The Worker.

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VOL. XI.-NO. 15:

SOCIALIST AGITATION.

Good Work Being Done All Over the Country.

Vall Enthusiastically Greeted in the Northwest-Wilshire to Be in New York Rext Week Spargo Holds Good

Meetings in New Hampshire.

Comrade McLean of Anneonda, Montana, writes that Comrade Vall's visit there made a strong impression. His lecture was a general subject of conversation for a week after he left, and the next Social Democratic speaker will be warmly greeted. The pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. E. G. Cattermole, found it necessary on the following Sunday to reply to the church was doing for charity, building hospitals and asylums, etc., but ecompletely missed the point that what the working people wast is not charity, but economic Justice. next Social Democratic speaker

charity, but economic fustice.

The Anaconda "Standard" was also stirred to write an editorial against So-cialism. Alluding to the old-age pen-tion plan now being agitated in France. t declares that this is "more Social-sm." and that it would "put a pre-nium upon the spendthrift and place him in the same class with the man who, by patient saving and intelligent thrift, has provided for his old age by his own efforts."

ader if the "Standard" rates Cor-Wonder if the "standard faits cor-reptionist Clark and the late Marcus Daly among the patient and thrifty men who have "provided for their old age by their own efforts." Also, how many miners, smeltermen, laborers, and other wage workers in Montaga ope by "patient saving and thrift' to able to buy seats in the United

Comrade Poague of Fargo, N. D., also writes enthusiastically of Vail's visit to that city where, in spite of bad weath-er, a large crowd gathered in the park to hear his address in the afternoon. In the evening he spoke in the Plymouth Church and the building was packed with an andience eager to hear an exponent of Sosiniism. Again on the fol-lowing evening he spoke in the G. A. R. hall and more people came than could possibly gain admission. Enthucould possibly gain admission. Euthu-siastic applause interrupted the speak er at every point he maile, showing that the heaters were ready for his words and understood them. Also, Vallalso did gas.

words and understood them.

Airs. Vail also did good work, addressing a meeting of women and showing them how much they had to gain and how much they could do for the cause.

"Socialism is popular here," he adds. "We have no division among ourselves and all we have to do is to tench and expeals our principles. Courade Vail'y meetings were a great help to us. I have been busy ever since answering questions and talking to people who approach me on the stolect. Socialism in North Dakota has a future be-

grade Spargo has been speaking to very successful meetings in New Hampshire the last week. At Ports month and Dover especially large and enthusiastic crowds listened to himand the daily press had to give con-siderable notice to his work. The New ampshire comrades are much pleased th the result of his visit.

Comrade Wilshire, who came Eas-attend the Detroit Conference and to attend the Detroit Conference and the Indianapolis Convention, is putitize in his time to good purpose in agita-tion. He repects having had splendid-street meeting at Battle Creek and Ann Arbor, Mich. 'At St. Thomas, Canada, he spoke last Sunday in the opera horse, taking as his subject. "The Religion of Socialism." The hellspeaking at Brockton Springfield, capitalist class and an oppressed working class. Everyone knows it. But to July 21 he will be in this city. He not everyone dares to say it. will then go to Ohio, spenking at Cheveland, Toledo, Springfield, Dayton, and Chechmatt, and at Evansville, Ind., before the opening of the convention.

WHY DO THEY OBJECT?

If it were the purpose to co some foul murder, rathy an comparations could not be more diliguagion their opposition to the adoption and enforcement of the recent amendment to the safety appliance bill. In the May "Magazine" the "Fuller Report" exposes the extreme measures adopted by railway attorneys in the senate to defeat the bill, and their stremous efforts, at this time to pursuade the interstate Commerce Commission that the law does not require the reports to be sufficiently definite to be of value, Indicate that it will result in great injury to ciontly definite to be of value, Indicate that it will result in great injury to railway corporations if the truth concerning accelerate to employees is made public. Of course these attorneys protest that the corporations have no objection to making reports to the commission, except that they will be "uscless," yet the expense of fighting the new law and its enforcement must have cost the corporations must than a million deliars, if we are to include the salaries of atthracts who is senators opposed the bill. Hellway Firemen's Magazine.

THE STEAMSHIP TRUST.

The New York Worker asks the question, "What have the single taxers to say to a steamship event?" Oh, they talk vaguely of taxing "unearned increasent" out of landing places, which will estable any old Rudi scow to compete with the hoodern trust ships of course, And, of Jourse, the fish trust will also go to pleces; ditto ice trust, and other combines, when the tax queckery is applied. 'Rah for tax quackery is applied. 'Rah for a Tohnson!-- Cleveland Citizen.

GROUND BROKEN

For the New Brooklyn La-Bor Lyceum.

Work on the Erection of the New Home for Brooklyn's Organized Proletarist Formally Bogus on the Fourth of July.

On the afternoon of the Fourth of July ground was formally broken for the new Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. The exercises were witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd, comprising delegates and numbers of the Social Democratic Party, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, the German Free Schools, various sing-ing societies, turnvereins, and many

other organizations of the working class. The place was gay with the red flags of the various bodies interested in the events. A better day could not have been desired and after the op pressive heat which had gone before the workingmen and their families en joyed the respite to the full.

Shortly after one o'clock, Gottfrisd Wehle, the president of the Labor Ly-ceum Association, called the assembly to order and briefly amounced its pur-pose—to celebrate the breaking of ground for the new home of the organplace where the workingmen and ized working class of Brooklyn, the working women of the city hould meet for their class-conscious political action, for the defense of their common interests in the daily trade-union struggle, for their social pleasures and recreation, for the education of their children into loval and useful members t the working class. He then introduced Algernon Lee,

whn spoke in English as follows: "All over the land to day patriotic celebrations are being held. Politicians are making flowery speeches, telling the people that this is a great and glosious Republic, that the Americans are the greatest propie on the face of the earth, that—as the sauctimonious Me Kinley has said—We know no classe-in this fair land of ours. They as reading that Declaration of Indepen dence which was adopted a century that 'all men are born free and equal. And every one who makes such speeches or listens to them knows, in

not true. NOT FREE AND NOT EQUAL.

"If all men were free, we should not ave 50,000 machinists on strike for the nine-hour day, 50,000 steel workers on strike against the tyranny of the benevolent Carnegie and the philan-thropic Rockefeller, thousands upon thousands of workingmen, all over the country, in all sorts of trades, enduring rdships and dangers of a order to defend some sin part of their inallenable right to life,

herry, and the pursuit of happing he people, by the people, and for the scople, we should not have judges delaring that it is inwful for ring that it is inwful for capitalish blacklist working girls, but unlaw ful for working people to baycott capi-talists. We should not have judges is-suing injunctions against trade unions and sending orderly workingmen to

jail for contempt of court. "If all men were equal, we should not have hundreds of thousands of working people living in the foul at-mosphere of the tenement houses, and dying by hundreds in this hot weather, while the men who own the tenemen houses go to the mountains of the sen

"We know that there are classes in d-I do not say this fair this fair mud-1 or it is not ours, it land OF OURS, for it is not ours, it was crowded and the andience respon-sive. Comrade Wilshire will be in Massachusetts for the next few days, know that there are classes—a ruliar

> "We who meet here to-day-Socialists and militant workingmen-dare to speak the truth as it is. We dare to face the facts as they are. We know that there is a class struggle and we say so. That is what we are organ-ized for in the Social Democratic Party and the trade unions, and the other is of our class against the capitalist class. And we are resolved to continue that hattle until victory shall re-ward our efforts—until, in the just so-ciety of the future, there shall be no class-divisions, neither master nor servant neither capitalist nor wage-slave, neither millionaire nor pauper, but a harmonious Co-operative Com-moniwealth of free brother-workers, owning the means of production in common and enjoying the full product of their labor.

"Until that day comes there can be no peace. In spite of all the talk of political patriots and professional preachers of mechass and submission. It is the duty, as it is the interest, of every workingman to fight for his class on every occasion—in the shop and the union half and at the ballot

LABOR'S REVOLUTIONARY IDEAL.

"This Labor Lyceum which we dedirate to-day stands as a monument of of the workingmen of Brooklyn. The capitalists may look to the city hall, the court house, the prison, and the church as the buildings which embody their ideals. But here—on this land-consecrated to Labor's use by the noble generosity of Dr. Frans Gerau, in this building to be erected by the free contributions of thousands of working people—here will our ideals be embodied. Here is OUB city half and court house, where workingmen heret as heathers to discuss and settle affairs

is our church, wherein will be preached the Religion of Labor, the Gospel of Socialism, the manly and womanly faith that is to redeem the world from

oppression and misrule.

"Long may it stand and long mag, its walls resound with the laughter of the workingmen and women and children who come here for their social plensures, with the notes of Labor's battlesongs raised by Labor's united voice, with the words of knowledge and inspiration from the lips of La bor's chosen teachers and leaders—un til at last those walls shall echo buc the song and shout of Labor's victory, the triumph of the Social Revolution." 'A chorus of German singing societies, led by Director Lach, next sang "Ar beiter, auf!" in a most inspiring man ner, after which William Scub spoke in the German language. He axid

A COMMON HOME FOR LABOR.

"The object of this celebration is the breaking of the ground for our new Brooklyn and the vicinity that Labor shall again have a common home, to be raised by Labor's own efforts, where working people may meet to plan and carry out their struggle for a better life, to organize themselves a cancement of their class interests and the betterment of their condition and alm of all their efforts.

"This new home of our class will be a place of concation for young and old. Here the worderful progress of the world in science and art will be brought to the service of the working class. This institution will be especialy dedicated to the education of children to training them in free andrational thought and action, so that 'n the future they shall know their rights and know how to maletain them.

"Here also will we find a place of ecceation after our daily labor, a place for free social intercourse, a place for ong and music and for all that makes

INDEPENDENCE IS COMING

"And, above all, this will be the cer er of our agitation for the emancipe tion of the working class. In capital society to-day they are celebrating In-dependence. Day. One hundred and twenty-five years have passed by since the Declaration of Independence by for the working class independence i still a dreum. The capitalist syste ed freedom. The greater part of the people live in a state of subjection that can only be described as ward slavery. But real independence is coning. In the Socialist movement we have the assurance of independence of freedom, in the fullest sense of the word. And the building of this Labs Lyceum is a part of our work to that end, a means to be used for the Socialist emancipation of all mankind

"To-day we begin the work of ere ing the home of Laber; and from this day forth let each do his part in fur-thering the welfare of the working class, which means the welfare of the whole human race. In union there is strength. We say to all: "Workingmen of all countries, unite" through trial to triumph, to victory for the Socialist ideal, which shall bring a higher civilization to all mankind!"

Amid loud cheers, Hermann Gotts-chalk, one of the founders of the or-iginal Labor Lyceum, then came for ward and stuck the spade vigorously into the earth, formally beginning the work of erecting Brooklyn's new Ten ple of Labor.

With the singing of the "Sozialister marsch" the meeting broke up, so't the crowd then formed in parade, and, with drams beating and red fires waving above, proceeded to the Ridsewoo Colossetta, to join the party picule o Colossedia, to Join the party p Here a pleasant afternoon and evening was spent, with dancing, games, and music. Everything was well arrenged and the picnic was a great success.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

The quarterly general meeting of th Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association will be held in the Turn Hall of th Labor Lyceum, Friday, July 12, at Membership cards must be pre ented for admission.

ARE YOU A CAPITALIST?

With a workingman like Benjar Hanford for mayor, instead of an Ic-Trust stockholder like Van Wyck; with a workingman like Morris Brown for controller, instead of a Wall Street for controller instead of a wall street broker like Coler, with a workingman like Henry Stahl for president of the council, instead of a corporation law yer like Guggenheimer-can you imag-ing what the government of New York City would be like? There would a little stirring up of things, would there? Mayor Hanford would use the police to enforce labor laws instead of arresting strikers. The contractors might not like Controller Brown, but men who pave the streets would better. Stahl wouldn't introduc ordinance to fine street-car conduors for letting people stand up in the ears; but he might improve the street per service at the expense of the co-porations' dividends. Capitalists hav no reason to vote for those candidates of the Social Democratic Party. Are you a capitalist? If not, how are you going to vote?

—If you want to know what to do, workingmen, find out what the capital-ist class want you to do- and then go the other way.—Seattle Socialist.

COURTS TO CAPITALIST PROSPERITY.

Now Supposed to Be Hovering Over Kansas Wheat Fields.

Misleading Stories of Unlimited Changes of Employment Prosperity Always Somewhere Else-The Double Purpose of the Rumors.

Just at this time the newspapers are giving widespread publication to the report that men can get work in the kansas harvest fields for \$3 a day. This occurs periodically, when the Kan sas wheat crop turns out well and the farmers find themselves "short-mand-While the politicans deserve as much credit for a successful wheat crop as they do for a much needed cool wave, yet the occasion is seized upon as one reflecting the general existence of prosperity.

They evidently do not stop to adder that it is a poor prosperity that can present but one place in all the country where laborers are in demand and wages \$3 a day-that is, if such case in Kausas, and there is for doubt upon the matter. Coneding that the reports be true, it only establishes Kansas as the exception that proves the rule of unemploymen; in other states.

The press writers are also telling us

that there is no excuse for idle ingmen remaining in the cities well o such inducements for employment ex-ist in the Western state. Only an in-born inclination to loaf can account for men turning their backs upon a gold-in opportunity to labor at such wages; their doing so but substantiates the theory that they are victims of their own shiftlessness and a lamentable lack of energy. Thus runs the argument of the rescritation.

These assertions can be answered in a few words. Surpose that all the uninployed workers in the cities, or even small port on of them, should migrate to Kansas. What would be the result? Nothing else than an overcrowding of the Kansas harvest fields, and the inevitable fall of wages to the lowest level desired by the farmers, who, like other employers, want to buy labor as cheap as possible. The poor expectant devits who would harry from all quarters to Kansas, would not only have to work for far less than they had hoped for, but they would probably be lucky. if they got work at any price they might offer to sell their labor for. And it is this very condition that the origin-ators and vendors of the deluding reports in question sect to bring about in the interest of the troubled authori-ties in the cities and of the employing cinss in the country. It is a scheme as id as it is awful in its results to the betrayed and disappointed seekers for

chance to work. Again, it is no inducement to men or onen who have worked and lived in surroundings completely opposite to those of farm life, to go to Kansas or any other farming state and perform the labor required of helpers and harvesters. To people accustomed to working indoors at certain lasks, lifelong application to which has rendered them practically unfit for anything else, it harvest field and with bent lack follow a resper under a burning sun from dayn fill dark. Harder and more dispiriting labor than this cim scarce be found, especially to the ulutiated. There is little romance and much stern eality about it, and those who doubt it should try it. There would be less gibing at the desparing unemployed.

havor among the suffering victims of social injustice. It furnishes fresh ac-gument for Socialists to snow the inconsistencies of the existing social sys-tem, and the baseness of the beneficiar ies of class rule and exploitation. To picture it anfolds to all who detest the glaring inequalities of the present and who dare essay, the destruction of the system that produces these wrongs should inspire us to greater deeds and more incessant labor for Socialism, the only cause which is the harbinger of hope for the workers of the world.

There will be a joint meeting of Bos ton and suburban locals on 8 evening, July 21, at 7:30 o'clock; at 993 Washington street, Boston, 45 consider statters of advice and instruction to the national delegate attending the na-tional convention. Every member is expected to be present.

By order of the Arrangement Com-

S. E. PUTNEY

Socialism is coming to the fr Socialism is coming to the front as a topic of public discussion. The capitalist press is forced to mention it; it is finding its way into the pulpits and into the schools: the magazines are being opened to articles on the devoted to a discussion in sociology, and Sociolism was the theme of several of the graduates, some declaring against it, and one boldly championian it. The victory is half wen when we force the enemy into a discussion and that part of the battle is almost finished. The argument has begun, and it can only end in one way—Mesouri Secialist.

THE RESCUE

One More Blow Dealt Orgalized Labor by Arbiters of Class "Justice."

Federal Judge in Cincinnati, Ohio, Issues a Sweeping Injunction Against Striking Machinists—Is It Not Time to Boycott the Capitalist Par-

One more injunction against organ ized labon has been added to the list. The striking machinists of Cincinnati, O. are the victims this time. A dispatch of July 3 says:

Judge A. C. Thompson of the United tates Court to-cay allowed a ten porary injunction against the striking machinists. The action had been air sail for Europe next Saturday it was expected that Judge Clark would ber the case. When there was a prospect for an agreement between the parties Judge Clark left the city on Tuesday for his home in Chattanooga. Judge Thompson was, therefore, called on to issue a temporary injunction. He said that upon the application and the au davits accompanying it, a temporary order would issue, and the hearing on its merits could be had before Judge Clark next week.

A SWEEPING ORDER.

The order was very broad. It enor patrolling around the factories of the plaintiffs, and from guarding the doors or the streets in front of the factories and from interfering in any way with employees now in the factories, either there or at their homes; from inumidating their relatives or members of their families. It also forbade the use of violence, threats, or infinidation to induce any person to leave the em ployment of the plaintiffs or to prevent any one from entering into their coupleyment.

It was very considerate of His Rénor to work overtime, as we sup-pose he had to de, in order to get this injunction cut for the benefit of the Metal Trades Association before start-ing on his trip to Europe. When workingmen are about to start on pleasurnd the world they should re member to follow his example, so that their masters should suffer, by incon-

"ON ITS MERITS."

If is comforting to think, too, that the case is to be heard you its merity a week after the injunction has been issued—unless Judge Clark happens to take a trip to Europe, too, or finds the weather too hot and decides to postpone the matter. If any of the strikers have any money to invest, we suggest that they bet, three to one—or sixteen to one, for that matter that this second learned justice, when he gets around to it, will decide the case, "on its merits," in exactly the same way that the first learned justice decided it off-hand, without knowing anything about its merits. Such is the infallibility of the The bet would be a "sure thing' only it would be hard to find takers

WHY NOT BOYCOTT THESE JUDGES?

Is it not about time, considering the long list of injunctions and court de-cisions, all against Labor and in favor of capitalist interests, for the mists, the printers, the cigarmaker This Kansas agitation provides fresh proof that capitalist presperty is a large and delusive thing, used by the capitalist retainers to pit the workers against each other, and to creat have is the day for this big boycott. Fifty thousand organized machinists, 30,000 organized printers, 30,000 organized cirarmakers, 200,000 organized coninciners think what a class-conscious strike and boycott at the ballot box

CLEVELAND MOLDERS APF ALSO FRIGINED

would mean. .

"Persuasion, if Long Continued," Declared to Be a Nuisance When Prac tised by Strikers.

The striking molders of Cleveland are also met with a sweeping injunccircuit court issued an injunction on July 8, at the application of the Oris. Steel Company, forbidding Iron Mold-ers' Union No. 218 and its officers and ers' Union No. 218 and its officers and members from picketing the Otis Com-pany's premises or "interfering in any manner whatsoever" with the business of the company.

It was shown that the strikers had conduced themselves entirely to peace-ful methods; that neither violence nor threats had been used; that the strik-ments member recognised were not.

ere had merely persuaded men not to take their jobs in the Otis works or to leave the place if they had already gene in. In response to this the judg-declared that "PERSUASION OF TRELE, IF LONG CONTINUE) MAY BECOME A NUISANCE AND

CNLAWFUL."

This is perhaps the clearest declars the ever made by a court of the difference with which the principles of faw are applied to capitalists and to worklegmen. No jodge has ever thought of enjoining merchants from persistantly and annoyingly soliciting peries to buy their goods or employers from persistently and annoyingly soliciting mess to enter or continue in their

employ at whatever terms the employer might suggest. But here a judge declares that if one set of workingmen persistently seek to persuade other workingmen not to work under certain onditions their action is unlawful and s to be enjoined, not on behalf of the scabs alleged to have been annoyed, but on behalf of their bosses who are naking profits by their labor

Certainly other judges have acted upon this principle, but to Judge Wing belougs the credit of having frankly belongs the credit of having frankly stated it. The workingmen should show their appreciation of Judge Wing's frankness by voting against his party and his class.

SITUATION IN DAYTON.

Trade Unions Unable to Resist Manufacturers' Combination - Socialism Remains as the Only Remedy.

The situation at Dayton is anything but pleasing from a trade-union stand-point. The men made a long and hard fight against the united attack of the eanufacturers, but the latter had

very advantage on their side. The machinists are veting to go back to work at the employers' terms. The Davis Sewing Machine Co. agreed to take back all its old men at the old terms with the exception of two "agitators" and the union decided to subnit. The two victims are officers of the union and active Socialists

The National Cash Register Company tle or nothing. The polishers and mold rs are still out these departments be ing operated by scab labor, though strikers are leaving town to get work isewhere.

The street-enr strike is still on. Cars

are run with a policeman by the side of each scab, although there has been absolutely no violence. The president of the street-car workers' union. Gus linus, has been put under arrest to artherities charged him with calling a man a "scab." The only purpose is to keen him out of the way.

The Dayton Manufacturing Company

has sued the Metal Po'ishers' Union for \$25,000 damages resulting from "inter-ference with the business." General Manager Kirby boldly amounces that he will make this a test case and will establish the individual liability of members for damages resulting from acts of the union. Of course, compara tively few workingmen, in the unions or out of them, have property to be levied on; but if the company carries its point this will put another legal weapon in the hands of the capitalists for the persecution of workingmen who dare to resist oppression

Such methods as this, together with the use of the police to help the bosses and the free issuance of injunctions against the strikers, will go far to con-vince the rank and file that both the old parties are capitalist tools and that Socialism is what they want. A number of the officers of the Metal Polish ers' Union are Democratic politicians but this summer's experience will leasen their hold on the minds of the workingmen

The Social Democrats are keeping up their work here. In the Central Trades Council a debate was held between the Socialists and the "direct legislation" people who oppose Socialism. By al nest unanimous vote of the house, the Socialists whipped the "reformers"-only three or four taking the other side President Mahone, of workers' union, spoke for Socialism Comrade Wilshire will speak in Day ton on July 26 on "The Solution of the Trust Problem," and a good audience

AROUND THE WORLD

as the Transportation Now Owned by Morgan & Co. J P. Morgan & Co. have purchased

the Northern Pacific Steamship Com-pany and the Washington and Alaska Steamship Company; and thus assumed optrol of a complete transportation system around the world, with head juarters in New York.

The first named company owns and perates steamships between Tacoma and Vokohama, Shanghal, and Hone king. It also controls freight steamers plying between Tacoma and London by way of the Suez-Canal. The secondmpany operates steamships between come and ports of Southeastern Alaska.

The Morgan transportation system ow comprises the Leyland Line from now comprises the Leyland Line from New York to London, the Glen Line-and Northern Pacific Steamship Line-from London to Tacoma, and the Northern Pacific, Burlington Route, and Eric Railroad from Tacoma to New York. It is said that contracts will be let for building several large fast passenger and freight steamships for the Tacoma-Hongkong Line.

This adds one more to the greenal of

This adds one more to the arsenal of facts at the disposal of the Socialist, who declares that competition is a thing of the past and that the only hoice is between the international rust and international Socialism

-"I tremble to think of the failures "Lirentile to think of the failures that may come to some of you who are possessed of the brightest accompileaments," said John D. Bockefeller to the graduates of Chicago University. Is that a hint for them to not to try to compete with the Standard Oil Company, or is it only an admission that

his oid capitalist system is "freedfy; onsartin?"—The Missouri Socialist. —More subscriptions for The Work-er in New York City will mean more votes for Ben Hanford next fall. Do you realize that?

"NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE."

A curious and instructive incident took place out in Kansas the other day. an incident that workingmen may well think about.

It seems that the Kansas farmers have a large crop to harvest and cannot get men enough to handle it-or, at least, cannot get enough men who are willing to endure the excessive work and hard treatment that harvest hands generally get, for the sake of a few weeks' work at such wages as the farmers are willing to pay. This is what happened, as told in the press dispatches:

A train-load of immigrants on its way further west reached the town of Peterson, in Osage County. The farmers saw their chance. They organized party-not a mob, you know-armed with shotgans and revolvers and held up the train a mile out of town. The trainmen were unarmed, so they had to obey orders. The enterprising farmers then cut off the two rear cars, coutaining the immigrants, ordered the engineer to proceed with the rest of the train, and proceeded to go through the cars and pick out their laborers.

The immigrants, having learned an absurd theory that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude" existed under the Stars and Stripes, naturally made such resistance as they could with sticks and other improvised weapons. After a severe fight, in which several persons were more or less seriously infered victory perched on the banners of the eager employers and the immigrants were induced to make a free if somewhat informal contract to work through the harvest. When the crops are in they will be turned adrift and the same farmers who used shotguns and revolvers to compel them to go to work instead of proceeding to their destination, will be ready to use shotguns and revolvers in driving the "hobeen" and "foreign paupers" out of the neighborhood

The incident is instructive enough in itself, especially if one compares it with the news of men fighting for a chance to work in other parts of the country. But especially interesting is the way in which the newspapers have treated it. We have not found one capitalist pa

per which condemned the riotous and lawless conduct of these Kansas employers. The New York "Times" has been kept very busy of late denounce ing as anarchistic and un-American the trade unions which refuse to allow their members to join the militia and approving the extraordinary injune tions issued against trade unions and the calling out of the militia to break strikes, and has ransacked the dictionaries for epithets to apply to workingmen who, as it says, uphold the "freedom of riot." But here is a riot of employers not a mere outbreak of angry passion, but a deliberately planned violation of the constitutional rights of workingmen, enforced, not only with threats, but with the actual use of firearms; and the "Times" has not a word to say against it-nay, it rejoices in this evidence of our national prosperity!

No plainer lesson could be given to the working class than this. It is wrong for workingmen to use methods of peaceable organized persuasion to prevent other workingmen from takstrike. But it is right and praiseworthy for employers to use armed force to compel men to go to work in their

Law and order is a good and precious thing for the capitalist class when it is practised by the working class. But its sacredness is thrown to the winds when it is a question of employers violating law and order in order to protect their profits!

Are there no classes? Is there no class struggle? What are workingmen going to do about it?

FOR THE STREET CAR EMPLOYEES.

We hear a great deal these days population and ought to teach the bushabout the bad service given by the street railway companies. People complain that the cars do not stop for them to get on or off. They complain that the cars run too slow for their convenience; at the same time they complain ecause so many accidents occur from the cars running too fast. They complain because open cars are run in cold weather and closed cars in hot weather. They complain because there are not enough cars to accommodate those who want to ride. They complain that

conductors are sometimes insolent They have a hundred other complaints and almost every one is well founded. But there is one thing we do not hear much open complaint about and which is really the most serious of all the evils-and that is, the condition of the street-car employees. Passengers growl and write letters of protest when they have to stand during a half hour's ride. but they never give a thought to the men who have to stand from early in the morning till long after midnight. who hardly have time to make the acqualitance of their families and yet hardly get wages sufficient to keep for aid from capitalist politicians, rethose families alive, who have to work: formers, or philanthropists. They must in all kinds of weather for fear of losing their jobs and yet have no certainty of not being arbitrarily turned off to "hustle" for another place to morrow.

There is probably no large class of wage workers who endure greater bardships in the way of overwork, low wages, uncertainty of employment, and general bad freatment than the streetcar employees. They are absolutely necessary to the life of the city. An hour's tie-up on any of the great lines disturbs the whole movement of the served.

ss men and "respectable citizzens" how much they owe to the labors of these men. Yet the city, ruled as it is by the capitalist class, takes absolutely no thought for their comfort. their health, their liberty, or even their lives.

The Social Democratic Party, as a workingman's organization, is interest ed in the "rapid transit question." But it is interested in it, first and foremost. as a question of the condition of the wage workers who lay the tracks, who run the cars, or who work in the shops and power-houses. The S. D. P. does not concern itself with the three-cent fare agitation. It does concern itself with the eight-hour day agitation. It looks on this as on every other question from the standpoint of the working

class, street-car employees in the cify of New York and proportionately large nur bers in all other cities of the land. All these men are dissatisfied with this shameful conditions under which they work But it does them no good to look depend upon themselves and upon their class. Whatever else they can or cannot do-whether or not they can organize and successfully strike for better hours, better pay, and better treatment

-there is one thing that they can do. They can agitate and vote for the Sa cial Democratic Party which declares for public or collective ownership of the street-car system, with the improve ment of the conditions of the workers as the first and greatest end to be

GREENSAUM TO TOUR

STATE OF INDIANA.

Our active St. Louis comrade, Leen Greenbaum, is now speaking in Illinois and will spend the rest of the month in that state. After the convention he will make a tour of Indiana, giving th whole month of August to the work. He has already made engagements for thirteen towns, speaking under the auspices of trade unions, and he has auspices of trace unions, and he has afteen dates open for unions or Social. Democratic organizations. Labor Day is atready taken. Any local in Indiana which desires his services should write him at once. His address is 4014A Evans avenue, St. Louis. The whole cost to each town will be \$4.75.

whole cost to each town will be \$4.76.
Comrade Greenbaum is well versed in Socialism and familiar with the labor movement in general, and is an excellent speaker. It behooves every local in Indiana to try to arrange a meeting for him.

Does the constitution follow the fing, or does the fing follow the constitution, or does the fingstitution follow the const, or does the constitution follow the gag, or—where are we, anyway!—The Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.)

VICTORY IN HOLLAND

Social Democrats Show Greatly Increased Strength in Parliamentary Elections.

The Berlin "Vorwagets" brings the news, which has been carefully sup-pressed in the cable dispatches, of a great increase in the Social Democratic vote in the parliamentary elections held in Holland in the last week of

The new chamber consists of fifty-seven Clericals and forty-three anticeven Cierceis and forty-three invi-cierceis. The Social Democrats have seven members; formerly there were only three Social Democrats, together, with the "independent Socialist," Van der Zwang.

-So the respectables want a 'moral purification of the tenements,' do
they? If the respectables who own
the tenements did not get a quarter of
the workingmen's wages in the form
of rent, we could afford to tell them to
look out for their own morals owhich
need mending) and let us look out for

The Worker.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068 1894 33,133 1896 (Presidential)..... 36,564 S. D. P. 96,918

NEW YORK CITY TICKET

S. L. P. 33,450

For Mayor-BENJAMIN HANFORD. For Controller -- MORRIS BROWN. For President of the Council-HEN-



The New York "Sun" will not support Hanford for mayor. What will the

The time has come for the workingthen of America to choose between the Trustified Empire and the Socialist

Commonwealth. So Prince Hohenlohe, former chanen my of Socialism gone, but Social-

tan goes marching on. There would have been fewer deaths In work if proposity and not driven

thour people to continue work when

they should have been resting. Maybe it is due to the fact that they are thieves on a large and impres scale that the Seventh National Bank mereckers have not yet been arrested.

The Ohlo Republican convention was bossed by Hanna, the Democratic con- repolting to the mind of every honest Who yote the old tickets have the How often have we all heard sleek sholes which boss they will serve.

or thousands of men and women last | paint glowing pictures of the happiness year will not vote for Marris Brown enjoyed by those who toll and swent and Henry Stahl. It is up to the cigar- at manual labor. How often have we

The increase of wages granted by Mark Hanns to his Clercland street railway employees amounts to one cent an hour; and it is upon the influence of that paltry tritte that Mark expects to placate the workers' votes of Ohio.

Senator McLaurin says: "God's parpose is in expansion." It was Napoleon who said that "God was on the side of the heariest artificry." Just now the Republican party has the heaviest artillery in the shape of the biggest bar-

taken by several of the party papers gree" in the party platform—as, for is stance, in the extract from the "Social nist" reprinted in another coltion. But we agree that the program is very faulty and that a full discus-

A young woman of Providence, R. L. and ambride because the poverty of her dance prevented them from perkind damas the expitalist system not only as a fathere, lest as one that disbolically sours the avended and great-est of human passions with hittermen

well as every man, should work to end the system that demands the assassin ation of love for lucre's sake.

Obje is to be congratulated on the fact that the old conservative gang has again got control of the Democrati party in that state, instead of the Johnson crowd which has been "play ing radical" and confusing the work ingmen. The voters will now know where they stand, and the Social Dem ocratic Party will profit by a cleadrawing of the lines.

"The great thing to be learned," says a charitable lady of Brooklyn, "is the use of 'left-overs.' " If all workingmen would consent to live every day on what was left over from yesterday's dinner, the social question would be solved. But then the charitable ladies would be out of their job. Horrible to think of!" The poor we must have always with us," say these charity. mongers in their hearts; "else how should we find any amusement in our idie and useless lives?"

A PARASITE PURE AND SIMPLE. Pierre Lorillard, who died the other

day, was a capitalist pure and simple, inasmuch as he had absolutely nothing to do with the operation of the tobacco industry, from which he drew an im mense income. The development of that industry, and its consequent concentration, enabled him to collect prohis without any exertion on his part, and left him free to devote himself enfirely to sport and pleasure. As a factor in the conduct or operation of the great tobacco plant of which he was part possessor, he was a complete nonentity; nevertheless, his wealth piled up year by year, while the existence of the employees whose labor made that wealth possible, grew more precarious and laborious. Lorillard was one of a type which grows more numerous as the evalution of industry proceeds-thecapitalist parasite pure and simple, without even the pretense of a meeful function. The tobacco industry will run along just as, well now that he is dead as it did while he was alive. He serves as an object lesson to those who still believe that the cupitalist is neces sary to the life and well-being of society.

There is going to be a big legal battle over the will of Jacob S. Rogers, who got rich by baving locomotives built for him by diligent wage slaves. Mr. Rogers has disappointed his relatives by leaving them a comparatively few thousands, while the Metropolitan Museum of Art gets \$8,000,000. Now a deal with Platt's machine in order to the relatives are mad, hence the law suit. There seems to be no logical reason why these relatives should inherit what is called Rogers' wealth, which they no more helped to create than he did, and yet they expected to rake in the whole pile. Their position will be endorsed by thousands, and the wise and solemn judges may decide their claim to be legitimate. But when the Socialists demand that the wealth of the world should be enjoyed by those who create it, we are called harsh names and accused of wanting to "divide up." The relatives of the dead Rogers are not Socialists, but they believe in "dividing up." Socialism will put an end to such shameful scrambles over a dead man to divide up the expropriated wealth of the working

ore instinct with the hypocrisy charpeteristic of class society than that which heads this article; none is more

and comfortable clergymen, the especial virtue of whose calling ought, The eight manufacturers who locked one would think, to be truthfulness, read editorials from the facile pens of well paid journalists, diluting upon the tial and incorruptible body on the face burden of anxiety borne by the millionsire. How often have we heard "selfmade" capitalists, with political bees. that it is entirely above all considerain their bonnets, tell of the joyous days | tions of class interest or party policy. of their youth, when they had to give every moment to the struggle with

> But do we find these chergymen seeking to change pinces with the shepherds of poverty stricken flocks? De we find these editors going back to the form. But it is a great mistake to supcomposing room or the reporter's desk? | pose that the ruling force which directs Do we find these 'self-made men" giring up the wealth they might so easily divest themselves of, and going back to the life of poverty that they extol? Never, May we in charity suppose that they should thus rob others of the love of tall and penury and thrust upon auwilling staniders the hurden of.

Perhaps let us make the estimate liberal-one out of ten who talk of the bleesings of powerty to discour. These are the men who have never been poor and who therefore know as believ. They are succh to bilines for talking on subjects that they do not understand. The other nine can be properly delig-nated only by a name that it is not

from winter cold and summer heat is their wretched tenements. Let as say nothing of those who see their wives and children sicken and die for want of the medicines and the delicate and mourishing food that money would buy. Let us say nothing of those reak down from overwork or who are nalused and disabled through a factory owner's heartiess economy, and who nust live on as burdens upon thos they love. Let us speak only of the pinor evils of poverty—of the vain and voiceless raging of the workingman who sees his little ones, bright am eager to learn, forced from the schoo oom to the factory; of the gnawing hunger in the soul of the poor man, cursed, as it seems, with a love of books or art or music, who sees his pasters and their families throughn the lecture hall, the theater, the opera whence his poverty excludes him; or the impotent shame of the wage worker who sees his young wife, ten derly loved as any rich man's, grow ing old before her time, crushed and worn by needless drudgery, and frying oh, so hard-to hide her wretched

ness from him. Let us speak only of these things the lesser evils of poverty which enter into the lives of all the working class and where is the man with a heart in stead of a stone in his bosom, whose blood does not boll in indignation at the iniquitous system that makes such things possible?

Shame upon those who willingly en dure such injustice! And shame to thousand times shame-upon the cant ing hypocrités who defend it!

Unable to find work and aggravated by the heat, a workingman in Brook lyn ended his life the other day by jumping from the third story window of his home. He left a wife and sev eral children. At a time when to work meant intense exhaustion and possible death, this poor wage slave killed him ment. Whether idle or employed, the lot of the workers is one of misery and suffering. The battered corpse of this victim of capitalism is an answer to the assertions of prosperity coming from capitalism's supporters which all their bluster and buncombe cannot sweep away. A vote for Socialism is a vote against such suicides.

Let's see! . Seems to us we heard great outcry, some weeks ago, about the "Socialistic" platform adopted by the Citizens' Union, Funny we hear no more about it. All the Citizens' Union is thinking about now is how to make agree on candidates. Even those who objected at first are saying nothing against the platform now. They knew it was never meant seriously. The good citizens seem to be at one with the Tammany men in this only they are not so frank about it. They believe, as Bill Nye once said, that "a political platform is like the platform of a railway car-to get in by, not to ride on.

MR. DOOLEY'S MEMORABLE JOKE.

Out of the mouths of the humor mes much wisdom. Mr. Dooley has been studying the decision of the Supreme Court in the Puerto Rican cases and the only conclusion he can come to is this: "No matter whether the consti totion follows the flag or not, the Supreme Court follows the election reinrns." That is more than a good joke. It is a profoundly true saying. is more political philosophy in it than in a whole library of the books which have been written in braise of the con stitution and of the Supreme Court particular.

We in America are taught in our hool days to regard th superstitious veneration only paralleled by the regard which some religious sects pay to their high priests. Although we are not told in so many words that the Supreme Court is infallible, we are given to understand of the earth, that its decisions are the supreme and unquestionable law, and

The Supreme Court was especially designed by the conservative framers of the constitution as a check upon the will of the people and in this respect it certainly has no superior in any government alleged to be democratic in its action is essentially different from ment. In theory, the judges are suppossed, not to make law, but only to explain and upply the existing law to ach cases as come before them. They are supposed to enforce certain estatlished principles, for which they proces great reverence, and to be beyond the reach of those motives which may rightly influence the legislative depart-

does not tally with the facts. As Mr. Deeley says, "The Supreme Court follows the election returns." Up to 1840, the infullible decisions of the Suprepe law and the constitution, supported every claim of the shaveholding class. After the shouldes of Lincoln the decisions of the same intuition that the decisions of the same intuition dates and

ce that time the Supreme Court in interpreting the law just as the legis-lative branch in making law and the cutive in enforcing it) has repre sented the interests of the capital-own ing class. In a word, the courts, from justice of the peace up to the Suprem Court of the United States, form a par of the political power-not somethin apart from and above it-and, in apply ing the supposedly unchangeable."prin

terests of the dominant class. This is worth thinking about in conection with the talk which we always hear in campaign time about the necessity of having an "independent, nonpartizan judiciary." Especially is it important since this sort of talk plays a large part in the "labor politics" distinguished from Socialist politics) which just now so curses and mislends the working class.

ciples of justice," always serve the in-

Workingmen have good reason to be interested in the judiciary. The sever est blows which the labor movement receives come, not from executive officers or legislative bodies, but from the judges, who issue injunctions against unions, send men to jail for picketing strike shops or boycotting "unfair" em ployers, and otherwise interfere 'with the workings of the labor organizations. With exceptions so few that they may safely be ignored, the judges of all degrees and of both parties have proved themselves the bitterest enemies of the labor movement.

And yet, whenever an election anproaches, we hear labor politicians ad-Ising the endorsement of this judicial candidate nominated by the Republican party and that one nominated by the Democratic party, in order that we may have a "non-partizan judiciary" that will dispense even-handed justice to all.

It is time that we should have learn ed by experience the folly of such a policy. It is time we learned that if we want indges to decide cases favorably to the working class instead of the capitalist class, we must use the political power of our numbers in a clas conscious manner. We must vote for representatives of our own class, upon a definitely partisan labor platform, for judges as well as for legislators and executive officers. When the workingmen follow such a course, even before they shall have succeeded in electing their candidates, they will in spire the courts with a whole spect and fear of the power of Labor. which will restrain them from earrying out their inclination to serve La

If, for instance, the 85,000 organized workingmen in New York City had all cast their votes for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, they would not have elected their candidates; Bookstaver and Freedman would still have been on the bench; but in the face of such a vote Bookstaver would never have issued his injunction against the printers or Freedman his njunction against the cigarmakers But so long as those workingmen allow their votes to be divided between the two parties dominated by their emplayers, so long the courts will con tinue to be the tools of the capitalist

On the face of it, an "limpartial judiclary" is, so far as the labor question is concerned, an impossibility. The two classes of society are at war. The success of either means the failure of the other. It is necessary to the stability of capitalist society and the prosperity of capitalist business that trikes and boycotts be put down. It is necessary to the success of the labor movement that they be upheld. The judge, just as well as every other official of government, is compelled to

Whether the constitution follows the favorable decisions from the courts, they must win them by class-conscious

children. This is taken to be a beautiful exhibition of unsellesh philanticopy, but we full to see why the poor people concerned should be subjected to such humiliation. Isn't to enough to know that the young millionaires are able to indulge in such fads just because the class to whom the poor women and children belong have been exploited of the wealth it created? Probably these recipients of capitalist charity will not look at things this way; probably they will feel extremely grateful at the "homor-conferred upon them by their pairons, but this does not make the Incident less diagneting or degrading. For apart from the ordinary ignoming is separable from recedeing such charity, in the additional one that the women and children could not have waiting more smitted to their consecution of them, and therefore more continued to their respectful more additional contact fafteen penuls of fish a far. For large man occasional individual can make three continued in their contents of them on without a not, for three are other to pow all parts of them on without a not, for three are other contents.

SOCIALIST ECONOMICS.

Being an Attempt to Present the Main Principles of Scientific Socialism in Popular Language.

III.-WHAT IS VALUE?

So much nonsense is talked, nowa-days, about "intrinsic" value, "supply and demand" and the like, that we and demand" and the like, that we must begin our study of economics at the very beginning, by finding out what "value" is, what gives things their value, what determines the emount of value a thing has.

I think it was Samuel Butler in "Hudibras," who said that
"The value of a thing

Is just as much as it will bring. That definition is true and has the merit of being short and simple. It is not full enough. It needs to be added to. But it is worth remembering. Value, we commonly say, is purchasing power. It is the power one thing has of commanding other things is exchange. It is a sort of ideal quality of things, that appears only in states of society where goods are commonly exchanged, where commerce has come into existence, at least in a rude form. Among people who are not in the habi of buying and selling or of bartering things, however ascful, have no value at all, in the economic sense of the Value is purchasing power. But wha

gives a thing its purchasing power! First, of course, it must be a useful thing, must be a thing that can be used to satisfy some felt human want. My into which it is all too rapidly resolving itself are useless. They canno satisfy man's wants, hence they have no value. (Here I must guard against a misunderstanding of the word "use-ful." Some of my friends tell me that cigars and beer are useless—more than nseless, harmful. I shall not argue that question. I only point out that, when an economist says a thing is useful, he means that it satisfies some want that people feel. Maybe the want is foolish. Maybe it would be better not to satisfy it. But so long as people feet the want and wish it satisfied, the thing that gatisfies it is, economically speaking, "useful.") But some useful things have no

value. Air is useful-nay, absolutely necessary. But it has no value, no pus-chasing power. Why? Because every one can get it without labor. But catch one can get it without hard up in an air-pump receiver and he will pay fou \$10 a cubic foot for it. Useful things have value when they cannot be got without labor. It is the necessity of working for them that gives things their value. If we each had an Alad din's lamp or a Fortunatus' wishing-cap, the word "value" would drop out of our dictionaries.

The next question is: Why does one thing have more value than another? What determines the amount of value? Why is a fonf of bread worth five cents and a glass breast-pin fifteen? Evi-dently not because the latter article is three times as useful as the former. No one can say that the breast-pin sat istles three times as much human want, or gives three times as much want, or gives three times as much pleasure, as the former. To a child who has just had dinner the breastpin may give a hundred times as much pleasure as the bread. To myself, a present the breast-pin is quite useless Yet if I had a gross of such class Yet if I had a gross of such pins should not exchange them for one lon of bread. Their value to me would b that of just 432 loaves of bread.

Evidently the value of a thing is no fixed by its usefulness. We must look

for an explanation to the other fact noted about valuable things, the neces-sity of labor. And here we find the answer to our question: The value of a thing is determined by the amount of inbor necessary to produce it. This statement will have to be amplified a little. But for the present let it stand so, and let us prove its truth.

In order to prove or disprove any the oretical statement, the best way is to get at the application of it to the simplest possible case. This is the scientific way of making experiments is every department of knowledge. It is every department of knowledge. It as good in economics as in physics.

Let us, then, suppose such a case. We live, let us say, in a rude state of Inke his stand on one side or the other. Importiality is sait of the question, and even though the judge be personally the most homorable of men, he will gle most inevitably take sides with the class in which he has been trained and with which he has associated, the class which controls and supports the paris, that has put him in office.

We live, let us say, in a rude state of society in which industry is carried on the such simple means that each mac can, on occasion, do any sort of necessary work. Nevertheless, there are the community of special trades. One of us, for instance, whom we may call A can hunt and fish and make can os and spears and bews and arrows for himself, but he prefers to devote his time to making nets, at which art he reflect more skiffly than others. The is rather more skilful than others. The Whether the constitution follows the flag or not, the Supreme Court shift all the other courts follow the election returns. And if the workingmen want the stock illustration of the economists the stock illustration of the economists and, for our purposes, a good one. We need not ask, just now, whether such a society ever existed.

It is rumored, under display heads, that a number of Brooklyn millionaires are going to act as waiters at an outing given to some poor women and children. This is taken to be a benufing exhibition of unselfus philanting thought will convince anyone that he thought will convince anyone that he

way to make nets twice as fast. For a way to make nets twice as fast. For a little while, he can charge full price and live fwice as well as other people. But then others will study the matter till they find out the secret and T and Z, going into the business, will compete with A and G and each other and below the secret and the secret with A and G and each other and bring the price of nets down 50 per

So we must restate our law: The value of a thing is determined by the average amount of labor necessary to produce it by the methods commonly

I ought to say here, and I shall say it more fully in a later article, that I do not believe there ever was a primi tive society in which competition work-ed quite as we have here supposed itsimply because in primitive society there is not much regular buying and selling. But of this more in abother place. The case is good as an illustra-

And this brings us to a possible objection. Someone may kay: Your theory is all right for a rude society, in which things are produced by direct in bor, without capital; but in civilized society, where such vast and compil-cated machinery is used, it will not

We answer: It is just in civilized so ciety that this theory will hold best, because there competition of buyers and sellers works most freely. It is no so easy to see its workings, simply be cause civilized society is so complex it is not so easy to understand the workings of a watch as those of a windlass. But no one denies that the laws of mechanics apply to the complex as well as to the simple machine In order to show the truth of the law

in civilized society, let us analyze the vaine of any products of modern indus-try—say a white shirt. What elements are there in the value of the shirt as offered for sale? The first answer is Two the value of the labor of the girls who cut and sewed it and the value of the material (musling thread, bottons.) But what are the elements of the value of the material? Taking the mustin alone, two—the value of the labor of the weavers, bleachers and the like and that of the material.
Again, analyze the value of this material (spun cotton.) There is the value of the labor of the spinners and that of the raw cotton. Go a step farther back. The value of the raw cotton is the value of the labor done in raising that cotton—preparing the soil, putting in the seed, cultivating the crop, picking and baling it, and transporting it to the mills. We might have traced back the value of the thread, buttons, bleaching chemicals and other materials in the same way. Every particle of value in the finished shirt, if traced far enough back, is found to be originally the value some human labor neces wary to the making of that shirt. The sary to the manney of shirt, as a valuable object, a commodify, is simply so much crystallized buman labor.

But someone will object that I have left out of consideration the land on which the cotton was raised and the capital (machinery and the like) used in manufacture. No, I have not land did not supply one lots of that value. The land itself has no value except that given to it by human use. The rent, which some Southern land lord got for it, and which behied to make up the price of raw cotton, produced by the labor of working and women. It was paid with the swent of tolling field hands. It was the product of their labor. As for the capital, it is true that some of the value of the machinery used went into the value of the shirt. And how much? Just as much as that machinery was worn out in spinning the cotton and weaving the musiin for that shirt. When the mill is catirely used up the whole value, will have reappeared the value of the myrind shirts it helped make. And where did the value the mill come from? Truce it back and you will find the value of the labor of millwrights, carpenters, and masons, machinists, iron and steel warkers, coal and iron gainers—the value of hucoal and iron miners the man labor necessary to the making of the mill and ultimately to the making

Next week our subject will be: "The

SONG OF THE WAGE SLAVE. (These magnificent verses were written by Kruset Jones, one of the legists in the English Charlist movement of 1878-1848. They are as appropriate to the clearer and more vinceous Secialist movement of the

neer stances, socialist movement of present day.
The tail it is the indiord's.
The trailer's is the ses,
It is ore the usurer's coffers alls—
But what remains for me?
The suction whiris for master's craft;
The street shines to defeard,
With Labor's arms, what Labor carned,
For Labor's form to spend;
The caupp, the pulpit, and the law
To the law as some are live.
The tree coupper of the law of the service of

To make that fainre new!

I pay for all their learning:
| full for all their case;
| They results back, in code for coin,
| Want, learning:
| Told, told-and their a cheeriests found,
| Where bungry presidents cross
| Fiternal gain to them that gire!
| To me circual loss:
| The hore of secral loss:
| The hore of secral loss:
| The playful child, the significal wife| Rut what remains for me? They render logek, those rich men,
A pusper's signard fee,
hershap a prison-there a green.
Hershap a prison-there are the men.
Hershap a prison-there are the prison-there are the common to common the disc.
We resent it those, where endershap ment,
And as the sum we see:
Each asks. "The rich have got the ca
"And what reseals for me?"

We begr the wrong is slicite.
We store it in our brain;
They think us duil, they think us doed,
But has shad ivin, agoin.
A trumpet through the lands will ring;
A heaving through the mass.
A trumplet through the lands will ring;
Well could be well like globs.
Well could be well like globs.
From lonely homes we'll fire;
And still, as rolls our million march,
its westelword brave shall be.
The maring hope, the future day,
When wrong to right shall lose,
and beauts that have the courage, men,
It make that space away.

—In the rock-ribbed Democratic state of South Carolina, where poor mot are not allowed to vote, stavery exists. A jury in Anderson county inst decided that one Powier, a large plant-er, has the right to kidnap, imprison, and whip so-called free inbusers, saidts and children. The loud mouthed Sena-tor Tillman could use his pitchfork to pretty good advantage in his own state, but he wort.—Cleveland Citizen.

Our > Erteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

It is often said that "one-balf of the world does not know how the other balf lives." The truth of this saying is

shown in the remarks of one of a party of wealthy society people who recently paid a visit to the slums of "Greater New York." In speaking of her experience, this lady said: "I fear that my trip through the sluws has saidened me for the remainder of my life. I never had any idea that the ould be such an extreme of human misery. I wonder whether we rich people have a right to eat these extravagant dinners and revel in luxurious houses, when, with what we waste every day, a hundred miserable creatures might be prevented from sur cide." It will be noted that there is not an expression in the foregoing in-dicating that this lady intended to practically relieve or aid the "misera-ble creatures" of whom she speaks. Her lesson apparently falled to over come pride and selfishness or to awak en a desire to join in the work of bettering the conditions of denizens of the slums; Thus it is that many of the rich—those best in position to do some-thing in behalf of their starving fellows-fall to rise above the sording plane of their own narrow way, or realize that the luxuries they enjoy are the result of the labors of the under paid and overworked.

The Social Economist.

Some people have very strange ideas about uniting the Socialist factions in this country into one great movement. They seem to think that any kind of a organization, will serve as means to establish the solidarity of the Socialist movement. Such an organ-ism, if it be prudent to call it an organism, will never bring that solidarity to the movement that is necessary to hold together through the conflicts of the future. We can never hold a move ment together while we make com-

ment together while we input com-promises to get together.

If the Socialists want unity the means by which unity can be estab-ished that will be enduring is to drop from the platform everything that per-tains to middle class propaganda, and make a straight platform based upon the class struggle. We want no such thing in a unity platform as immedi-ate demands. We want demands for the social revolution and international We want a platform upon which all class-conscious Socialists can stand without any red tape encur-

We want one national committee composed of true Socialists' with the ability to conduct the organization in the interest of Socialism instead of taking sides with factions and assisting in the destruction of the move . We want an organization that will recognize nothing but Socialism in its true sense, and that will execute a policy that will give solidarity to the

The Exponent.
Only by the collective ownership of ALL the means of production and dis-tribution, and the total elimination of ALL profit can the problems of civilbe solved. Capitalist politica parties advocating public ownership do not intend to solve anything. Rather through government ownership and the issue of bonds, they intend to perpetuate class rule and exploitation. Imagine the government of the United States buying the railroads for ten billion dollars, and then paying their former owners four hundred (4 per-cent.) interest on the sued for the purchase! What a snap for the capitalists! Relieved of all re-sponsibility, yet secure in the perpet-ual enjoyment of enormous incomes from the toll and swent of their fellow

Labor has created all value, and when this plain proposition percolates through the thatch of the wage work-ers, they will unite in a political party and take possession of the government through which they will TAKE from the exploiting class all industries and forally abolish rent, interest and profit. thereby relieving labor of the burden it now bears.

San Pesucisco Advance. "At the Elberton picuie Comrada

San Francisco Advance.

The true inwardness of this party
(the proposed Public Ownership Earty
tentatively organized in Missouri) is
the hope of middle class politicians to ure jobs on the strength of the radi cal movement which they cannot win in the Deniocratic ranks. They do not know enough, they are not courageous our part, we think their propaganda ent to the new party. Our course of action is certainly clear. It is to atand pledge to our organization those who do not see the truth clearly and

Events from day to day are fur-nishing the object isseems and the party press will send it boins if the workers will see that the papers are circulated.—The Workers' Cali.

---Always remember that the main bulwark of engitalism is the ignorance of the workers. They are in dirkness early became they do not know the way out. Are you doing all you can to show them the path's The Workers' Call.

Current # # E Literature

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

The Socialist Literature Company has just issued the fourth number of the Socialist Library—The Proletariat," adapted from the German of Karl Kautsky. This is one of the best pamphlets for use in the serious eduation of the wage workers. It is more than an agitation pamphlet, since it explains, with admirable force and clearness, the Socialist theory of the position of the working class.

The present issue is much improved in typographical appearance and is enriched with a portrait of the autior. A Het of Socialist and scientific books and pamphiets, which is appended to it, is also a good feature—pointing the way, for the reader into whose hands this pamphiet fails, to further reading and study. The price is 5 cents a copy, or 100 copies for \$2. The subscription price of the Socialist-Library (monthly) is 60 cents a year, or, with The Works er. 80 cents a year for both publica tions. The foregoing numbers are: "The Communist Manifesto," by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels (single copies, "To "cents); "The Capitali, Class," by Knutsky (single copies, 5 cents); and "Now and Then," a Socialist play by Frederick Krafft (single copies, 10 cents.) · Other good things are coming.

ERANMES IN PRAISM OF FOLLY: with portrait and life of Erasaus and bis e, is tie to Str Thomas More. With Hinsta-tions form Holloen, Sca., cloth. New York. Peter Eckler. \$1.00.

Erasmus is perhaps most widely known through his subtle satire called "In Praise of Folly," which; while it has appeared in innumerable editions twenty-seven during the lifetime of the author-and has been read by thousands for nearly four centuries, can-not, however, be said to have been as any time a "popular" book except, possibly, in Holland, for his countrymen have always been proud of their talented and amiable Desiderius.

As a satire this work has never been excelled, and its portraiture of bigotry and vanity and superstition is as truth ful to-day as it was when first written; but time has somewhat worn its edge--not because we have become wise o become accustomed to contemplate complacently our "follies," public and private. Still, even the gentle rebuke though its desert may be freely acknowledged, is seldom relished, and Erasmus will not be generally liked until we can all heartly laugh st-fraud and hypocrisy and cant, without langhing at ourselves-and then book, with some modifications, will be nsidered a good one for children.

The present issue seems to be a re int of the edition of 1876 (published in London by Reeves & Turner) with some slight verbal changes. This translation reads us if made by a German, and there is no consistency observed in the use of capitals and italics. The spirit of some of the Holbeth sketches is well reproduced, but a number of the worn plates might have been left unused to advantage. The printing, is agreeable to the eye and legible; but the pagination is not in accord with modern practise in bookmak

as there is no other moderate priced edition available, this one should find R. E. B.

VAIL IN WASHINGTON.

Speaks to Enthusiastic Audiences and Frightens Republican Politicians.

The tour, of Comrade Chas, H. Vail in the sinte of Washington has given general satisfaction to the Socialists there, according to reports in the Seat-tle Socialist." At Spokane, Colfax, Walla: and Seattle the audiences were gratifying and enthus and much good is expected to result

The "Socialist" reports the following incident as an illustration of the fight-

Vall spoke in the open air to large crowds. His words were so convincing that the Republicans alarmed. They telegraphed to C. H. Dodd of Perfland, Ore,, to come inmediately to reply to Mr. Vall, with the hope of saving the capitalist sysenough, nor honest enough, to come tem from any injury which the into the Social Democratic Party, accept its scientific program, take up the arrived. The way announced to cept its scientific program, take up the arriver. "He was amound burden of fighting out the class struction to reply to Me/ Vail." He gie, through the dangers and hardships
of the battle that thes before us, and
earn by such labor the sweet fruits of
tal and wage stavery. Mr. Vall surof the battle that lies before us, and glaring a fight on the system of the battle that lies before us, and earn by such labor the sweet fruits of the victory which shall be ours. But gosted a debate on the subject. The two things condemn them to failure crowd was curtustastic. That was real, their own incompetency; second, the inck of any permanent economic interest behind them.

For the data of the system of the scale of the subject of the system of t tion. Mr. Dodd proceeded to 'reply' and said that what he had listened to was the greatest treason he had aver beard. It was sedition, etc., etc. Mr. will have the effect of strengthening and a fill that what he had listened is our truth we will have less difficulty in establishing our entire contentien. This does not mean, however, that we are to welcome or be indifferent in the new ways a covard. In the new ways a covard to the new court, the new court, the new court of the new courts of the new c gated flar; that he did not desire to debate; that the management had sent as possible such an organization, to show its illogical position to prove our correctness. Meantime, to forestall it, to organize as theretically as possible the radical element, to get into line and eledge to are accordant to the control of the with the cowardly Regulilean. The crowd cheered. Mr. Yall was over-wholmingly victorious, and the Reput-lican took the first train to Portland to get out of sight.

-Colorado in Fated as paying it highest wages to her working of a scale in the Union, yet here the greamas of labor average in wages if year remail less than one dollar p day. And there are recepte who in the nerve to say that the workin man's condition would be better it would only save him money would

The Economic Struggle.

The Amalgamated Leather Workers Association of America is the name of

a new international union formed at

Philadelphia on July 5. It starts out with twenty-six local unions and a re-ported membership of 8,000. Marcellus White of Philadelphia is president, and

tary. The new organization afullates with the A. F. of L.

American Federation of Labor issued

International Typographical Union had \$33,841.61 in its treasury June 25,

The Cleveland "Citizen" says: "The

new United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, patterned after the old A

sharp attacks on the new organization.

ing with the railway trusts in that

iron and steel octopus. The Western

ers assume to believe that J. J. Hill, not J. P. Morgan, is the coming rail-way king of America, and that he is

the genius who is now directing the continental consolidation. He is de-scribed as a man of remarkable ability,

and as cold and heartless as the rails of his iron highways. He hates organ-ized labor with the ferocity of an au-noyed tiger, especially since he was de-

feated by the A. R. U. several years

ago, and if a clash comes he will strik-with all the power at his command.

Whether the notification to the em-

to break the power of union labor, time sione will determine."

The quarterly bulletin of the New

York department of labor indicates that the ratio of unemployment in this state is rather higher than it was insi

year. The figures are those collected from labor organizations and show, for

the first three months of the year; an

That there is a class war is made

throughout the country. Naturally the capitalist judges have been kept bus turning out injunctions, which are

pany in Ohio and Pennsylvania has at

trust, and this is the first real contes

between the trust and the Amaigam sted Association of Iron and Stee Workers. The trouble arises from the

action of the companies in closing our several of their mills from the new wage scale of the association. It is

believed by the steel workers' officials that this is the first step toward inau-gurating a "war of extinction" on the trade unions. Several thousand men

are out. A joint conference of steel trust and association officials was call-ed for Thursday, with a view to effect-

ing a settlement of the strike.—The Na-tional Metal Trades Association has re-fused a second time to arbitrate the differences which caused the machin-

ists strike, which is progressing favorably in the various cities. Broad in-functions against striking machinists,

marble workers, and molders were granted at Cincinnati and Cleveland. – The strike of workers employed at the

Reading Railroad shops at Reading, Pa., shows signs of continuing for as

indefinite period. The strikers have rejected all the propositions coming from

for definite terms as to wages and the recognition of the union. The Reading Iron Company strike, involving 2,600, is still on.—At Ansonia, Conn., two

striking machinists were badly slashe by a razer in the hands of a "scal-

by a razer in the hands of a "scah" whom they were penceably rescorting from the city. Scab was bailed out by machine company.—At Vancouver. B. 'C. a strike of salmon fishermen nearly culminated in a riot on Tuesday. Three thousand Japanese took the places of the six hundred striking white fisher men. Both sides were armed, but the Japanese are reported to have had superior numbers and ammunition and they were successful.—Strike of building trades at Easton. Pa., remains insettled, with ranks of strikers growing.

settled, with ranks of strikers growing.

Brewery employees of the big brew-eries at Washington, D. C., are on

strike for an increase of wages, and a beer and ice famine is on.—A press dis-patch states that striking miners at-

the railroad management, holding

manda with any changing our method tage, by simply changing our method stating them.

I have eddeswored to show the class interest is each issue. This class interest is brought out in theory issue will privent the capitalist parties from adopting any plank that we may see fit to incorporate. Class interest is hely ground upda which the capitalist position campaigners fear to treadinity solition campaigners fear to treading out the capitalist position campaigners fear to treading out the capitalist position and part of our present mational platform, and used the remainder to introduce the de-

PLATFORM.

Over the Water

ment has forgotten the lessons of the past and appears to be anaware of the power of Socialism, and adding that if the government refuses to listen to the

tice of their cause, will light for un-versal suffrage and secure it.
"The hour, has arrived for battle," says the manifesto, and it appeals to all Socialists, to organize demonstra tions collicident with the reassembling of parliament. It concludes by saying that, if pacific means fall, the working people will not shrink from a revolu-

Things are getting interesting in lit tle Japan. The "Labor World." the So-cialist trade mion paper published by Comrade Katayani, offended the ruling class by publishing the manifesto and platform of the Social Democratic Party, and he is prohibited from fur er publishing any similar article evertheless, just as soon as three ousand subscribers are assured who will pay one year's subscription in advance, the "Labor World" will be made a daily. They can't stop Social-

cial Democratic Party of Germany will be held this year at Lubeck during the third week of September.

A general railroad strike for inci ed wages has begun in Western Aus-tralia, and there is a complete tie-up n consequence. The government owns the railronds in Australia, but the cap

A correspondent in Durban, Britis! asing, and so is our library, which movement. This enable openly, owing to the rigor of martial law, which practically means Russian law. But when the Boer war is ught to the substactory conclus Bhrary fails to reach and gather into the seeds of the revolutionary move-ment which is to destroy it. All suc-cess to our friends in South Africa."

bank, but they failed. A Socialattrice, more than 70,000 men coming out in favor of the eight-hour day. It falled, but this measure would never have been gay but for that strike.

London Justice.

The International Socialist Bureau Roks Socialist papers to reproduce the following communications from var-ous contracts on the countment: Paul Vanck, the secretary of the Czech So-cialist Party, writes: The delegates of our party to the International S. cialand the correspondent to the bureau the general secretary of the party.

According to the most recent information received, the party consists of 489 in characteries 231 educational societies, inumbering 15-214 members, and 151 trade unions, with 17-647 associates. The Socialist Party has 11 political groups, with 3-670 trade unions, with 17-647 associates. The Socialist Party has 11 political groups of which are daily, 17 are the organs of trade unions, one is a satirical journal, and three are scientified in character, uniking a total of 12, fig. in character, uniking 208 electoral gatherings, 4,546 branch meetings, and 5.005 committee meet-lags. The sent of the executive com-mittee of the party is at Prague. The Socialist Labor Party is a union of Ger-man. Polish, Italian, and Sylvonic secwhole is the "Fravo Land, which has a published at Pragne, and which has a circulation of 12,000. The other daily paper "Definicke List," is published at Victura, 11 Kazernen Gasac. On the 21st of April our compades held at Pragne a meeting te protest against Casarism, which was attended by a here adoles of sections, and six large number of workmen and stu-

There are now fourteen Socialists in the local Folkething or Parliament in the Farse Isles, two more having been microsoful at the recent elections.

The recent course in France shows a bare increase in the population of a little over a quarter of a million since 1906, and this increase is mainly due to foreign immigration.

The recoust general elections in Holiand show as increase in the Socialist rote of 23.254 votes. In four years the Socialist Party has quadrupled its forces, but, unfortunately, Trocistra has been defeated.

architect and the designer of the Wfil-iam Morris Labor Church at Leek, which is considered one of the most beautiful memorials to the great So-cialist poet and artist in all England.

*************** PARTY NOTES.

Success has attended _____de J. Spargo's trip through Massachusetts. Good crowds have turned out and local

sized revival of interest in Socialisa seems to be going on in San Francisco. The J. Stitt Wilson meetings and the open-air agintion meetings have been very successful. Arrangements are being made to have two more meetings addressed by Wilson in the Metropolitan Temple, and also to have Vall ad dress a couple of meetings in the san

"Mother" Jones spoke at Nuremberg. Pa., on July 4. She is reported in better health and spirits than for years.

Comrade Roche of Los Angeles writes us from Escondido: "Johnny Murray, myself, a pair of mules, and a covered wagon made an assault upon this quiet burg last evening. As onresult I send you seven subscriptions for The Worker. As another, we or ganized a local of the S. D. P. with fourteen charter members, right on the street corner where we hold forth Socialist organization before." comrades are making a four of the Southern part of the state and report good success all along.

The New York Socialist Literary Socrety has also begun cholding open-ai-

Workingmen's Educational Leagu of 312 E. Fifty-second street has begun its work of holding outdoor agitation meetings. The first meeting wa held Friday evening, July 5, at the cor ner of Fifty-seventh street and Second avenue. Comrade Ed. Loewenthal pre-sided and with a neat speech introduced Comrade Phillips, who spoke for about half an hour, until the rain brought the meeting to a close. Several pamphlets and copies of The Worker were sold and other literature distributed. The crowd showed much interest and the comrades hope that the elements will be more favorable next time. The league intends to hold an open-air meeting every Friday even ing at the corner of Fifty-first street and First avenue, and would-like to have the help of comrades living in the vicinity.

Speakers' Club of the Working men's Educational League meets every Monday evening at the club rooms, 312 E. Pifty-second street. All who are in-terested are invited to join.

The following is taken from "Tar to see by The Worker, the ably-cor ducted organ of the Social Democrats of New York shat our comrade, Spar-go, is fairly on the war path for the rement across the pond. Evidently what our Barry friends have lost those on the other side will gain, for Sparge has been addressing a series of larg etings during this month in variou meetings during this month in various towns and cities in Connecticut and Massachusetts. I am sure that all comrades who knew him here will join me in wishing him success in his cam-

Houston, Tex., has a new S. D. P.

Branch-2 of the 34th and 35th A. D. New York, has changed its pince of meeting to the first and third Thursday Third avenue.

The Worker Conference had a committee at work at the picule of the Socialist Liedertafel at Union Hill, as well as at the party picuic of the New York and Brooklyn comrades, and their work was attended with good results.

Benjamin Hanford, of New York, was the speaker at the picule held by the Socialist Singing Society of Bridge-port, Conn., on the Fourth of July, for the benefit of the striking machinists of that city. He found attentive listen-ers, as the labor troubles have set the working people of the place to think-

The women of the working class of Bridgepart are also being brought into the tabor movement. There are large corset manufactories, employing hundreds of girls and women. A recent attempt of the superintendent to establish new regulations, by which he hoped either to cut down wages or to force the employees to do more work, led to the organization of a large part of the force, with the result that the offensive regulations were withdrawn. Comrade Hanford tpuched upon this matter as proving the value of organization and arged the working people of all sorts to act together, without distinction of issue or sex. "Fight, and light impelace," was the burden of his speech, "at the belief box well-as with the trade union, until you have arguitmum usge sinvey."

THE DETROIT CONFERENCE.

Served Chiefly to Show the Weakness of Reformers and Growing Strength

There are a few chron who may in future be driven by stress of their loneliness into some species of social meeting. The size of the gath ering, however, will preclude the use of any such sounding title as "The Annual Social and Economic Reform Three hundred assembled in Detroit

Three hundred assembled in Petron in the recent conference which adjourned July 3. Among this number were six Social Democrats. The evidence that this small group was thouly active, sincere, and at the same time definite force in the field was not

long wanting.

Early the much heralded "New Third Party" group met. A most interesting and instructive meeting of about an hour's duration was held. Mayor Jones. laying his hand on his heart, an-nounced his independence of parties of all kinds. George Fred Williams endeavored to map out the ground on which the new edifice was to be built. Comrades Simons and Wilshire, the only Socialists present; were allowed a few minutes.

a few minutes.

The meeting almost unanimously adopted straight Socialist resolutions, and recommended to the conference that they do likewise and send a delegate to Indianapolis.

The desire for harmony on the part

of those having the conference charge was acquiesced in by the Social-ists present. A platform was adopted with the sole purpose of discovering on what matters the entire convention without dissent could agree. This platform may be considered interestng: it was intended for nothing els-Next the resolutions adopted by the So cialist group were introduced. They Ann thus:

Resolved Pirst that the produces ployees of the Southern Pacific that after sixty days present wages will not be paid is the beginning of Hill's plan ould have his product.
"Second, That the only guarantee of

this result is the ownership by the pro-ducer himself of the land and machinery necessary to production.

"Third, That inasmuch as it is an economic law that industry operated on the largest scale is the most economical and therefore the most desir-

able, the people should own and oper-ate all industry upon such a scale.

Fourth, That massnuch as the people already have at hand, in their vari ous city, state, and national governmental organizations, the necessary framework for the construction of an organization for the operation of in-dustry, the people, through these varions governments, take over all the land and machinery for their own joint ownership and democratic manage-ment in order that they may be able to distribute to themselves what they

declare necessary the success of the political party representing the class which desires these ends."

The resolutions were voted, upon

riafim, and with some immaterial nodifications they were all passed by omfortable majorities. Later it was oved that the resolutions as a whole be laid upon the table. The vote was passed, as many had personally prom-ised the management that they would

yote for nothing of a political nature while present in the conference. The conference displayed unexpect-ed Socialist strength. The harmony present, controlling as they did a ma the part of the conference. As the field was very ripe for the plucking, thuch good propaganda work was carried on W. G. W.

AT WORK IN LOS ANGELES.

Comrade Olga Wirthschaft of Los ngeles writes under date of July 1: "Local Los Angeles is working harder than ever to make 'Socialism' and the 'people' friends. Our meetings are kept up with the utmost regularity, our debates wax hotter at every succe ing meeting, speakers are coming and going—in short, we are doing every-thing that a small hand of energetic

"The most interesting question de bated during the last month was, Re bated during the last month was, ac-solved. "That Socialist propaganda could be made more effectual without the use of party organs, Comrade Spring taking the affirmative, and Comrade Holmes the negative. By their vote, the audience showed clearly that 'party organs are all right,' al-though some of them might be imthough some of them might be im-

"In our local—and I suppose it is the same in all others—everybody is discussing 'unity,' 'deigates,' and last, but not least, 'funds.' We are doing well in regard to the funds, the organizer alone having collected over \$50. I hope every local has done at least as well as we have. This convention is certainly one of the most important events in the history of the movement. Unity of all the Socialist forces! Fust think what it means! It means that we will now use all our energy to fight the capitalist, to bring the workingmest to their senses, justend of quarreling and fighting among ourselves. Work for unity,"

beer and ice famine is on.—A press dispatch states that striking miners at tacked shaft house and bearding house of non-union miners at Telluride, Col., on Wednesday of inst week, and after kliling two men and injuring the superintendent, succeeded in closing the mine. Pueblo "Courier" status that non-union men fired first. Governor has appointed commission to try and settle the difficulty.—At Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, etrikers at the Frank & Dugan mill on trial for contempt of court in disregarding is junction, were astounded at hearing vice Chancellor Pitney rule, in answer to protest of strikers at torney, that it made no difference whether witnesses for the prosecution took the truth or not.—A general artike of 15,000 coat tallors in New York, Brooklyn, Brownswille, and Newark may be declared in a few days, in order in get higher wages and abolish contractors.—The movement among trade unionists to prohibit members from belonging to the militia appears to be growing.—Smaller at the analysis constractors.—The movement among trade unionists to the militia appears to be growing.—Smaller at these analysis constractors.—The movement the tribute constractors.—The

IN THE CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Barring of Militiamen from Trade Unions is Endorsed by the Central Body.

The most interesting feature of las Sunday's session of the New York Central Federated Union was the dis-cussion roused by Delegate Barr of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association, who asked the C. F. U. to pass a resolution endorsing a by-law adopted by the Metal Workers forbilding any member to belong to the regular army or navy or the state milith except in case of foreign war.

charters to 120-locals, 12 central bodies and one state branch during the month The resolution of endorsement was passed and referred to the affiliated unions after a lively and sometimes little discussion, in which Delegates Barr, Harris, and others defended it and Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Employees spoke almost alone in opposi-tion. It was evident that with the ex-ception of Kelly, who talked in good Fourth of July style about "the best and greatest country under God's firm-ament," the delegates were all agreed R. U., is reported as "forging rapidly to the front" on the Pacific coast. The old brotherhood organs are making in recognizing that the military power of state and nation is regularly used for the oppression of the working class. It was pointed out that many other unions had adopted similar regulations and on the strength of this fact some country, while the Eastern workers will be forced into conflict with the delegates seemed to prefer dodging the issue in the Central Federated Union.

A letter was read from Corporation Counsel Whalen in regard to the re-sponsibility of the department of lighting and supplies for inspection of elec-tric wiring in private buildings. Whaien says that this department alone b responsible for such inspection, while it is claimed in the C. F. U. that the department has no men competent to perform the duty. This is only one more of the many instances in which the city government fails to perform its duty and throws responsibility from one department to another in order to confuse those whom it should serve and protect. The matter was left in the heads of the Committee on Law and the hands of the Committe on Law and Legislation.
Complaint was made by the Rock

Drillers' Union that the contractors on the rapid transit tunnel, in violation of the eight-hour law, and of their agree-ment with the union, are still working men overtime. The C. F. U. is getting abundant evidences, in complaints of this sort, of the evils of the profit system and in particular, of the contract system upon public work. The com-plaint was referred to the Settlement

average of 11.3 per cent of the work-ers unemployed, while for the same period last year the average was 10.1 Committee.

Courade Isaac Cowen of the Amal gamated Association of Engineers, spoke on the situation in the machin-ists strike. He pointed out that, while a large number of employers in differ-ent states had granted the demands of per cent. In the building trades the condition is considerably better than it was last year, but in all other trades the men, the union had still a desperate fight on, as shown by injunctions isplainty apparent by the reports pub-lished daily in the press. Strikes and other manifestations of discontent on the part of the workers are general dwelt on the effect of machinery, mak ing more difficult and strennous the struggle of the working class for a hu-man existence, and did not fail to point out how capitalist officials were serving growing more sweeping every day. The strike of the workers in the mills of the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Com-

in the interests of the exploiters.

Delegate Palins of the Pattern Mak ers reported that his organization had voted \$100 for the machinists and the same sum for the Brooklyn Labor Ly-

NOTES OF COMBINATION.

Trolley trust is buying more lines in

absorb the Great Western Cereal Com

pany, which was organized to fight the first-named company. Consolidation of the Carrollton Stree Car Company, the Edison Electric Company, and the Merchauts' Electric

What is reported to be a rival to the Standard Oil Company is the Houston Oil Company, the charters for which has been filed in Houston, Tex., with a capitalization of \$30,000,000. Its ar-

lands, prospecting for and marketing

oil, operating pipe lines, and steam-ships. The city and suburban railways and the gas and electric lighting and heatthe gas and electric lighting and beat-ing plants of Baltimore will soon be united into one consolidation. The Standard Oil Company are said to be behind the deal. It is proposed, in con-nection with the scheme, that the water power of the Susquehanna River will be used to run the great

dynamos. A combination of cardboard manufacture s is being organized. It will include the principal concerns of the country and have a sapital of \$20,000,-_ .

Fifteen independent telephone com-panies of Northern Indiana are said to be preparing to consolidate under one financial management, though each is to retain its local individuality with its local board of directors,

An immense telegraph combination, An immense telegraph combination, on the same lines as the steel trust, with the Western Union as the parent company, is reported as being planned and will be carried through by the

An attempt is being made to unite the various companies manufacturing axles and springs for rebicles. The Diamond Match Company has absorbed the Bryant & May match con-cern in Liverpool, Eng.

There is renewed talk of a coke com-bine being formed, with a capital of \$15,000,000.

Mark Hanna says the Ohio elec-tion this year is as terportant as a mi-ficiant election. Socialists about takes a kint.—Sim Warmen' Colle.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Secretary, Wm. Butscher, Room Theater Bldg., Court square, Spi field, Mass.

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

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE Sec-retary, John M. Repuolds, 422 Sutter Street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE-W. E. White, 229 Exchange street, New Haven, secretary. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, R. A. Morris, 214 E. Indiana street, Chicago. Meets second and fourth Fri-days in the month, at 55 North Clark-street.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Dr. Watter T. Roberts, 2214 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE Secretary,

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secre-lary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson etreet Seginaw, Mich., Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, Geo. B. Leonard, Suite 555, Andrus' Bidg., corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

MISSOURT STATE COMMITTEE Scere-NEW JERNEY STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, John P. Weigel, Trenton, M. J. Meets third Sunday in the month, at - 3 p. m., at Newark.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secre

tary, Leonard D. Abbett, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, P. V. Danaby, Brunswick House,

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, Jas. D. Curtis, 1735 18th ave-uue, Scuttle.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m. NEW YORK.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES. To the Members of Local New York.

To the Members of Local New York.

Voting blanks for the election of delegrade and the state of the state of the security of the state of the meetings of their respective subdivisions, and the comrades are requested to state of the meetings of their respective subdivisions, in order to yore. The result of the vote must be in the hands of the organizer not later than July 20, on which day the vote classes. Comrades are further requested to sign the credentials for the delegates to the Indianapois Convention. All credentials must be in the hands of the organizer by July 18. Secretaries will please attend to this.

GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of all the members of Local/New York, will be held on Sunday, Jofy 21, at 2 p. m., at the Manhattan Lyceum, 68-68 K. Fourth street, Manhattan to Instruct the defegates of Local New York to the Indianapolis Convention. All incubers should attend Membership cards should be taken along to insure admission.

PINANCIAL REPORTS. The financial secretaries of the subdivis-ms are requested to send in at once their embership and financial reports, as we not have them, in order to satunt our re-orts to the national and state committees.

Regular meeting of the General Commit-ee on Saturday, July 13, at 8 p. m., at the abor Lycenm. 64 E. Fourth street. Nomi-

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

On Thursday evening July 11, a public meeting will be held under the suspices of the 2d A. B., 8. B. P. at 73 Ludlew street, top floor, Good speakers will address the meeting. All are invited.

A cancus of the Social Democrats of the Seventeenth Ward will be held on Thurnday, July 18, at 8 p. m., at the coner of La Force and Cluston Avenue North, for the purpose of nominating a ward ticket for the coming election.

All commades and sympathisers in the ward are called upon to, be present.

By order of the Central Committee, JOEL MOSES, Organizer,

OHIO. STATE COMMITTEE.

STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Socialists of Ohio.

The fall cappaign is drawing near and the State Committee is arranging for a viz. orous campaign. The number of speakers will be distributed will depend mios the will be distributed will depend mios the available funds for this work.

The dues of our organization being small makes it impossible for us to accumulate any large amount outside of current expenses. We have sent to all affiliated locals in the state subscription positions which the local contrades will circuiste for doustions to the campaign fund. Fifty per cent. It is to be caused the contrades will circuiste for doustions to the campaign fund. Fifty per cent. It is not be caused to be considered to be considered to be considered to be a contraded with the call to be believed and those in sympathy with our movement respond to this call for help, and no matter how small the emount it will be chankfully received. Those not in touch with the party organization, of fiving in places where there is no local can send their donatton direct to the state secretary, who will send receip for the same. We are votes this fall to get official standing and in order to do as we must all do on ulmost. Remember, "He who would be free miss himself strike he blew." Hoping that this appeal will receive a geherous response we are:

W. G. CRUTCHLOW.

Bee'y Ohio State Committee, S. Li. P.

A USEFUL PAMPHLET.

Every Social Democratic organiza-tion in the city and state of New York-should order a supply of "Why Work-ingmen Should Join the S. D. P."—a Single copies, 2 cents; 100 copies, 65 cents; 1,000 copies, \$5. Every Socialist should carry a few in his pocket to give to inquirers.



Don't write on both sides of paper. SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

The Unity Convention.

The Unity Convention.

Editor of The Worker.

A full-discussion of the question to come before the Indianapola convention should be the convention should be the convention of the control of the united Socialist political movement of the united Socialist political movement in America dienving out, of course, the cyatanty diminishing S. L. P. element, whose dogmation regarding fattles toward to struction.

The particular form of organisation to be adopted at Indianapolis is a matter of great importagee, and the sumerous letters ap-The Social Democratic Party of the United States in convention assembled, re-affirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of Interdistional Socialism and declares the supreme political issue in America today to be the context between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the powers of government. The party affirms its stradfast purpose to use those powers once achieved, to destroy wage slavery, abudish the ingiting of the power of the production and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

ing class of wage workers, possessing no means of production.

This remembe supremany has setured to means of production.

This remembe supremany has setured to the second of the government, the pulpit, the schools and the pulpit person of the government, the pulpit, the schools and the pulpit person of the second of the second of the workers, whom it is reducing to a condition of dependence, economically exploited and oppressed intellectually, and physically crippled and degrated, and their political equality rendered a bitter mockery.

Itiman energy and natural resources are wasted for individual sgin.

Ignorance is fostered that wage slavery may be perpetuated. Science and invention women, and children. Science and invention women, and children. The fiven-and-theretoe of the working class are recklessely sacrificed for profit.

Wars are resuscessed between nations; indistribution of whole races is sanctioused, in order that the capitalist class may extendit a confirming defining a proad and enhance its superiment a tension. The investment of the superiment of new and higher onits commercial decision shread and enhance its supplement at home.

The introduction of a new and higher order of society is the mission of the working class. All other classes, despits their apparent or actual conflicts, are interested in upholding the issulem of private ownership in the means of production. The Democratic, Republican, and all other parties which do not when for the complete over-throw of the capitalist system 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 system.

Perhaps the best form of organisation that

Louisville, Ky., July 6. L. ROBINSON,

As to the Piatform.

Editor of The Worker.

There is a tendency in our movement to day toward the abhudence of the "Immediate demands" contained in one piatform. The fact that capitaint parties are taking in many of these demands and are valing them in the same language in which we state them, is the immediate reason arged, why we should discontinue them. To drop these domands means by surrender one or our best means of agitation into the hands of the though. They are faults of many green contained public in a difference to the compact of the court of the co

As to the Platform.

served only by the accuracy to saystem.

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

We assert that long working hours and low wages result is the accumulation of untold fortunes in the hands of the capitalist class and unbearshie burdens upon the working class. We condemn the Democratic, Republican, and Populist, parties because Instead of an organization which disalares itself by riddisting in every direction rom the units, of which it is composed, we man that the control of the scattered units and solidifies them at an impregnable mass. Instead of a rownessent that wears itself out in lasting bout amid contending factions, with the ver-present possibility of being split into till smaller, fragments and factions, we cant a thoroughly democratic organization could be a strong national committees of control of the control

the rights of the working class when stitle occur.

We condemn the capitalist officials as rations to the rounding and are recorded to the recorded to abolish the privileges of the exploiting class and to uphoid the rights of the producing class.

We assert that the capitalist class are employing the political institutions of the lead for the purpose of cartalling the power and rights of the working class.

We condemn the capitalist class in the accuracy comparary.

2. By distringuishing the working class through the instrumentality of educational residential, and property qualification laws, and by constitutional encreachment on the principle of honferide.

cation laws, and by constitutional ex-croachment on the principle of home rule.

We pledge the S. D. P. to take this power from the capitalist cleas and to restore it to the working crass.

The constitution of the constitution laws and substituting therefor laws provid-ing for universal sufferage, without re-spect to color, creed or sex, together with compulsory education and public support.

support.

By restoring home rule to moul-

Ally restoring home rule to munichalline.

All By curtailing the powers of the
publisher and the executive, and restoring the power to the people by means of
the referendum principle.

We assert that the colonial system arises
out of the fact that the wages received by
the working class are manificient to buy
back the products which the expitaint class
are taking, under the guise of profits, that
the surphus thus created impost the expitaties surphus thus created impost the expitaties surphus thus created impost the expitaties surphus thus created impost he capitaties sulphus thus created in the capitalist and
would-be reform parties with insatiable
greed or culpable ignorance or both, and
outdeans their colonial policy. First, he-

Another matter to come never the concention is the party name. There is a feelhe known merely as the Nocialist Party.
This feeling is growing—and the necessity
for the change becomes more apparent
every month.

Lastly, but not least of matters to be considered by the July convention, is location
of headquarters. Headquarters should not
be located in a city where desce factional
near the grographical center. Any city centraily logated with good facilities in the
way of railways will do, provided the foregoing objection does not oletan. Indianapolis has been found well enough situated
for two national conventions. Way not put
the headquarters there?

As to the onetject stoiched moon in this
ter is offered if shall support it. I me
wedded to no ideals. I as no quartizen of any
scheme, he matter who proposes it, merely
because of its authorably. I only hope and
labor for the good of the cause in the direction my light leads me.

Let us reasember one thing and in doing
so we may be prevented from failing into
a trip and the shall will militate against us
ber that the eco-amplishment of unity is the
draw there is no propose the contion may be either permanent or transitory,
for as the needs of the organization may
demand in the future so will changes be
made. The plan outlined herein for an
organization is for present needs. We canreturn the medical propose over the prochanges. The implement now needed is bonto it present conditions. After unity is effected everything the convention-does over
the possible exception of change in party
name is open to revision or annulment at
any time. We mind tout he wongle over more
may, by our voices and votes, be last on
the shelf.

F. L. ROSINSON.

Louisville, Ky, July 6. ionses in order to hold-them subservient to their interests.

We condumn the capitalist parties now in power, because for correint considerations, their leaders and officers have given away to the capitalist class mining privileges, franchiers, rights of way, etc., amounting to hillions of dollars. We piedge the S. Is, P. to use the efforts to revoke all such privi-

New York, July & JOD HARRIMAN,

Reliter of The Worker.

I still glist to See the proposed given for a national organization is loone observed, the convention. It may not recent in the development of a practical plan in advance. It will bring plainly before the united of Will Bring plainly before the united of

a representative as and

"A Shameful Verdict."

of The Worker wheke of Pure r editional to The Wheker of Pure amoful Verdiet," is what we get in

Boston, Mass.

The facts in the case were these. A man was ant of work aid was transplug city and country in seath of elephayment. He found himself at the point of stars alian. He went fatt a cheap restaurant and softens, a ceups worth of food without he ping to may for it. For this he was tallow. It makes no difference to us tallow the fact of the country home profess the country home profess the makes no difference to us of this place did not commit on the part of the place did not commit to run the place that the verminals to run the place, that data was was a victur of capitalist society in the he was deprived of his opportunity to work and was a victur of capitalist society in the he was deprived of his opportunity to work and was an aide befor what you call a bun set social cuttast; second, that isses you contains the country what is a capital star what is capital stars.

Our Duty at Indianapolis.

the Coverage of the parties of the coverage of the childreness gave falls on the general parties of the coverage of the covera of arrogates for a epumple to

of choice,
make an attempt at patchwork? No
woold I favor of vote for a patched
at committee, composed of farmer
as, then I would think of favoring

In a single individual platform, social demands, and con-nist the work of this convention, the sooner it settles the questions lourns the better." Well said, Com-cos, and let us hope it shall also be

West Hobokea, N. J. CARL PANKOPP.

FROM NEW YORK TO BUFFALO.

Observations During a Visit to the Pan-American Exposition.

Upon purchasing a railroad ticket for a round trip, we are told that our stay at Buffalo is limited. In other words. the railroads control our very actions synonymous with paternalism.

Land, land, land, hundreds of piles of tick fertile lands traversed every day, making it possible to distribute any, making if possible to distribute the products of this soil almost hourly; and yet, much of it is lying idle and thousands of people in the cities are subsisting on adulterated food and even the pickings of the garbage bar-

any time on business or pleasure trips under our unsurpassed civilization, milicus of unfortunates are forced to work at night on railroads, in hotels. telephone and telegraph offices and other kindred occupations, thus violat-ing the law of nature which intended night for the time of rest. Under So-cialism nearly all could sleep at night. We respectfully submit this to the con-sideration of anti-Socialists.

The train consists of Pullman sleep ers, dining cars, and day coaches. The two former are frequented by those known as the rich, the latter by the known as the red, the latter by the ordinary folks, while the large major-ity, for reasons known to all, do not travel on either, But some of om-friends insist that there are no classes

istricts. One is clean, tidy, and lined with handsome residences, the abidiug place of those who live mainly upon the profits extracted from the others. In the other are rows of dirty least. No, no, there are no classes, 1) is but a night-mare of the Socialist

anized, but powerless before the sketry of the state militia. When will these men learn that the buflot cast for candidates of the class-conscious working class will reverse mat ters and render the militia, the wan guard of the roling class, powerless?

Arriving at the point of destination are dazed by a din of voices, a veciferous cabmen, hotel employees, and newsboys offering the induce-ments of their respective services and wares and forcibly illustrating the beauties of the competitive system with its accompaniment of falsehood, hypocrisy, and a host of other evils.

The Exposition-An' enchanting creation of the architect and the artizan The visitors have an air of careles majority seem to be well-to-do, while the other part is composed largely of the rural element. The vast army of those who have fashioned these works of art of science, of agriculture, and industry are not present. They are condemned to an endless life of toll. To them a visit to the exposition is not a recreation because an attempt to see it, if such be possible ft all, is met with punishment in the form of a docking of wages, or worse still, the

An excellent illustration of American hypocrisy is afforded by the crowdz ascending the Electric Tower, from bull fight in the Mexican exhibit of the Midway may be obtained. Oh, no, we Americans will not go to any barbar-ous bull-lights, but, of course, we can-not avoid seeing them from the tower!

While wandering through the class While wandering through the classic avenues and artistic gardens or gliding over the canals which reflect the quitlines of beautiful buildings and statuary, while listening to the powerful strains of the large esgan in the Temple of Music or the volume of melody from the music stands, while enchanted by the sadden find of the ciryriads of electric lights outlining the fantastic contours of the colored cliffors against the dark background of night; while speechless win rapturous ecstacy, the

PREDERICK KRAPPT. I ...

* Mosquito Bites *

By PETER E. BURROWES

visit in the empire city of American capitalism and found, that, though the birds, as to the elevation of their dornal tories, and unto foxes, as to the outnot be likened to either when a hot been putting on any airs, that we know of, about their conquest of nature and their almost divine ability, aided by science, to harness the stars, elements, and things to their use and comfort,

Another saint has appeared in the political sky; so, far as the feathers indicate by color, disposition, and length of tail it seems to be Republican, though its name is McLaurin, and it comes from Carolina. Can it be possi-ble the Democrats of the South who are to lead in the resurrection of that party, having abandoned free silver. free trade, and free negroes, are about to stake their all on free Filipinos, free Cubans, free fire crackers, and the free conversion of the world under the ban ner of the cross by the sword of the dollar to our free service!

an absurdity as the recognition of the unions by the capitalistic governments and courts of the world; and let us suppose an international canal is to be built; it follows that the aforesaid gov-ernments having been so far converted to God as to recognize the unions, will now also recognize the rights of their respective workmen to get jobs on the canal. This is equivalent to imagining our diplomats wire pulling at all the Correspondence of the half of big sixes European courts of behalf of big sixes and so forth, which is a reductio ad absurdum. If the free sale of labor in the open market were a sale and a free-dom for the benefit of the workers and if a capitalistic government existed really for its people, foreign-diplomacy really for its people, rore in the same of should be as busy pressing its labor for ward on the world at high returns as it now is pressing its trade. As long as there are but two nations in the world —labor and capital—one the food for equality. the other, there can be no genu cognition of the unions.

There is some talk of widening or deepening the Suez Canal, now too straitened for the monster trade comms prosperous circumstances which use the passage. The soil of Egypt, at all times an extended cemetery for its slowly murdered laborers, was never at any place so stuffed with workmen's coffins prosperous circumstances which use the passage. The soil of Egypt, at bones as was that murderous dyke un der the direction of French and Eng lish capital, assisted by the liberal sur ruler just struck by western ideas and progress. It is hard to get the whole number of that murdered holocaust, but the known parts are terrible.

circumference of the world's civiliza-tion. If the thermometer in New York City stands at 100 degrees for a coupl-of weeks, the civilization by capital for greed only sizzles to its doom. When the common people are thus disarmed against nature, nature through them conquers their conquerors and brings their lofty pride to shame.

the business of living by profit are as contrary to each other as that of the insurance company and the pyromanc. When the pyromanise is willing erect gallows at the street for the prompt execution of persons setti fire to houses, and when he appoin rigilance committees to carry out this intention, then the pyromaulac has either gone mad or gone out of the business. About that same time and business. About that same time and for the same reason the capitalists will recognize the unions.

I think "The Women's Superiority to Men Association" should confer the right hand of sistership to the venerable downger who is now the whole hog in China. Here, after we had swept and garnished her Pekin for her, she refuses even to peek in to it, and goes off to the extreme end of his Satanic Majesty's coat tails to fix her capital Majesty's coat fails to fix her capital city. If we must go to court to collect that indemnity of ours the whole amount I am afraid will be sweated out of us in cur fares. I do nobsknow effough about Chinese polities to be able to fell you whose interests she looks after, but it is a well considered interest whichever it may be. If she loses her job the engineers' union might offer her President Arthur's

Two cormorants who had long been aliemated from each other met one day on the same stump just as the first burgles of a war between the United States and Spain began to blow. Smifing many a bouquet prospectively in these familiar notes they forgot their old feuds and sent their relations grey and blue to look after war contracts and other unavoidable incidents gray and blue to look after war con-tracts and other unavoidable incidents of the battle. "If the war in Spain meant nothing more," observes the leader of the new democracy, better known as Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, "it is worth ten times what it has cost as in blood and treasures for having united these two birds." "Of course it is," say the cormorants.

America sindependence. Captain Titus, who is so very obliging in giving the free use of the much needed police of this demoralised city to be body servants of any manerial brave with extra scalps at his best, deprived our ram-

pant vice of the use of eight officers tory met thus—the independence that is flowing away, and the millionaires that are flowing, flowing in.

Not only did men and horses suc cumb to the heated state of affairs in New York last week, but Wall Street itself gave in and shut off early. Insurance and large wholesale co also surrendered, and a point of the thermometer was reached at last when Vreeland and Greatsinger were forced to admit a natural limit to the trolley was that which occurred when the sub-way contractors refused to allow men-to go down and excavate who wanted to excevate for their own good. Being free laborers, why shouldn't they kill themselves for another dollar? It was a bad precedent to set up for future? consideration. "You want to go down for the good of your pocket, but you musta't go down for the good of your health," said the contractors. This set trium up of one good against another keeps the sale of labor, in spite of capi-talism, among human affairs, and re-moves it from the exclusive dominion of the dismal law of trade. He may now join a union and refuse to go down for higher wages, saying, "I will not go down for a lift up of wages to-day on terms that may mean a kick down and a reduction of wages to-mor

A Southern gentleman (Reverend) has again unlocked the future of the negro race and opening the door wide bids them go in and possess. It is so simple, too. Love the country (hov easy for a negro?) Love the flag. Get money. Invest in railroads, Labor money. Invest in railroads, Labor earnestly and hard for your living after investing in railroads. He does not speak of morality, but advises them to get religion—the flag and railroad religion of his reverence.

After all, it is not an unmitigated evil to have a Socialist in one of the cabinets of the great forward capital-istic nations. Depew has to sit respec-fully in Paris and hear Millerand speak of justice, brotherhood, and the commercial problem of the new century. So have Porter, Kimball Alex ander and the other American orators to hear about the problem who have no problem-they have America, that is enough; yet it is like a breath of sanity cooling the frenzied brain of the Fourth of July to have the problem of the century even named to the gilded giddy folly that spouts at the prow and bun-combs at the helm when the Fourth of combs at the neur July cracks upon our calendar.

Wu Ting-fang says he has an admiration for the institutions, the manifest destiny, the progress, the liberty, jus-tice, fair play, and almost everything else of this country which is equalled one or this country when is equalica-by nothing but his admiration for the things that are in all respects dia-metric and irreconcilably the other way—and these things are represented by Wu officially as minister of China and never more cleverly served than when he asks Sam Modest to open his mouth while Wu Ting-fang spits a plug of flattery into it, it all goes with

Philadelphia been experienced such a famine in Fourth of July oratory on the glorious liberty of the sons of America, the very bums of that city, for, strange to say, there are some buns there, familiar buns, so well provided for by American liberty as to efuse Mr. Wanamaker's \$3,000,000 retuse Mr. Wanamaker's \$3,000,000 offer for a railway franchism, preferring to give it away, and yet so destitute of grateful patriotic orators that they have to send for a Chinaman to do the Fourth of July rhetorical stunts for that cradle city of our independence. Among the Jokes of history, what more comic than this?

Accompanying the self-gratulatory statements of our home press as to the unparalleled growth of American pros-perity is always to be found some corresponding statements of facts concern-ing decline of British trade and shiping decline of British trade and shipping. This part of prosperity is divided up among those of us, who do not get the dollars. But abroad our orators and writers only mention our love for England; our free relationship, and our manifest destiny to be forever one. The theologians used to be our chief hypocrites, but they could never hold candles for the diplomats of capitalism in the exercise of that ancient art. candles for the diplomats of capit in the exercise of that ancient art.

TWO OF A KIND.

Eighteen months ago Judge Minshali of the Ohlo Supreme Court handed down a decision against the Standard Oil Company. The Standard people then threatened to punish aim by driving him from the bench, and, surdown. So was Attorney-General Mon-nett, but he and Mayor Johnson and ex-Congressman Lentz have joined hands to fight the trust, and Monnett. who was formerly a Republican, will seek a nomination from the Democratic convention—Relecopol.

Yes, and then the Standard Oil peo-

ple and others of their class will proceed to mussle them in the Democratic party, toe—or to throw them out. For us, as between the Republicans, who stand as frank and open enemies of Labor, and such men as Johnson and Lens, who talk loudly to catch workingments votes but never do anything to improve labor's condition, we have little choice. The emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the working class fixelf. ple and others of their class will pro

WASHINGTON HOLDS STATE CONVENTION.

Social Democrats Meet to Elect Delegate to Indianapolis and Transact

The second annual convention of the Social Democratic Party of the state of Washington was held at the headquarters, 220 Union street, Seattle, on Sunday; June 30. The business before it was the elec-

tion of a new state committee, the elec-tion of a delegate to the unity conven-tion at Indianapolis, July 29, and such a declaration of principles and policies as the present occasion de-

Delegates were present from Port Angeles, Fairhaven, Whatcom, Bay View, Equality, Arlington, Granite Falls, Everett, Scattle, Renton, Tacona, Buckley, Olympia, Aberdeen, Spo-kane and Walla Walla. The utmost harmony and enthusiasm

The unions armony and entioned were manifest throughout the long sessions both merning and afternoon.

There were two candidates for the honor of representing Washington at the National Convention, Comradés A. G. Seibert of Seattle, and E. Lux of Whoteem, and the latter was elected. Whatcom, and the latter was elected.

The new state committee consists of Jas. D. Curtis, Joseph Gilbert, A. G.

Jas. D. Curtis, Joseph Gilbert, A. G. Selbert, John Cameron of Scattle, and Clms. S. Wallace of Fairhaven.

Resolutions were adopted recommending that the national/convention adopt the name Socialist Party for the united party; denouncing the so-called public ownership plants in capitalist platforms;" instructing the delegate to national convention to vote "first, last and all the time for organic union of the Socialist movement of America," and "to vote for the elimination from our platform of all immediate demands and to confine it to a plain statement of our aims and objects;" declaring that Socialists should drop fighting each other upon technicalities and unite and work for the general So-cialist principles; outlining a state con-stitution and instructing state committee on its duties; and endorsing Th Seattle "Socialist" and the Socialist Educational Union and recommending all members of the party in Washing fon to subscribe for and support the

A LETTER FROM AFRICA.

How a Native of Sierra Leone Looks Upon the Socialist Movement of the World.

A friend allows us to use the follow ing portions of a private letter from a correspondent (a colored man) in Sier-ra Leone, East Africa. It is interest: ing as showing in what various quar-ters of the world Socialism is now commanding attention.

"The question of Socialism," he

writes, "is a most interesting one, and i wish it would eventually be given all the attention it truly deserves from the sons of phitocrary. It is generally held that poverty is no crime, but deeper thinking shows it to be a crime which modern scalety is reortine, for which modern society is re-spondible. In this country we speak of poverty, but have no idea of its real-ity or its maddening results; and I think this is because we cannot be spoken of as a wealthy community. In countries where the most wealth abounds, there also are the greatest depths of poverty. Political economy is not a popular study among us, and apart from abstract speculation, n real necessity makes it imperative here. But in the process of time, a the population increases, side by side with the growth of civilization, pov-erty will be felt, the many will suffer from dearth of Nature's bounties. from dearth of Nature's bountles which will be enjoyed by the few who will monopolize the land. Then our people will begin to think in order to find a solution to the problem of po-

erty."

Nothing could be more true than that real poverty is a disease of civilization.

The Filipinos and the Boors do well, so far at least as their immediate interests are concerned, to resist the "de-velopment" of their countries by Amertean, and British arms and capitalist rule. We who are already suffering from the evils of civilization while our ruling classes enjoy its benefits have the duty of hastening on the co-ctal revolution which shall extinguish its evils and distribute its ble sestablishing collective ownership of sine means of production. And we should find encouragement in the fact that already the Socialist movement of Europe and America is being watca-ed with eager lope; by the peoples of mere backward (and thus far-happier)

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BROOKLYN. LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1901, 8 P. M.

Quarterly General Meeting, in the Turn Hall of the Labor Lyceum. Membership cards are to be presented. The financial sec-retary will accept dues during the meeting. Members are requested to remit their money for collection books and brick pads. FRED, DUERR, Secretary.

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