women suffering the ills we all suffer. In this country we are still in the trippery stage of development. We include in academic heroics with lace you their cuffs. Our native dramatists perceived the words condition of the represent the woeful condition of the supremacy of matter over mind. A morbid creation like 'Nell Gwynne' satisfies us. The amours of a degen erate English king represent our high est artistic cravings in a theatrical way. The snobbishness that is innate pression in applause for the lime-light beroine who displays a priggish devo-tion to a proflicate prince. Ours is surely a looking backward civilization. We are content with such strutting and asouthing by periwig-pated fellows. some of Nature's journeymen, they imitate humanity so abominably. The common sense of the age, elight as it in Advance. is finds, only in rare cases, not a m ment for expression. Mrs. Fisk and Henry Miller and Richard Mansfield represent the actors who call float tra dition occasionally. Julia Marlowe started well, but the pace was too rapid for her. Mrs. Leslie Carter is for Uniess she can be maudiin nes commonplace. She for she becomes commonulare. She for-gets that innumity has not always a bear on its check. One of the actors mentioned told men his art consisted of counting beads. For obvious rea-sons he requested me, to withhold his name. He said: "There can be no art

ridered an endowed theater the selu-tion of the artistic problem. "Endowed? By Carnogle?" and he went through all the motions of "Haus-bet" killing the ret behind the arms. "Rockefeller ends ws universities," &

I agreed

worthy the name in America till we dethrone the dollar standard of excel-lence. What ariginality can a man put into his words when

into his work when he must play tinually to the box office?" I as

with him, and asked him if he

"Yes; and the endoxed universities today are hothing short of chacity in-stitutions. Charity kills art. Art-real art-flourishes only in an at-

"Such freedom as the bex office gives." I restained.

"I sold you I was merely counting bearin. Wast. I am thred of strolling, but it brings money to key purse. When I have enough I shall have a Theore Libre a home, a genuine mone of desinatic art. It will be sit-mated in New York." It is eyes had

the drenmy, far-away look that is cap him back to the reality of being intered. However, it had to be done, "But the spoons of your Theates

Libre will depend on your adience. Do you think," I asked him, "you will get support?"

"Ah, the parvenus, the shop-keepers, the savages from the stock exchange Well, when I fail I can stroll again." There was a wealth of puthos in his voice. One could see he was an artist, a genuine artist upon whom the artificiality of the theater had rested so long that it attained the dignity of the

"Suppose the government endowed

"Bah!" he broke in: "it would be Uncle Tom's Cabin' one night and East Lynne' the next. These law make ers represent a chiss in society that carries its ideals in its hip-pocket."

Very true. Then what class would you throw your Theatre Libre open to? You appreciate the fact that classes exist. That of itself marks a stage of intellectual development. Now, tell me if you would appeal to the bourgeois or the proletarian class."

to teach and thousands have tried to teach the relgar-moneyed class, yet no appreciable impression can be made from Sent to core. Their ignorance is an improvide object that stands in the way of art's advancement."

"Is it not possible the well-to-do have found their highest artistic expres-

"They never had genuine artistic expression. That's why I am counting beads."

"Then you must have confidence for another class to preserve and develop the art of the country."

"If not, I should be a sorry pession."

mist. I believe the working class contains within itself all the potentialities of a new world of thought and art. I believe the life of the workers, if translated for the stage, would put new strength and rigor into a lagging in-stitution. Did I not believe this, I should turn elsewhere for the foun-tain of truth. I am firmly convinced when a class begins to decay the evidence of that decay is obvious in what the representatives of the class voice, And, on the other hand, when a class with virility enough and courage enough to overcome all other opposing classes ascends to power, all the emotions, all the simpressed lives and crushed souls are thrown into the crus cible, and art lives again. The pulse of the people is stirred, the heart besis fast, a playwright or other artist bends the sympathetic ear to catch the inar-ticulate cries of the victors, and all is well with the world. A genius comes

his own." "Could not the gentus come into his

own in any case?"
"Not this particular genius. Just 'ng every epoch has an art of its own, so ery epoch has artists of its own."
"Then you firmly believe that economic changes precede all other changes. In fact, that all change in

society—in art and morals and institu-tions. Is merely an expression of the economic change that has already taken place?" "I shall speak for art. Art is imita tive. It imitates life. It reflects the thought and action of the people. The thought and action of the people are modified by the way they get their living. The Theatre Libre is a case it point. The old fashioned faummers are discounted by the personnel. discounted by this new aspirant be

cause the latter adapts itself to the new life and thought of to-day. The

new life and thought, as I said before

namic changes. The Theatre Libre stands in the position of a herald of "Are you not afraid you will be

classed among the knife and fork philosophers?" I ventured.
"A man should never be afraid of any classification as long as it is true I have merely voiced the sentiments I consider right after a life of varied experience; a life filled with suffering. and reflection. To read much, to think much, to suffer much, means to know much. The things I have said.

you are obvious to the wayfaring an, though a fool." The old dreamy look came toto the nor to disturb him. His head fell forward on his chest. Even the turning of the door knob failed to recall him from his dream of the "American Fron Theater," where art would be as specing the life that men and w of our own time live.-- Joseph J. Nock

EFFICIENCY OF PRAYER (7)

Laft season the Christian Endeavorlast season the Christian Endeavor-ers living in the little towns along the line of the F. & P. M. R. R. began offering prayers for a better Sunday observance throughout Michigan. The Sunday excursions, given by the rends in this state, was the object of their special attack, and the fact that the roads have given it out that they intend to abandon the Sunday excur-sion leads the Endeavorers to believe their prayers have been answered by the Almighty, who has softened the hearts of stockholders; or, Better still, ions convinced them that they were transcressing His law, and for the love which they here Him has abandoned the practise. A little item appearing in the daily imper clears the whole matreads have been playing a losing game by bringing people into town on sunday excussions, who would wise pay full fare to come into the city agreed to abandon the custom." In this case we find out that the god Profit titles Sunday observages in Michigan and he always answers prayer when it to his luterest to do so. Pray on, good propole, but he same that you do not make mistakes and follow after false god, because Profit is a jestious god and brooks and interference in his mistakes by any other old god in the cherger. The Wage Worker,

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## SOCIALISM IN THE SOUTH.

## Some Observations by a Southern Man on the Devel opment of Industrial and Political Conditions.

me to write one or two brief papers on the prospects of Socialism in the He did this because I am Southern man, and am also deepty in-terested in Socialism. I do not pretend to be an authority on the subject given me, but will take great pleasure in enting my impres

r what they are worth.
"The South" is a large territory and The South is a large territory and I have not even tzaversed it, much less have I had an opportunity to thoroughly study it. The four states of North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland will about combrise-the area within which I have en able to personally study social aditions, but I have been assured that the conditions prevailing in these states (except Maryland) are very simi-lar to those prevalent in most of the Southern territory.

### CONDITIONS BEFORE THE WAR.

In order to understand with perfect learness the present situation ath it will be advisable to make : frank and candid review of the situa tion previous to the Civil War and im

tely following it. main classes of society in the South-the sizveholders, the "poor whites" and the negro stares. There were some free negroes also, but they could counted as a factor at that time. In the towns there was another small class the shopkeepers. This classification had existed for the dines of distinction were very sharply drawn, and there was very es. Almost the entire population rural, as indeed the far great plantations. The plantation passed down from father to son, and of his father. Occasionally change the plantations. The poor whit the towns served as curpenters, emakers, bricklayers, etc. They had to contend against a competition of which they complained bitterly, namely, the competition of hired slayes. The owners would have their slaves well trained and then at which the white working could af-ford to work. The slave's wages were Paurea his owner, who simply clothed, fed, and sheltered the slave and his

e poor whites and below the great slave owners, though they also fre cently had a number of slaves.

The poor whites in the country filly owned very small terms there they and their sons cultivated without other help. Their attitude itsward their stave-holding neighbors was one of great respect, but coupled, in most manual terms of the coupled, in most manual terms of the coupled, in most manual terms of the coupled of the coupled. ee of spirit, Legally they could reducated except in one particular; by were well indoctrinated in the the bleas of the Futhers who founded the Republic. They obtained their edu-cation from the lips of the stimp orator. The social situation they l upon as of divine ordination, and well neasurably "content in that station of life to which it had pleased Alunghty God' to call them." Their sons succeeded to their homes and small lands, or acquired others, and so the clas-

the souls of the large slaveholders we're sent to the schools, to the univerplanters or lawyers (politi-and sometimes physicans or soldiers. The daughters of this when to shine for a greater or less length of time in "society" and afterlords of the soil.

er ; ime; in most cases the existence of the slave was not overburdensom; but the poor white was the man who and between the upper and the ther millstones. I have never been a to secure any very satisfactory information as to the proportion of the population comprised in this class, but; polation of the secoding states num-red about five millions, and I think

In many instances the poor whites were fairly intelligent, sometimes very briefligent, and as industrious as the climate permitted them to be. The reason for them to work unless they were nade to work. No matter how much they might work their only re-ward would be their "keep." There evold be no advancement for them. The "railing class" were intelligent, well educated, self-reliant. They were uses of affairs, capable of handling large problems.

## CONDITIONS AFTER THE WAR.

At the conclusion of the war the first result in the South was choos. There was no longer a startehosting case and po longer a starte class. All the whites were thrown upon the same plane of poverty and millions of negroes were turned into strugglers upon the face of the earth. The plantations were worthless because there was no labor to make them valuable. The negroes the make them valuable. The negroes thought has freedom meant no more work. They supposed that the same nighty power which had freed them would feed them. They roved about showting halledglabs and hving on what they could get so long as the warm weather continued. As winter came on many of them returned to their former homes, and in most cases more permitted to occupy their old on the field of netion, but these flatter.

The editor of The Worker has asked | cabins and cut all the wood they need cabins and cut all the wood they needed for fires. By degrees a great many
of them realized that they must work,
so arrungements were made between
them and the landowners.

The landowners were as bad off as

the freedmen. Without labor thell lands were worthless and a drug in the market. They had no farming in plements, no stock, no provisions their families, and no money with which to buy any. All their cash had been turned into Confederate notes or bonds, which were now worthless There was nothing to be bought except in the North. When the Northern mar-ket was asked for credit the only security he would accept was a mortgage on an unplanted crop. The land furnished no security at all. The mer chant explained, that, as crops and prices frequently failed, it would be fecessary to pay him a heavy bonus for taking the risk. I have been told that the bonus usually amounted to from 50 to 100 per cent, of the credit desired. If a crop failed no more cred-it could be obtained unless the first innew contract.

### CARPET-BAG RULE.

The difficulty of getting labor and the difficulty of getting money supplemented by another thing ki by the name of "Carpet bag Hule, Carpet-beg rule was the reign of ad-venturers made possible by the sud-den enfranchisement of the former slaves and the coincidental disfraners swarmed into the recently subdued territory, each bringing his carthly pos-sessions in a carpet-bag. They were from "Marse Lincom's" land, and that, was enough for the negroes. They did not come as permanent settlers, but simply for what they could make out of the distracted condition of the country. They immediately assumed the rôle of guides to the newly made voters. They also enlisted the services of such native whites as were like themselves, to sacrifice anything to the last of plunder. The carpet-baggers, their native white allies, and the Were white, but many negroes were sent to the legislature, where they voted through any bills which they were instructed to pass. By this. means, in one way and another, huge debts were piled up, under the burden of which the people are struggling today, and under which they will co very rich when they left the country.

The state governments and this condition of affairs were sustained by the power of Federal bayonets, for a long.

## THE KU-KLUZ KLAN.

One day in a small town near one of e cities of Tennessee some young men who were out of employment were sitboxes on which they were seated and were trying in various ways to kill the hands. Presently one of them was struck by what he considered a fine idea. He had visited the festival of the Mardi Gras in New Orleans before the war. He thought it would be a charming method of creating amusement for themselves and the town at large. The suggestion was enthusiastically received ed and plans were at once laid to earry it into effect. In a week or ten days the town turned out in force to see a procession of the "Ku-Klux Klan." It was a conglomeration of the notley and grotesque. As a sensation it was a decided success. Moreover, according to an agreement made at the begin-ing, the names of the participants were kept a dead secret. The object of this was simply to add to the interest of the occasion. After the parade it was sugtertainment from time to time. This

. Now it had been noticed that the nethe grotesque figures in the parade, This, too, suggested an idea. Why not make the secret organization do double duty? It could both entertain and do police duty. It did. Sometimes it was nsidered advisable, for one reason or another, to overawe the negroes, or cer-tain negroes. A warning would be sent marked with a skull and crossbones of some other such childish device. The wacning was usually enough, but if not a night visit by some members of the Kn-Klux would be very apt to strikterror into the superstitious mind. "In one or two obstinate the offenders were soundly whipped and escorted out of the neighborhood.

This seems to be the true story of the real Ku-Klux Klan, but something cose out of it. It is said that unscrupnious men all through the South made use of the Ku-Klux idea to accomplish their own personal ends. A half dozen men would mask themselves, ride to need would mask themselves, thus to some country house, say they were the Ku-Klux and commit outrages of vari-ous sorts on the most inoffensive peo-ple. In these instances the whites suf-ferred as fauch or more than negroes. United States troops to the scenes of greatest violence. Then the leaders of the real Ku-Klux decided to dissolve the organization; which they did by pation. Gradually the instances of violence decreased in number until the Ku-Klux was no longer a dreaded

I have given this incident of the times simply because it will help very much to understand the situation during the

ally are to be taken less and less into ally are to be taken less and less into account as each year passes. In the matter of education, in the matter of social and political importance, in every way, there is much less difference be-tween the children of the slaveholders and the children of the poor whites than there was between their parents. The fact that a generation ago both classes were thrown upon the same financial level; that both had pinced before them the same industrial and commercial possibilities; and the effi-ciency of the public schools; all units to produce this result. Nevertheless must be said that, at least for the preent time, the son of the slaveholder is the chief factor in the composition of Southern society and activity. It is not difficult to account for this. tions of people accustomed to take the lead in all things usually produce de lead in all things usually produce de-scendants who possess an aptress for doing the same thing. Generations of people accustomed to being led by oth-ers, usually produce children who are more or less enable led. more or less easily led. This law alone would be shiftient to account for the paramountcy of the slaveholder's chil-dren, but there is another cause which naturally aids in producing that result. In most instances the poor whites of the South were as enthusiastic in their desire for Southern independence as the slaveholders were. They, too, were bitterly disappointed at the result of the war. The "Lost Cause" became as sacred a memory to them as to the slaveholders. Naturally, therefore, they entertained a deep and affection ate reverence for the teaders of that cause. Now, nearly all of these leaders were from the slaveholding class. This

reverence and affection made the poor whits the more willing, when all were thrown upon the some financial and in dustrial level, that their old leaders should lead again, politically and so-cially, as soon as anything like order began to appear out of the chaos of the carpet bag rule. As only one gen ration has passed, and as the South is very conservative this prestige the fathers has descended in conside able measure to the sons, and thus we find them the most important factor in Southern affairs to-day.

### THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

The war did not settle the negro prol ein. It may have begun the settle ment of it, but the consummation that settlement has not yet appeared in wight. The problem hangs as a floud ever the Southland. So difficult of solution is it, that Edward Hellamy voided all mention of it in his two noise, "Looking Backward" and "Equality." although perhaps every other problem was brought forward by him in one or the other of those books and the Socialistic solution of each clearly explained.

each clearly explained.

The question to be solved is: "How can the two races live together in peace and with fairness and justice prevailing between them?" In studying this question it is absolutely necessary to take into consideration a num ber of very important factors that is, if anything, like a proper appreciation of the problem is to ensue. The things to be considered are: Natural race prejudice, previous relations, physio-logical differences, and the significance of these when viewed in the light of modern biological information. It would be out of the question to do more than mention these things in an arthcle like this. Consideration of them will have to be left to the reader.

At this time, thirty-six years after the close of the war, we find that the negro has changed in many ways-sometimes for the better, sometimes for the worse. In many other respects he

as he was. In the towns the negroes are throw together in colonies. In the country the same tendency is more and more observable. The result in the country is invariably gravitation-often a in the towns. In the towns, however, they are in closer contact with a mass of whites and then, too, the education-al facilities and influences are better. In the country those negroes who do not own land, or do not care to work. usually settle together in some pin-barrens. They hunt fish, steal water melons, potatoes, corn, and chickens, and lie around a great deal in the sunshine. Some of them are holder and undertake the occasional robbing of a country store. Sometimes in revenge fire to a barn or dwelling house. It is to this idle colonized class that nearly be traced. A lazy fellow will be tying at length upon the ground sunning himself—near a spring, for instance The daughter or wife of one of the all the cases of ner aller white farmers will come for a bucket of water. The spring is several hundred yards from the house. The opportunity is before him, and he takes advaptage of it, Screams are prevent-ed by a mouthful of clothes or the blow which produces insensibility. He is not a reasoner; consequences are nothing to n at the moment. He only thinks only thought is, "she must not tell"-so he chokes her to death, and leaves the body. Sometimes he thinks far enough to try and hide or burn the body. His every movement leaves its tell-tale mark to fix the crime upon him. Before being lynched his super stition usually makes him confess th

one chance in a million that he will meet with any other fate. And this i meet with any other rate. And was seen one of the greatest menaces to the South to-day. When a negro is tortured or burned at the stake, the thing to be deplored is, not the fate of the negro, but the deadly reactionary effect upon the lynchers and the entire community. The brutal deed makes the deep noors brutal. Brutality man the doers more brutal. Brutality manufactures brutes. Lynching for one crime leads to lynching for another. It bressly the spirit of lynching and torture. It is madness. It points to the extinction of civilization, to moral and nocial death,

## THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

From 1870 to 1808 the South expended \$100,000,000 for the education of the ed \$100,000,000 for the education of the negroes in the public actionis. Many churches sustain very fair achools for the same purpose. The people of the North have contributed very genetous by to various funds established with the same object in view. What is the result? A mixed one. Many segroes show exceeding encouraging progress; many other none at all; but the most

of them acquire a little education which, many Southerners say, ruin them. I have seen some instance where it seemed to me, that the negr where it seemed to me, that the negro had, by going to school, acquired a distaste for manual labor, but was sol, after all his studying, properly equipped for any other sort of work. How frequently this may be the case How frequently this may be the case could only be determined, I suppose, by widely extended and persistent observation such as has thus far been out of my power.

I have frequently conversed, how and women, and their invariable complaint is that their best efforts are largely neutralized by the conditions attaching to the home life of their puplis. They say let them endeavor as much as they will to instruct the chil-dren in grammar and get them into the habit of gammatical speech, when the children go bome they hear nothing but "negro talk" and speak in no other way themselves. The teachers try to inculente ideas of cleanliness. The children go home into the very midst of uncleanliness. The teachermake much of morals; the parents nothing. And so I have always found their story of difficulties. I suppose it is the same among many classes of whites in many large cities.

Fortunately there are a sufficient umber of well educated negroes with fine natures, strong characters and high purposes to constitute a very and hopeful galaxy of proph cles for the future of the race. But is the meantime? Alas, the sky is dark The negro question will prove according to my judgment, the most serious obstacle to the acceptance of the cialist program in the South

I have explained the general propo tions of Socialism to perhaps two hundred Southern men and women at one time and another. In hearly every in stance I have purposely brought the subject into the conversation, because the person before me at the time seem ed specially good material to work in such a cause. Probably more then half finally gave a nominal assent to the correctness of the Socialist att): ture; and of this number some pursued the study of the subject and became more or less active propagandists the thing which impressed me most was that, of all with whom I talked, only two men mentioned the We were speaking of what s ciety might do for itself by adopting a given plan of action, and yet it did not once occur to the minds of these one hundred and ninety-eight people that the negroes were an integral part of society! They did not once ask if it would be possible or if it would be imworking basis among the negroes. They did not say: "What will you do with the negroes?" They did not say: "Do you propose to give each negro an equal income with each white man?" They did not ask my questions, and they are exactly the questions that would have been asked if a singlethought of the negroes had entered any ind, if the shadow of such h thought brain. These are the questions asked by the two who did mention the ne groes, and in each instance the ques-tioner concluded that Socialism might do in the North, but in the South

## TO SOCIALIZE THE SOUTH.

. I have frequently visited different parts of Virginia as a country guest or summer boarder, my stay in each In-stance being from a week to a month of sociability I have generally become acquainted with large numbers of peo-ple in the places where I have stayed. Frequent opportunities have appear for the discussion of modern social and political problems. I have found most of the farmers eager to discuss There is another very significant fact the genius of unrest prevails among them. They feel the pressure of something even though they may not know it is. Many of them imagine they know but of course their opinions vary. Many of the younger farmers are beginning to feel the spirit of radicalism "in their very bones," as the familiar phrase puts it. In speaking ed the use of the term "Socialism," have simply suggested the main Socialistic ideas. "What do you think of some such plan as this? I would ask and follow it by a brief but-clear state-ment of the situation and its remedy, as it appears to the Socialists. Inferest is elicited from the start and mental is elicited from the start and mental nasent is usually given to the preposi-tions after they have been thoroughly explained. I then mention the fact that this is Socialism. Sometimes that has been as far away as my auditors have gotten, but, on the other hand. the mental assent has frequently been accompanied by deep emotional results, exhibited by ardent inquiries for fur-ther particulars, literature, etc. Quite a number of such listeners have since become enthusiastic propagandists of Socialistic ideas. After their interest has been sufficiently aroused 1 have reminded them that the negroes are to be considered in this matter. The s gestion has invariably produced a t meare shock; but it has not been in possible to show that it would be all right-not only the best thing for the negroes, but, as a consequence, for th

movement of any strength in the South the professional politicians would soon remind the voters of the negro problem and would thereby raise the greatest difficulty with which the Socialists would have to contend.

If I should be asked for some definite If I should be asked of a successful So-cialistic propaganda in the South, I should suggest the very method which has been described. If one should 2a into the South with that object ostenaibly in view, he would meet with deaf ears and other innomerable difficulties. If a Socialist organization could select a number of men of good address good conversational powers, thorough ly acquainted with Socialism and per-fectly at home among the Southern peo-ple, it resuld prove a very effective ple. It would prove a very enecuve means of accomplishing the desired ob-ject. It should be borne in mind that the last named condition is a very im-portant one. In fact, it is almost a size qua non. Southern men, knowing Southern customs, having once felt Southern prejudices, considered by

## NATIONAL PLATFORM

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Unified States, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of International Socialism and declares the sutional Socialism and declares the su-preine political issue in America to-day to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the tem. ment. The party affirms its steadfast parpose to use those powers, once nehieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production, and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

in the United States, as in all other civilized countries, the natural orde of economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes— the capitalists, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all the modern means of production and distribution dand, mines, machinery, and means of transportation and communication, and the large and ever increasing class of wage workers, possessing no mean of production.

This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class the full con-

troi of the government, the pulpit, the schools and the public press; it has thus made the capitalist class the arviter of the fate of the workers, whom it is reducing to a condition of dependence, economically exploited and oppressed, intellectually and physically crippled and degraded, and their politi cal equality rendered a bitter mockery The contest between these two class es grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies good the annihilation of small industries and of the middle class depending upon them; ever larger grows to mui titude of destitute ware works a sud of the unemployed, and ever hereer the struggle between the class of the exploiter and the exploited, the capital-

ists and the wage workers.

The evil effects of capitalist produc tion are intensified by the recurring industrial crises which render the existence of the greater part of the pop plation still more precarlous and uncer

These facts amply prove that the modern means of production have our grown the existing social order based en production for profit. Human energy and natural resources are wasted for individual gain.

Ignorance is fostered that wage sla very may be perpetuated. Seignee and invention are pervented to the exploita tion of men, women; and children.

The lives and liberties of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for

Wars are fomented between nations indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged the destruction of whole races is sauc tioped, in order that the capitalist clasmay extend its commercial domini abroad and enhance its supremacy at

er order of society is the historic, mis sion of the working chass. All other classes, despite their apparent or actu al conflicts, are interested in uphold ing the system of private ownership in the means of production. The Deci ocratic, Republican and all other par-

Southern people as bloud brothers of

their own such are the men whom it would be best to use in a Southern campaign. Let each be a man who

knows them and whose roice they know. A stranger "they will not hear for they know not the voice of a

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queene Forge Company, two of the largest and oldest forge plants in Pitts-burg, is likely to be effected soon.

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The Social Democratic Party of the 1 ties which do not stand for the cou plete overthrow of the capitalist sys-tem of production, are alike the tools of the capitalist class. Their policies are injurious to the interest of the working class, which can be served only by the abolition of the profit sys;

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against th collective power of the capitalist class only by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the properfied classes.

We, therefore call upon the wage-workers of the United States, without

distinction of color, race, sex, or creed, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class, to organize under the banner of the Social Democratic Party, as a party truly representing the interests isingly waging war upon the exploiting class, until the system of wage slayery shall be abolished and the Cooperative Conquonwealth shall be set up. Pending the accomplishment of this, our ultimate purpose, we pledge every effort of the Social Democratic Party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor and for the

securing of its progressive demands. As steps in that direction, we make the following demands:

First-Revision of our federal consti-tution, in order to remove the obsta-cles to complete control of government by the people, irrespective of sex.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by the monopolies, trusts and combines.

Third-The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, all means of transportation and con munication; all waterworks, gas and electric plants and other public utili-Fourth-The public ownership of all

gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines and all oil and gas Fifth-The reduction of the hours of

labor in proportion to the increas facilities of production. Sixth-The inauguration of a system

of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed. the public credit to be utilized for that Seventh-Useful inventions to be

free, the inventor to be remunerated tional, instead of local, and interna-

tional, when possible.

Ninth-National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and when in old age. Tenth-Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the

abolition of all laws discriminating ngainst women. Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of

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