the season of the court was paid to be present their

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A SOLID FRONT PRESENTED TO THE FOE.

National Convention Ends Its Work of Unifying Socialist Forces--- "Socialist Party" Is the Name Under Which We Fight.

neral Satisfaction with Result—Old Prejudices Fade Away When Delegates Meet Face to Face—of the control of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class the control of the control of the working class General Satisfaction with Result—Old Prejudices Fade Away When Delegates Meet Face to Face of Position on Trade Unionism, Injunctions, Militia, and Negro Question.

troubles of the past, but to act on the lumediate needs of the present, and to make the future."

admonitory message during his brief speech upon assuming the temporary chairmanship of the Iurianapolis con vention, be undoubtedly struck the keynote of action paramount in the ads of the delegates themselves This was proven by the fact that the ibsequent proceedings and final re-

In fact, when one looks back over the four days work the most surpriswith its strife and recrim the past, with its strice and territoria. One can realize now how true it was that the delegates were more intent upon present needs and future opportunities than in haggling over post mishaps. No more hopeful evidence of the high moral and mental of the Socialist movement. andard of the Socialist movement uld be had than this. It showed 3 wise profiting from bitter experience that will be serviceable in the days to

A wide strip of red, white and blue bunting (with the former color pre-dominating) drapted around the gallery, was the sole decoration of Masonic Hall when the delegates straggled in or that historic Monday shortaing. When they had settled in their weats, the sunshine glaring in their weats, the sunshine glaring in through the eastern windows lit up the patch of red ribbon fastened at their breasts. A small button bearing the insertption, "Unity Socialist Convention," surpounted the ribbon, a the inscription. "Unity Socialist Convention." surpounted the ribbon, a constant reminder to the wearers of their mission. Papers and fans fluttered all over the hall, for the press reports had not belied the torrid Indiana weather. At the door a temporary newsstand hore Socialist pamphlets and books for sale. The platform at the further end of the hall was in the shade, the figures of the chairman secretaries, and stenographers outlined sharply against the light. chairman secretaries, and stenograpa-ers outlined sharply against the light-beyond. Through the half open win-dows there intruded from time to time the clangor of a busy worker hammer, ing upon some tin or sheet iron. Across-the street from the western windows a factory could be seen, wherein young girls were scated at machines and tables sewing and stitching, stitching and sewing.

the first thing of interest to the ob-servant oulosker. Those who had at-tended previous conventions noted that there were more delegates present than ever befere, and again that the yast majority were young people. Delegates past middle age were the exception, and these just sufficient to

exception, and these just sufficient to lead veneration to the gathering.
Young men and young women, with carnest, eager faces, were the doubeating spirits in the convention. Young people of energy and strong character, inspired by an ideal but rendered practical by the nature of the struggle Tor the attainment of that ideal, ideal-

Again, there was the unmistakable evidence of the growth of Socialism in America in the preponderance of Americans present. It was stated that t least twenty of them were eligible o membership in the Sons of the to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution: Other nationalities there were—enough to show the cosmopolitan, all-embracing character of the international Socialist movement. Here was a world-wide democracy represented in very truth.

As if to furnish fresh proof of the realization of human brotherhood

which Socialism promises to the world was the presence of three negro dele-gates. So far as known this is the fates. So he as shown this is the first time that a netional Socialist convention in the United States has held representatives of the colored workingmen. The applause they received later when they spoke with surprising intelligence upon the question affecting their race was as hearty as their white convades could make it. white comrades could make it:

The delegates got down to business in short order. If there was little enclassism, manifested, it was solely because they believed they had something more important to do than whoop and holler. There would be time enough for that when the work they had come to do was done. At present they had a problem to settle

reperience in such a position, but his fairness and not steered the conven-tion through some threatening break-eps during the opening and most trying hours of the convention. His brief speech was to the point and helped to but gives one at chose.

"You are not here to discuss the coubles of the past, but to act on the numediate needs of the present, and make the future."

When George D. Herron uttered this with the action of the convention about the action of the convention appears to the action of the convention appears to the action of the ac

storm completely. Then everybody the attitude of the convention upon felt better. There was more of what that matter. The resolutions adopted ****************

CONVENTION SENDS GREETINGS TO STRIKING STEEL WORKERS.

The National Convention of the Socialist Party, at Indianapolis, telegraphed the following message of congratulation to the officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers at Pittsburg;

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, congratulates the steel workers of the land on their gallant resistance to the attacks of organized capital upon the rights of organized labor." In view of the constant use of the militin to break strikes, the convention declared that:

"No member of the Socialist Party shall become a member of any armed force of the capitalist class."

On the question of the use of injunctions, against the working class, the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, The injunction has become, in the hands of the judi-

clary, an instrument by which the capitalist class seeks to destroy the civil and political rights of the workingmen; be it ... Resolved. That we, the Socielist Party, in convention assem

bled, call the attention of the working class to the fact that our judiciary is but a service tool in the hands of the capitalist class, and hostile to the interests of Labor; and we call upon the workvoting the Socialist ticket."

By far the most interesting debate, and justly the most important, was that upon the immediate demands. Except when broker by points of order and appeals from the chair in the effort to get the question clearly before the convention, reckless oratory gowed undisturbed from early on Tuesday afternoon until half through the Wednesday morning session. What was most noticeable was the break-up was most noticeable was the break-up of factional lines during the debate for instance, against the demanda were Simons, Wanhope, Hayes, Sicholin, Spring, and Lux of the Springfield party, and MacSweeny and Clemens of the Chicago party. In favowere Hoehn, Hillquit, Sieverman, Harriman, Herron, and Morgan of the Springfield party and Borger, Goebel.

Springfield party, and Berger, Goebel, and Steadman of the Chicago party.

The speeches were eloquent fan course, some more eloquent than convincing. There was a tendency to exaggerate on the part of those opposed to the demands. They seemed to find argument in calling those in favor of the demands "reformers" and "populists," Perhaps the most effective speech on this side was that made by Wanhope,

should be piaced in the platform came at a crucial time in the debate. It met with such approval that there was no doubt that Herron's substitute enbodying Harriman's views would final-

Several of the delegates, instructed rectly against the demands voted in them being Simons and Mills

Next to the immediate demand Next to the immediate demands came in matter of heat and carnest-uess, the debate upon the question of headquarters. The representatives of the Chicago party and the Chicago comrades affiliated with the Spring-field party were united in their advocarry of Chicago. It was more amus-ing than otherwise to listen to the fer-vid eulogy of the "Windy City" by its supporters. No one can accuse the Chicago comrades of a lack of lo the advantages of their home city Simons' description of Chicago as "the bleeding heart of capitalism" was

The discussions upon the farmers plank the negro question, the consci-tution and other points were illuminat-ing and instructive. The advocates of the farmers' plank were particularly careful to emphasize what they called "the ignorance of Socialists" upon this subject, and we can expect to receive ome enlightenment very soon.

choop and holler. There would be inte enough for that when the work her and come to do was done. At the content to the tree and thousands of anxious people were waiting its settlement.

The selection of Herron as temperary chairman was unanimous and satisfactory to all parties. It was his first significant through some threatening break significant and including the convention through some threatening break significant through some threatening break size of the convention. His brief people was to the point and helped to the every one at ease.

There was little or no sign of friedm until kits in the afternoon, when beinger introduced his amendment previous and important questions. Then

********************* might broadly be termed factional speak for themselves. Whatever fault feeling during this discussion than at any time thereafter. ology of the resolutions, as they had been hastily written. The same can be said about the Puerto Rican reso

> It was fortunate that efficient chair en were elected during each day of men, were elected during each day or the convention. They were lard work-ed, for the delegates were moved by the spirit to speak frequently and ex-haustively, and at times they all seemed imbuted with a strenuous de-sire to get the floor at once. This made it difficult for the chairmen, to please everybody, but they passed through the ordeal creditably.

> That the delegates deemed time and money valuable was illustrated by the money valuable was illustrated by the number of night sessions held. Con-sidering the heat, it was no easy thing to stay inside a hall all day from morning till night, with the exception of a few hours for eating purposes. Then these hours did not altogether mean a respite, for there were commit-tee meetings to attend. And again, even Socialist orators can get tired of tabling semetimes.

Much more could be said if space and time afforded. Viewing the convention in retrospect, one can but regret that there is no opportunity to chronicle the innumerable incidents worthy of mention that press upon the memory. Earnest as the delegates were, there was no lack of humor and were, there was no lack of humor and genuine humor at that. Nothing served to create seal harmony and true comradeship more than this. And as time passed and the work of the containt to the state of the state of the containt to the state of the stat away, fraterhity and good felloyship prevailed, until the delegates sail "Good bye" to each other with only hope in their hearts for the Socialist Party. W. M.

PROCEEDINGS GIVEN IN DETAIL

Record of the Closing Days of th Unity Convention's Work.

The third day's session (Wednesday July 31), was presided over by Max 8 Hayes. Messages of congratulation were read from Cigar Makers' Union No. 10, New York, from Socialists of Kansas; and from Branches, 1, 5, and 13, of the Socialist Party, Philadelphia

The forenoon session was occupied with the continued discussion on with the continued discussion of Simons' motion to strike out the "im mediate demands" from the platform which had been debated at consider which had been debated at considerable length on the preceding day. Spring and Slobodin spoke in favor of the motion, criticining the arguments presented by the advocates of the demands. Carey took the other side, asying that his experience had taught him the necessity of a working program. Costley suggested that the platform consist simply of the words, "The World for the Workers," defending this as a serious proposition. Wanhope

World for the Workers," defending this as a serious proposition. Wanhope expressed the opinion that the presence of the demands was a fetter upon the agitation for Socialism. Hamilton and Randall closed the debate.

The roll was then called, resulting in a rote of 1,325 for Simens' motion to strike out, and 3,358 against. The unaffiliated states cast 171 rotes for the motion and 175 against; the Chicage faction, 142 for and 1,247 against; the Springfield faction, 1,012 for and 3,564 against.

THE FARMER QUESTION. This point being disposed of, the platform was taken up seriation. The

Origo, and Carey speaking at length. Carey made a strong protest against any declaration identifying the class interests of the farmers with those of the wage workers, holding that such a declaration would not be true.

Steverman opened the afternoon ses He advocated a platform based on the lass interests of the proletariat alous.

Harringan moved to strike out the fer it to a special committee with instructions to draft an address embodyof the platform. In supporting his motion he made an able presentation of his views and argued in the same line he had taken in regard to the immeliate demands. Nothing, he said, should secretly based on the collective owner be inserted in the platform which did ship of the means of production and not clearly bring out the conflicting indistribution." not clearly bring out the conflicting in-terests of the capitalist class and the working class, and the farmers are no. members of the wage working class. It was upon this point of the conflict-ing class interests that the whole dis cussion on immediate demands and the farmers' question really turned. Steadman answered Harriman, strong-Steadman answered Harriman, strong-ly presenting the side of those desir-ing the farmers' plank. Simons derided the ignorance of Socialists on the

On vote Harriman's motion was car ried and a committee was elected con-sisting of Berger, Harriman, Stendman, Simons, Hillquit, Clemens, and Hampton:

The immediate demands, as drafted in Herron's substitute presented on the preceding day, were then taken up and the first seven were adopted with out change. The eighth was referred to the committee on the former

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Herron introduced, as a substitute for the concluding paragraph in the set of demands presented by him the day before, the following: "While advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of the capitalist state and the establishment of the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth, we ware the working class against the so-called working class against the so-called public ownership movements, as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the betterment of the conditions of the working class."

Berger then moved that this para-graph be stricken out. Herrop defend-ed the paragraph, saying it was neces-sary to define the difference between Socialist demands and the demands of fallst demands and the demands of capitalist politicians. It was prabable that capitalist parties would adopt public ownership for the purpose of

perpetuating capitalism. Hochn spoke against the paragraph and Putnam for, Wilshire said he be-

Berger's motion to strike out was lost by a large majority, and the plat-form as amended was then adopted as a whole smild much enthusiasm.

THE QUESTION OF NAME.

At this point, late in the afternoon, the committee on constitution presented its report. The first cinuse read: "The name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party, except in states where a different name has or may be-come a legal requirement."

Berger moved that the name "Social bemocratic" be substituted and sup-Democratic" be substituted and sup-ported his motion in a speech. Carey opposed the motion, relating experi-ences in Massachusetts which, he thought, should be sufficient reason for changing the name. Clemens asked the convention to free the Socialists of Kansas from the word "Democratic." Hoelm said the question of name was immaterial to Missourians, favored re-taining the old name, and was against "Socialist." Ryan said California wangined the change of name. Hillquit said that, while he favored the name "Socialist." he feared the change would not be advisable at this time.

Berger's motion was defeated by a rote of 70 to 19. The nineteen dele-cates voting against change of name representing 1,398 votes.

At this point it was resolved to con-tinue the consideration of the consti-tution in a night session. The conven-tion took a recess for supper, after which the whole evening was spent in discussion of the constitution in de-tail.

Philip Brown was unanimously elect-ed as chairman of the fourth day's ses-sion. After some routine business had been disposed of and the draft of con-stitution referred to the secretaries for sevision, Abbett was given the floor

to report for the committee on resolu- THE BATTLE ON TRADE UNIONS.

The first resolution presented was that on Socialism and the trade un-ions, which was unanimously adopted. It is as follows:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade un-lon movement and independent politi-cal action are the emancipating factors of the wage working class. The trade the Socialists to join the unions their respective trades and assist building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral-grounds as far, as political affiliation is con-

"We call the attention of trade un-ionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade main lessening the exploitation of labor sun never abolish that exploitation The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes poss sion of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party, and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a convertity state of tablishment of a co-operative state of ,

A resolution to telegraph congratulations to the striking steel workers was also adopted by unanimous voterand was promptly transmitted. Resolutions providing for disciplin

fing party members who should accept office from the capitalist party and defining the attifude of the Socialist Party toward the militia were referred to the committee on constitution.

The resolution on the farmer ques-tion was adopted and the committee was made permanent, with instruction to report to the next national conver tion, the report to be published in adtime for consideration. The following is the text of the resolution as adopted: "Whereas, The introduction of new sud complex instruments of produc-tion in certain phases of agriculture, particularly in transpertation and stor-age, and the growth of mortgage in-debtedness and landfordism have ren-dered the ownership of land alone by the farmer little more than the pe manent possession of a position as wage slave, therefore be it

Resolved, That the interests of the farmer in the abolition of capitalism are the same as those of the wage slave worker and be it "Resolved. That we urge on the at-

tention of the farmers the fact that Socialism would secure for them, to-gether with all other workers, the full product of their labor aided by complete equipment with improved pro-

cesses of production."

After some discussion on the question of expense involved, a resolution was passed instructing the National Committee to engage a Spanish-speak-ing organizer to make a tour through. hig organizer to make a tour through, the island of Puerto Rico. The exgense was limited to \$200.

THE WEGRO QUESTION.

A spirited debate was raised by the A spirited debate was raised by the resolution on the negro question, prepared by the special committee elected on Tuesday. Simons took exception to the clause on hybriding and Adams and Costley warmly defended it. Hayes made a strong speech, saying that Secialists must take a stand on the negro Hechn spoke against the paragraph and Putnam for. Wilshire said he believed capitalist public ownership to be economically impossible. Pankorf supported the merion to strike out. Simons spoke warmly against it. decide the best of the Simons spoke warmly against it, de-claring that he would not have voted for the immediate demands if he had not believed that the paragraph would be adopted. moral issue involved in the resolution. Colline said we must take the variguard in the movement to eliminate race prejudice. Robinson and Hamilton wanted the lynching clause eliminate race. inated because it would close the ears of Southern white men to Socialist agitation. Mailly spoke for the original resolution, answering Robinson and Hamilton. Harriman said the admission of the existence of race prejudice to the South was the very reason why Socialists should take a decided stand. The resolution was finally referred to Herron for revision. When he reported in the evening session, the resolu-tion, in the following form was unanmously adopted:

"Whereas, The negroes of the United States, because of their long training in stavery and but recent emancipation therefrom, occupy a peculiar position in the working class and in society at

to foster and increase color prejudice and race hatred between the white worker and the black, so as to make their social and economic interests to sppear to be separate and antagonistic in order that the workers of both races may thereby be more easily and com-pletely exploited;

pietely exploited;
"Whereas Both the old political par-ties and educational and religious in-stitutions alike betray the negro in his present helpless struggle against dis-franchisement and violence, in order to

present helpless struggie against dis-franchisement and violence, in order to reserve the economic favors of the cap-italist class; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we the Socialists of America, in national convention as-sembled, do hereby assure our negro-fellow worker of our sympathy with bim in his subjection to lawlessness and oppression, and also assure him of the fellowship of the workers who suf-

IS BEGUN.

The Steel Trust and the Workers in Deadly Battle.

The Greatest Strike in History, Involving the Strongest Forces on Either Side to Be Fought on a Question of Vital Interest

The fight between the steel workers and the Steel Trust is on to a finish.

After fruitless conferences held beween the Amalgamated Association officials and the representatives of the Trust in the effort to effect a settlement, President Shaffer has been compelled to issue a general strike order calling out all Amalgamated men em-ployed by the United States Steel Cor-

The strike will be the most momen ous one in the history of the American labor movement. The most complete ly organized trust and one of strongest labor organizations are pitted against each other in a struggle

for the mastery.

If the Trust wins, it will mean a blow to organized labor which will be felt throughout the world. If the Trust loses, it will mean a

great victory for the economically or-ganized working class, a triumph for the principle of the right of labor to organize to protect and advance its interests.

ganization in existence. It is the capitalist class personified. Its directors are the leading financiers and capitalists of America; its managers, the shrewdest that money can buy. It pos sesses a world wide power. Its influence extends wherever men gamble in the necessities of life, into every country where labor is exploited to yield profits to a parasitical class. Its re-sources are unlimited. All the cupidity and servilify that troop obedient to the beck and call of omnipotent wealth are at Ats command. Statesmen are its fools, the pulpit its mouthplece, the fools, the pulpit, its mouthpiece, the press its plaything, and governments its creatures. Canning is its common weapon, force its quick, resort when all else falls. If heeds be, it will revei in bloodshied to achieve its ends.

On the other hand, the Amalgamated On the other hand, the Amargamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers represents, at this juncture, the organized working class of North America. It is part of the American Federation of Labor, with which are sfillated, with few exceptions, the trades and labor expectations when rades and labor organizations whose membership reaches into the millions. More than that, it has behind it the sympathy and support of several mill-ien unorganized workers.

Against the trust with its vast re-sources is set the organized working class, imbued with the spirit of classconsciousness, mighty as a whole fluancially and morally. On their side stands justice. With them the fight is one for the right to organize, the right to attempt to free themselves from hellish conditions, the right to gain freedom from wage slavery, the right to live as free men.

Out of their scant wages must com-the abanualtion to fight this battle. Their press is limited in circulation and hampered by poverty. Their votes have made statesmen of servitors, they have supported a treacherous press, and they have perpetuated oppress, and they have perpetuated oppressive governments. They have fought before and given their blood for their cause. They must feel the for their cause. They must fight this time as never before.

The Issue is: Shall the trusts rule or shall the working class organize for its immediate betterment and its ulti-

The working class must win this battle. And the Socialists of America, with money, voice, and pen, must help hem win it

STRIKE IN CLARK'S COPPER MINES.

Senator Walter A. Clark of Montan is a famous anti-trust man. He proved that, immediately after "making" his calling and election sure," by joining the Copper Trust. He is also a famous "friend of labor" in politics. His sin-

cerity in this is now proved. His employees in the United Verde His employees in the United Verde copper mines near Jerome, Arkona, demanded an eight hour day. They considered that the intensity of their work, its unhealthruness, the danger to life and limb involved, together with his great wealth, created by the copper miners, and his professions of friendship for labor, rendered the lamand an altogether reasonable one. Clark's reply was a flat and unqualified refusal. He had nothing to aristrate. He was boss and proposed to

fled retusal. He had bething to are trate. He was boss and proposed to run his mines in the way most profit able to himself. So one thousand six hundred mis

have gone on strike. Only ten stayed in. Now if these one-thousand six hundred would only vote at the next election as class-consciously and as united ly as they have stuck. Clarke would think twice before refusing their next depand.

BOSTON.

A mock caucus which all Boste arades and sympathizers are sted to attend will be held at he parters, 905 Washington street, Mon ay, August 12, at 8 p. m. It is do can profitably be held.

JOHN SHERMAN WEAVER.

Secretary City Committee

MEET REVOLUTION WITH REVOLUTION.

nachinists on strike. They are organ- FOR THE DAMAGES ALLEGED ized in a union. Their bosses are also BY THE BOSSES IN THEIR BILL organized in a union. The men do all OF COMPLAINT... the work in the foundries and machine shops. The bosses own the foundries and machine shops, get fat profits for owning them instead of working in them, and claim the exclusive right to say who shall work, how long and how hard and under what conditions they shall work, and what pay they shall receive. 'The bosses' union says that, on principle, it will not arbitrate thesquestions with the men who do the work.

have used perfectly péaceful and lawful means to explain the situation to other men and induce them not to go in and take the strikers' places. This plan succeeded very well, for the average workingmen is too honorable to willingly steal another's job. The bosses' union was in trouble. If other men did not work for them they could not get any profits. They had to do something. This is what they did.

They found a judge named Gager this name might as well be Jeffreys or Taney or Dogberry, for that matter). who was a great friend and formerly counsel for one of the bosses, named Farrell. This Gager issued an injunction FORBIDDING THE STRIKERS EVEN TOPERSUADE OTHER MEN NOT TO TAKE THEIR PLACES: HE FORBADE THEM TO CONGRE-GATE in the neighborhood of the factory "OR IN ANY OTHER PLACE" for such purpose; he forbade them to "COUNSEL OR PERSUADE" anyone to "interfere" with the bosses' union by "persuasion or other means." He attached a penalty of \$5,000-FOUR YEARS WAGES FOR A SKILLED MAN-to the violation of this order.

Then this hitamous Judge clinched his order stin further by a device of his own. The bosses brought suit against the machinists' union for damages caused by the strike-not for any injury done by violence, but for the loss of profits that the men would otherwise have created for the bosses. These men are skilled and industrious workmen. Some of them had laid away a few hundred dollars in the savings banks. THIS BOUGHT-AND-SOLD JUDGE ISSUED AN AT-TACHMENT ON THEIR SAVINGS

Up in Connecticut there are a lot of BANK ACCOUNTS AS SECURITY

In a word, this judge has entered into a conspiracy with the men who have grown rich on the machinists' labor, to deprive the men of their constitutional rights of assemblage and free speech and has DELIBERATE-LY PLANNED TO RUIN EVERY MAN WHO, HAS THE COURAGE TO DISOBEY HIS DECREE.

This judge was put on the bench by workingmen's votes, for most of the voters of Connecticut are workingmen. He was not selected by workingmen. They merely accepted the candidates whom the capitalist politicians put forward. Nevertheless, it is by workingmen's votes that this judge has authority to deprive workingmen of their rights.

I f workingmen, by passively accepting the candidates whom capitalist politicians select, can give judges power to aid capitalists in crushing trade unions, then the same workingmen, by, actively supporting candidates chosen by their own class, can give new judges the power to aid the trade un-, ions in fighting the capitalists. If the political power is so valuable to the owners of the foundries and machine shops, it would be just as valuable to the men who work in them. POLITICAL POWER IS WITHIN THE REACH OF THE WORKING-MEN, FOR THEY ARE THE MA-JORITY. THE SOCIALIST PARTY CALLS ON THEM TO USE IT.

Some people are frightened because the Socialist Party is a revolutionary p rty. They think revolution means d ly violence and lawlessness. Now if revolution does mean violence and lawlessness, what could be more revolutionary than the conduct of Judge Gager? Who could be more violent and lawless than he?

YOU HAVE TO CHOOSE BE-TWEEN REVOLUTION AS PRO-POSED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WORKING CLASS, AND REV. OLUTION AS PRACTISED BY JUDGE GAGER. FOR THE BENE-FIT OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS. WHICH DO YOU CHOOSE?

COMRADE DEBS IS PLEASED.

Expresses Through The Worker Hi

Satisfaction with Results.

Editor of The Worker.

The Socialist delegates who met at Indianapolis last week and by their wise counsel, patient effort, and tidelity to principle converted rival factions into a united, harmonious, and enthusiants tarts, are entitled to the enthusiastic party, are entitled to the thanks and congratulations of every Socialist in the country. Considering the strained relations of

the past and many other difficulties up der which the delegates assembled, they accomplished all, and even more than could reasonably have been expected, and it is with special satisfaction that I volce my approval of the results of their labor. There may be those who will use a magnifying glass ing chosen our average vote was 2.52 in secking points of objection, but I rm confident that hearity concurrence will mark the verdict of the member-

ship at large. Only our friends, the enemy, have cause for chagrin and disappointment. Most assiduously did their emissaries scatter the seed of dissension and strife, but it failed to germinate, The soil and climate were not congenial to it and the crop was a total failure. In the severity of debate, it may have seemed at times as if the convention was doomed to fallure, but as passeon subsided, the delegates were brought nearer and nearer together until as last all differences were han into forms of harmony and strength, and the stirring strains of the "Ma-selliaise" burst from the throat of the delegation and proclaimed the tra

umph of the convention.

The platform is a sound and practical expression of the principle and program of the party; the name is fregfrom objection; the general plan of or ganization meets the demand and the national headquarters have been wise-

For National Secretary, see conven-tion could not have made a better choice than Leon Greenbaum. Knowing the comrade personally, I can with pleasure bear testimony to his hopests, efficiency and unflagging devotion ocialist principles.

hrough The Worker I extend a

band of cordial congratulation to every comrade. Let the dead past bury to dead. Let the convention stand as a monument above internal dissension

monument above internal dissension and factional strife.

The proletariat is to be organized for the great class struggle, and the task appeals for our united and unfinching efforts. Hall the Socialist Party of efforts. Hall the Socialist Party America and the Social Revolution:
EUGENE V. DEBS.
Terra Hante, Ind., Aug. 5.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper if an invitation to subscribe.

GOOD GAIN AT SEDALIA.

At Spesial Election in Missouri City the Socialist Vote Is Increased.

A special election was held at Se-A special ejection was less at Se-dalla, Mo., last Monday, to fill the va-cancy caused by the death of the mayor. The Republicans and Demo-crats had agreed on a candidate and decided to let the election go by de-fault, but the wicked Socialists spoiled the game-by nonfinating John Fisher against the capitalist candidate,

The papers attacked the Socialists and warned the people that the growth of Socialism would "drive business away." Nevertheless, Comrade Fish r got 324 votes to 970 for his opponent 25 per cent. of the vote. In the fall election Sedalia gave us 101 votes and in the regular city election in April-

GENERAL MERTING

The delegates of Local New York to the Indianapolis convention will give their report from the convention at a general meeting of all party members street. All party members should at-gend to hear this interesting report. Meinbership cards must be shown to insure admission.

The Worker Conference will meet donday evening, August 12, at the La bor Lyceum. All delegates should be on hand promptly at 8 p. m.

The meetings of the Conference are eld regularly on the second and fourth Monday of each month.

IN THE BROWN

The attention of the comrades of the Broax is called to the fact that the Young People's Club will hold an ic; ream social, Friday evening, Auguo, at 3300 Third avenue. A pleasant evening is assured those who attend. Comrades, turn out for a good time.

--- We must not imagine that all things are impedig into confusion if every tender processing to not con-pelled to hear his pair to certain social conventions; nor doubt that reads can be built, letters carried, and the fruit of labor secured, when the gover of force is at an end.-Emerson.

-The local unionists have b highly successful in their organization and their demands. The bakers, painters, and plumbers have wen th Independent political action, by working class on a national se would just as easily establish the Workers' Republic. San Diego ChiefSOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

In 1890 13,331 In 1898 (Presidential): 21,157

S. D. P. 96,918

S. L. P. 33,450

NEW YORK CITT TICKET.

For Mayor BENJAMIN HANFORD.

For Controller-MORRIS BROWN. For President of the Board of Alder

THE PARTY'S MARLEM

THE PARTY NAME.

Although, by the act of the Indian

spolls Convention, the name of our or

ganization is changed to Socialist

Party, it will, for legal reasons, con

tinue to use the name of Social Demo

eratic Party for political purposes in

this state through the present cam-

paign. Our ticket will appear on the

official ballot this fall under the em-

blem of the Arm and Torch and under

the old name of Social Democratic

Party. That is the ticket for Socialista

Surrah for the united Socialist

Now for vigorous work by every sin-

The Socialist Party expects every

Let the vote this fall prove to the

capitalists that we are united in

translation of Gorki's "On

bill be worth reading.

frurrah for Socialism!

man to do his duty.

For President of the B

13,331

1888 (Presidential)

Weekly Bundles: 5 per week, one year 10 per week, one year 25 per week, one year 50 per week, one year 'As for an possible; rejected communica-tions will be returned if so desired and Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,

WOULD THEY TAKE THE CAPI-

Workingmen are warned that if they could put Socialists into public office and seek to carry out the Socialist pro gram of securing the workers the ists would straightway "take their capital out of the country." Sometin this interesting suggestion makes quite an impression. Men who have not yet thought deeply about the matter are

Let those who are afraid the capital ists will "take the capital out of the country" consider what that phryse neans, What is capital? Well land is capital-a large part of the land, at least. They won't take the land away, will they? Railroads are capital. They will hardly tear up the rails and carry them off. Factories are capital. It would not be very easy to abscond

No, a Socialist administration not lose any sleep worrying lest the osses take the capital out of the cour try. They may take themselves off and we will say, "Good riddance to had rubbish." They may take their deeds and bonds and stock certificates, for all the good it will do them. They may even take what ready cash they happen to out it. But the greater part of the real capital—the material means of producwell be carried off.

the capitalists carrying out their threat, there is the injunction, which has been used in one direction-agains Labor-so long that it has got lon-sided. We might give it a new twist.

Don't be afraid of "driving capita gway." . Capital is the product of labor and is uscless without the constant application of labor. Simply resolve that the people who perform the labor shall also own the capital, and it will not be difficult to carry the proposition

be on the point of striking for higher wages. Their regular pay from th company barely covers expenses, and We shall reproduce from the London they have therefore to be dependent "Social Democrat," next week, the Steppes." This will be the first time goes on. It is to be wished that th anything from the pen of this great porters would stand for the entire shot minster has appeared in America. It ing as a favor the pay that he has no the courage to demand in the form of wages. Self-respect may be more or valuable to the working class.

gans of the ultra-respectable reform politicians are beginning just nowthree months before election day-to feel a profound interest in the contion of the tenement-house population of the city. They especially regret the lack of bathing facilities for the poor and talk in a large but indefinite man ner about plans for free public bath-

This is excellent. The choice of frebaths as the war cry for the refere the need of baths is most argently felt in the hot weather. During the next formers can appeal to an appreciative audience. And then, if they should get

> ier to forget their promises in. But really, it is too serious a matre fer joking. Out of the million people living in tenements (in the narrower sense of that word) in the borough of Manhattan, not 3,000 have nec baths in the houses where they live Considering the character of our sun condition given though the houses gav ordinary provision for sanitation to the narrow light wells, the lack of ve tilation, the crowding, and the impossi billty of privacy in many of the te

tions as those occupied by one-third of the population of this city. And the two old parties have m

absolutely no attempt to remedy this condition. We have had Republican and Democratic governors and legisla tures at Albany. We have had Tam many administrations and "reform" administrations in the City Hall. And yet the conditions in the houses are acknowledged to be wore to-day than they were thirty years ago. The state and city governments have the power to remedy these conditions if they would. Why have they not done so? Why have they never kept even the pitiful little pledges of peddling, half-hearted reform which the have sometimes made? The answer is

The tenement houses are owned by capitalists and inhabited by working people. Fireproof and sanitary house would cost the expitalists more to build than the present death traps; and the more rent the owner gets. The capitalists put up the campaign funds for both old parties. The workers have calmly allowed themselves to be led to the polls, never thinking to vote for their own interests. Therefore both old parties have obeyed the dictates of the capitalists, and have done nothing to save the tenement-dwellers from slow

Just now the Tammany officials ar beginning to make a great ado about enforcing the tenement laws, That is because election day is approaching and the working people are beginning to show signs of voting for their own class. Why did not Commissioner Sex ton think of enforcing the law a year ago? It might have saved hundreds of workingmen's lives during the present summer. They are preparing to build some public baths, too. Why did not last winter, so that the people could have been using those boths during the last six weeks? Why did he wait illi the campaign was opened before he took the first sters?.

And after all, what a miserable little sop it is that they are offering to the million tenement -dwellers? Enforce ment of the tenement house law, That sounds good. But what does that law mount to? So far as the 200,000 exist ing tenement houses are concerned, it amounts to almost nothing. And ever for houses to be built in the future the provisions are ridiculously inadequate And a few public baths! Why, in the twentieth century and in the richest city of the world it is a disgrace that here should not be a private bathroom in every home. The propositions of the reformers and the pretenses of the city administration are an insult to the working class of the city-even if they were made in good faith, which they are not.

The tenement house question will ever be settled until the working people who live in the tenement house take the political power into their own bands and effect a radical settlement of it, without any regard for vested rights or capitalist interests. The So cialist Party is the only one which dares to propose such a solution and which is founded on the working class and can therefore be trusted to carry ! out. Read what the Socialist munic datform says on the subject and their ote for the ticket headed by the Arm and Torch-for Manford and Brown and Stahl-for the ticket of the working class, the ticket whose election would mean, among other things, safe, wholesome, and comfortable houses for the whole population of the city

The United States Geological Survey has issued a report on the Iron an steel industry, written by James M. tenn Iron and Steel Association, He is certainly in a position to speak with authority, and he declares that the last who do the work of producing iron and steel are compelled to undergo all the hardships of a strike in order barely to defend their right to organize! If the people owned the mines and furnaces and mills and foundries, as the Socialists advocate, this condition would not prevail. The "marked prosperity" vould then be enjoyed by the Let the workers consider that before they go to the polls again.

DON'T BE AN INVESTEBRATE.

Of all the foolish excuses offered by noce who cannot free themselves from old preindices enough to vote the So cialist ticket none is there foolish than that of the man who says: "I sm a thing: but it's a long way off vet: vot have no chance to win this year, so I shall vote the Democratic ticket once nore"-or the Republican, as the cas may be. What do these people imagine to be the purpose of voting? Is it merely for the pleasure it gives them to go, every November, and mark an official ballot that they vote? Is it just to have their vanity tickled by the hought that they are "American sovereigns?" So it would seem, from the fact that they are willing to vote gainst what they profess to desire nerely in order that they may be on the winning side.

effect that it is better to vote for what you want and not get it than to vote for what you don't want and get it.

been voting for what they did no want, just for fear of being on the lo ing side. They have voted for what they did not want, and they have got it. They call it "prosperity. A . They have their own felly and moral cow

So long as you vote for what you do not want it is very sure that vol will not get what you do want. If all the people who refrain fro Socialism and joining the Socialis party organization because it is small would have the courage of their convictions, would do what they know t be right, the Socialist movement would no longer be small-it would b doubled-trebled at once.

It is a very bad thing for a man to have no backbone. It makes him use less to himself and harmful to others Some day these invertebrates will be going about, boasting of being "old So the minority shall have prepared the way for them.

The New York local union of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers met last Saturday and voted to send a petition to President McKinley, asking him to intervene on behalf of the steel strikers, If this union had deliberately tried to make itself ridiculous, it could not have succeeded better. McKinley and intervened in strikes before this in the miners' strike in Idaho. He sent federal troops there, and authorized the Democratic governor to suspend all guarantees of law, to arrest strikers by the hundreds to hunder some and drive others crazy by inhuman treatsout, to railroad the leaders to prison, and to establish an 'official blacklis against union men. That is the way Sickinley intervened. It is too late in the day for petitioning. The only pro test that will have any effect upon. Republican politicians like McKinley or Democratic politicians like Steune berg is a straight vote cast by the workingmen for the Socialist ticket.

The shameful injunction and attack ent proceedings of Judge Gager of Connecticut, elsewhere commente: upon, do not concern Connecticut workingmen alone nor machinists alone. In California, in Missouri, in Illinois, in Kentucky, in Ohio, Indiana, in West Virginia, in Pennsyl yania, in New Jersey, in New Yorkall over the land, in fact—the Republi an and Democratic judges are proreeding from one infamy to another is their eagerness to help the capitalist crush strikes. Here it is the machin lsts that receive the blow, there it is the cigarmakers, there it is the print ers, somewhere else it is the miner It is a question that concerns working men of every trade and of every state. And there is only one way to meet by organized political action, in on position to both old parties, on the so basis of working class interests, as represented in the Socialist Party.

ZANSHIP.

genship is the one great evil of Amer don our old party organizations, win men," respectable, honest citizens, re-

There is just enough tenth in this

people who boast that they never have ere sensible fellow citizens.

far as they succeed in controlling the political affairs of the community, prevent the people from using their politi-

So much for the truth in the non-patisanship theory. This grain of truth makes the theory attractive to those who know more of theory than of facts, and leads many astray. Now for the mass of falsehood which goes with this miscroscopic truth.

It is a mistake to suppose that the rings and the corrupt politicians are at

servants of capitalist interest. They are the tools, not the prime movers, in the process of exploitation and oppres

And the corrupt politicians and ma worse in this respect than the respectable politicians who eppose them and Mosquito Bites *

The brothelade, with which it has been customacy to open the New York mayoralty campaign, has commenced. This is about the only thing left for the reform hooligans of both parties to commence with, because the difficulty of proving which has done the more to the tractors only, and their finding in the proving the tractors only, and their finding in the proving the tractors only. make the prostitute viler is so great that the only innings to be had is in the throwing of the first stone. With scribe Goff on the bench and the familiar old jury list of pharisees the stones which are supposed to be huried at vice are slyly fired at rival office seekhave been leading our youth to sol diers' graves, in Cuba, China, and the ers. Now if the Socialist should come and say: "Woman, who are these thine accusers?" will she not answer: "They and say: Wohan, who are these time accusers? will ahe not answer: "They are only accusing one another," and if the Socialist ofices to put away prositution out of the land, will not the prescribing scribe and the whole panel of Philippines in the same old name of humanity.

pharisees straightway preceed to stone him? Comparing the steel strikers' organi zation as a morat, reasonable and re-sponsible body with the financial group now assailing the primary-right of civilized man to organize for defense, I must be apparent that the financiers are a tricky, insincere and immoral mob measured beside the gentlemen of the labor unions. Every member of the Steel Trust and the public knows where to go and to whom to have audience of for the strikers. The head the Steel Trust, on the other hand takes off his ears, takes out his tongue and becomes invisible and irresponsi-ble at any stage of the crisis. Now under any good government seeking :o do right by all its citizens, a man who, like Morgan, can set, and does set such a stupendous force as the Steel Trust in motion for any purpose, should be held to bis post, officially in sight and responsible and punishable for being deaf, or blind, or dumb, or

The most lamentable, page of the colored men'y history in this country would be that recording their employment by capitalism against the trate unions of the white: it would be the beginning of the end. But there is hardly much to be feared, or hoped for, on this line ... Such a course would be too undiplomatic for our well trained masters. The color line would then be an objective instructor, and multitudes of slaves of both colors would Jearn more Secialism on the firing line in a week than could be brought, to them in the printed lines of books for

and Wall Street in a mutual partner ship try to let each other down as easily as possible when the bills come in after the play of patriotism. A war tax in the form of a stamp is com-manded to be affixed to certain sale certificates on the Stock Exchange. Now the stock brokers refuse to diffuse the blessing of this war tax among the deserving poor, and so does the government; therefore, a leading broken of New York is allowed to run in default until he has incurred an impossible penalty—a thousand years im-prisonment, etc.—just to make a case for the higher courts, you know.

Humanity is not likely to co grief for lack of friends. A brin new batch of it has just taken up the cause and issued a call in that good name. These new arrivals are our old ac-

By PETER E. BURROWES

may not be very proud or nerval; that is the humanity we think when using the word; but these gentlemen apply the term to the sweat contractors only, and their families; ex-cluding of course, the tailors whom they sweat, and for that matter all the rest of the race. But it shows that humanity is a good word to cheat with and these sweat contractors in the vile use of it only follow the example

The readiness with which the admin-istration has conveded to Admiral Schley's friends the entertainment of a public investigation proves that we have a shrewd administration. Rome was obliged to provide gladiatorical contests to amuse the citizens into for getfulness of their condition. Our col-losseum is the newspaper and it is no mean part of governmental business to provide public bull fights and mine events in well regulated order, so as to keep people from dropping thoughtful-ly under the surface.

The people of the state of Colorad took a lively interest, it is said, in a certain labor law which they lately passed and then sait down to see it come out at the other end of the ma-chine with blessings in its little hands; but le and behold you, it never came ne want to steal a Colorado labor law What could any one do with it? It is the first case recorded of kidnapping

A good hearted Philadelphia shoe maker (I mean seller of shoes) has made an attempt to supply the poor people of Austria with footwear at 30 er cent. off. But alas! philanthro throughout history have met with in gratitude, and so this good Samaritan was not appreciated by the sellers of shoes already on the job in Vienna. What therefore will this good brother of the human race in general, and of those who want shoes at 30 per cent off in particular do? He will leave nay, if he is provoked any more he may withdraw from the shoe business

"When an article in good demand cheap and you have money, buy it." To the working out of this simple axiom, Mr. Phillips, the corn king, owes his brilliant achievement of having had the whole 1900 corn crop of the United States under his thumb. But the most remarkable part of it is, that he worked out this amazing success on the first clause of his motto only; for he hadn't a dollar when he began to buy the crop of the United States. The rule, therefore, stand for others, as he leaves it: thus, "When an article in good de-mand is cheap and you have no money, buy it." Now if he could buy the whole crop of the United States without a dollar, what could he have bought if he had that week's wages which you have in your pocket, oh you mere laborer? Work that out, young man, and be satisfied. It is terrible to think of all the great examples that are wasted upon you.

throning them. On the contrary, the worse enemy of the workers than the porrupt machine politician. And, on the whole, parties generally

perform the work for which they are elected; politicians, respectable or corrupt, generally fulfil the wishes of speciable politician, partizan or not, out in office by capitalist interest, does what the capitalists want done and does it in a cold-blooded, business-like way. The corrupt politician, put in office by capitalist influence, does what the capitalists want done and sees ference: The respectable is honest with his master, who is the workers' enemy; the corruptionist serves the same, master, but steals a little from him, in the bargain, and can thus afford to be a "good fellow" and liberal to the poor-especially those of the poor whose votes are for sale. Be tween the two types of capitalist soil tician the workingmen can make no the telligent choice.

.The real political power is not in the hands of the individuals who hold the put them in office and on whom they depend for future support. "Good men," when elected to office, have often turned out to be very bad offcials, because of the evil influences which raised them to power and con trolled their actions; while, for the same reason, "bad" men have some times proved to be fairly good public

servants.
It is the character of the party which counts rather than the character of the official. If any principle is to be carried into effect through political action, it must find its expression in a political party; and the more efficiently that party is organized, the more thoroughly will its work be done.

In New York City we have a splendidly organized party whose first pur ose is to advance capitalist inter and its second purpose to earlich its own members. Tammany Hall is a magnificent organization. It does its work. Of course the work is had, but How many new subscribers have that should not prevent us from see TOU get for The Worker this month? SOCIALIST ECONOMICS.

Being an Attempt to Present the Main Principles of Scientillo Socialism in Popular

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* A BOME, PAR. AND PRESENT.

the time entired lines that wellton records, society has been divided into classes—the people of one class doing the productive labor, the people of the other chass living upon the surplus product of their labor. In some stages of society the workers have been chattel slaves, in other stages they have been serfs, in yet others they have been legally free men—though not actually free.
The civilization of ancient Athens

and Rome was founded upon slavery. The great majority of the people in hose states were chattel slaves; that is to say, not only were the land and the hands of the ruling class, but the very bodies of the workers themselves were likewise the property of the mein-bers of that class. That is, they own ed both of the necessary elements of production—the materials and the inbor-power, Under this system, the whole product

of the slave's labor belonged to the master. But it was necessary, of course for the master, out of this product, to supply the necessaries of life for the slave. This did not, indeed, cost as much as the slave's labor pro-duced. A surplus was left for the master, and by living at leisure upon this surplus produced by their numer-ous slaves, the free citizens of Rome and of Athens were able to develop their wonderful civilization

But the slave system could not maintain itself. It is not necessary here, tain itself. It is not necessary here, nor is there space at my command, to explain in full how it was that slavery showed itself a suicidal system, h it worked out its own destruction. s enough to point out that a society in which the larger part of the people were weakened by luxury and arro gance, could not possibly resist the at-tacks of the free and energetic barbar-lans who, in the fifteenth century, attacked the Roman empire from th worth and overthrow it So Rome fell and a new half-barbarian society re upon its ruins. Out of this grew feudal system of the Middle Ages.

ers, called serfs, were personally fre-men. But the land belonged to the master class, the feudal nobles, and the serfs were obliged to do a cerain amount of work (generally two or three days a week) for the lord directly. The rest of the serf's time was his ow and was spent-lo producing the necessaries of his life.

Such a system of exploitation as this so crude and clumsy, while it served well enough for carrying on simple ag-riculture, would not fit a manufacturing society, in which work has to be performed by an orderly and complex

with the development of comm and manufacturing industry, therefore which took place in the fifteenth an following centuries, came a rapid de-cay of the feudal system. In England that system came to an end by the po-litical revolutions of 1040 and 1689, in France and throughout western Europe, it fell with a world-resounding crash in the great revolution of 1789. In America, feu alism never existed, because American colonization did not begin until feudalism in Europe was at at an end.

imost at an end.
In the nineteenth century,
live labor throughout the world-with a few exceptions that may be disregarded—is performed by men who are not only personally free in the eye of the law, but who have the legal right to own property, to buy and sell, and to compete in the labo It might be supposed, by one whe

had looked no deeper into the matter that under such conditions as this the working people would have received all that they could ask. It was, indeed the belief of the honest ones among the revolutionists of 1789, that "liberty. fraternity, and equality" would be es tablished by simply removing the legal and customary limitations which feu-dalism imposed upon industrial compe-tition. The result has shown their or-"I Burty featuralty and annal a surprise to such men as Saint-Simon who had, looked upon the great reve lution as the opening of a new and brighter day for the down-trodden workers. But to us, who have studied the economics of Marx and Engels, it is no matter of wonder. To those even who have read with care the preceding articles of this series, it will be clear enough why the establishment of fre competition and the wage system did not make the working people really

Shylock said: "You take my life then you do take the means by which live." So have the wage workers learned by a century's experience. Owners of their own bodies, lawful nasters of their own labor-pow find the "means by which they live," the material instruments of production still owned by members of another class. And they find that under such a system "freedom of labor" means only freedom to work for as low pay as will support life.

In my next article I shall write mon ...

HEROISM STILL NEEDED.

Men can be as original now as ever, if they had but the courage, even the insight. Heroic souls, in old times had no more opportunities than we have; but they used them. There were dar-lag deeds to be done then are there none now? Sacrifices to be made—are there note now? Wrongs to be re-drest are there none now?-Charle-Kinglisey.

Capitalists love workingmen just as the Fiji chief loved the missiome-ies. He said: "I eat my friends be-cause I like them." Such love is unmfortable-to the beloved

Our & Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) . BBB

The Exponent, Saginaw. "Persuasion of itself, if long continued, may become a nuisance and unlawful," said Judgo Wing of the United States Circuit Court, when issuing an injunction against the striking molders at Cleveland.

Persuasion, persisted in until it per-uades the scab to quit work, is the suades the scab to quit work, is the kind that becomes unlawful. Injunc-tions never issue so long as the em-

We make the guess that the so-called Everett-Moore syndicate, which is gob-bling all the urban and suburban traction companies in this part of the country, is merely a branch of the Whitney Elkins-Widener syndicate, which is in control in Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and scores of smaller places, and behind which stands the capital of the Standard Oil oct cure new franchises. But wait! Legis-lators and judges want to get rich, and usually land quicker than these fool

Pueblo Courler

A poor, överburdened workman gets drunk to numb his aches and pains, is arrested and sentenced to the city roc pile for sixty days of unremunerative or, no matter how much his family may suffer. He violated the law. great corporation violates the law pa ed to compel it to pay its employees every two weeks for their labor; no off.er whose duty it is to enforce law arrests the agents of the corpora-tion and the latter is allowed to go or adding to the profits by the deferred payment of wages. This system of double-barreled justice is what is mak-ing the people desperate.

San Diego Chieftain.

Why is it looked upon as a matter of course that when the military engine is called out, in case of trouble over the disposition of labor's pro-duct, that capital always does the calling? Why does the court grind out injunctions only at the behast of the capitalist class, and always against the interest of the working class. L Does this not clearly show which side of the class struggic holds in its possession the powers of government? Who places this power of Who has the majority of votes cal scabbing somewhere? Supposing the Amalgamated Association and the Federated Trades held the power of government, where would the Stee Trust be? Where would unorganize labor be? The non-union me be called in on shifts to light of all the workers. How injurious and dangerous is only a half truth? Or ganization on the industrial field only is but, a half truth; without political ection as its better half it is futile. Socialism and the Social Democratic Party includes both weapons and is

CAPITALIST ANARCHY.

With the extension of the production of commodities, especially with the in production, the hitherto slumbering laws that underlie the latter becan more visibly and powerfully effective The old fevers were loosened, the old bonds of exclusiveness were broke through, and the producers were more and more transformed into indepen-dent and isolated producers of commo-dities. Anarchy arose in production

and grew apace.
Yet the instrument wherewith capi talist production increased this an-archy was the very reverse of anarchy; it was the increasing organization of production upon a social basis in every industrial establishment. With this lever it put an end to the former peaceful stability of things. In what ever branch of industry it was don of handicraft, it destroyed the old system of handicraft itself. The field of labor became a field of war. The great geographical discoveries and the colonisation that followed thereupon the complete transformation of-handi-craft into manufacture.

Not only did the struggle break, out.

between the individual local producers but it grew into national dimensions and into the mercantile wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, until finally industry on a large scale market made the struggle universal and at the same time imparted to it unwonted virulence.

Between individual capitalists, as between whole branches of industry and whole nations, the natural or ar ficial advantages in the conditions of production decide over their very existence. It is the Darwinian struggle of the individual for life carried over from brute nature with intensified flerceness into society. The signdpoint natural to animals appears as the acmed of human development. The contra-diction between social production and capitalist appropriation now presents Itself as a contrast between the organic zation of production in the single fac-tory and the anarchy of production in society at large, Frederick Engels, in Socialism, from Utopia to Sci

SPEED THE HOUR

God speed the hear, the disclose hour, When mone on earth Much mone on earth Shall earpicle a labelly power! Nor is a tyrant's presents cover, Nor is a tyrant's presents cover, By equal lifeth. That hour will come, to each to aff. And from his princip house the thresh discount of the control of the contro

.... To favor the system of collection the suppresison of all individual er the suppression of all individual ex-pression. No not Collectivism will make possible the finest and strongest kind of individual expression and develop-ment that will be consistent with the well being of entire society.—Havefull Social Democrat.

There is no excuse left for Socialists who have stayed outside the party on account of its divisions. The presence of three negro dele-

gates at the Indianapolis convention urnishes Tillman with fresh proof why negroes should be disfranchised.

Now that the comrades don't have to bother their brains any longer about the "unity question," they should find time to push the circulation of the

Celebrate the declaration of unity by paying up back dues if you are in aryears, sending in a new subscriber to your favorite party paper, and making an iron-clad resolution to do your full duty to the party from now on. The strikes, the lockouts, the intune

tions, the court decisions against labor. the persecution of "pickets" and strike erganizers—all these call for prompt action on the part of Socialists. The Unity Convention has opened the way most effective work. Let no fur-

A comrade offers this suggestion: "Bocialist speakers addressing city as | ple ever lived in such wretched habite

the seashore, and the deserted tenenents of the poor, whose inmates are rasping for breath on the curbstone on the roof. Let the speakers rub it into sweltering labor," Good ad-

state of Virginia is composed of one hundred men. Among these are two loctors, one civil engineer, one teachother ninety-three are all either capttalists (including planters in that term) or lawyers. Sixty-three are lawyers. The portion, of Virginia's population which does all the productive and use ful labor seems to be represented in inrerse proportion to its numbers, and has a correspondingly slim prospect of being considered in the framing of a new constitution. But let us not make invidious remarks about Virginia. The vorkers of other states are about as slow in taking the political power into their own hands.

inclined to take it seriously. ;

have on hand. We can get along with tion-is of such a sort that it canus

Besides, if there were any danger of

The Pullman porters are reported upon "tips," which, they say, are ition of the "tipping" system, which

THE REFORMERS AND THE

TENEMENT QUESTION The "Evening Post", and other or

campaign in the tenement districts is a ree months the cleanly and godly re into sifice not that they expect to, but if they should—why they have all wir

ments, the condition is unimaginald to one who bux not seen it. It is safe to say that no savage or barbarous per

Don't be an invertebrate.

THE FALLACY OF NON-PARTI

The reformers of the goody-good, type are fond of telling us that partican politics, that all we need to do in order to make this a model republic is to smash the political machines, abadout party lines, and "vote for good

gardless of their political affiliations. theory to make it a dangerous falsehood. It is true, in the first place, that political parties do frequently fall in .. the hands of unscrupulous rings and cease to represent their professed principles. It is true, in the second place, that many voters do so blindly follow their party leaders that those leaders topsy-turvy without alienating these be is about it. That is the chief dif-

decile followers.

To such voters as these the ballot is not a tool for the service of human interests. It is a mere toy for the gratification of their childish vanity-and a toy as daugerous to others as a shotgun in the hands of a small boy. These voted and never will vote anything but the ticket their grandfathers voted, do not injure themselves only by their folly; they do an equal injury to their

The rings and machines, too, in so

cal power for the social good.

the bottom of the injustices that are done to the workers under the cover of The politicians are in office as the

ing how efficient are the means used to perform it. In Philadelphia the Repub-Hean party holds the same "badminence" and offers the same lesson. And the pon-partizan reformers with Republican leanings in New York and the non-partizan reformers with Democratic leanings in Philadelphia play n very small and generally ridicule part, because they have not been able to build up an organization competent to fight the machine parties now

in power. Tammany Hall and the Republican machine of Philadelphia are bad, not because they are powerful and closely purposes are opposed to the interests of the majority of the people. When the workers learn to form an equally efficient organization for their own purposes, then those capitalist matizanship will never do it.

Let us by all means have partisanship in politics, strong pardzanship, loyal partizanship, aggressive partizan ship. But let it also be intelligent partizanship. Let the voter know what he wants to accomplish through his party and then let him support that offices. It is in the hands of those who party with all his soul. It is so that political victories are won and political revolutions exerted out.

THE PROTEST

Said the great machine of iron and wood,
"Lo. I am a creature meant for good,
But the criminal typic of Goldow greed
Has made me a creature that scatters need
And want and hungor wherever I go.
I would lift men's bettiens and lighten their I would give them, leisure to laugh in the

eun. If owned by the Many-instead of the One "If owned, by the People, the whole wide ald learn my purpose and know my

Should learn my purpose and know my worth.
I would close the chasms that yawn in our learning the country of th

"I am forced by the few, with their greed for gain.
To force for the many new fetters of pain, Yet this is my purpose, and the workshop for Joset five clayers of the workshop for God harten the day when, overjoyed. That despectute host of the unemployed Shall hear my message, and understand. And hall me friend in an opulent land."

Blis Wheeler Wilcox.

Current # # Literature

Ali books and pamphis ea this column may be obtained through the Societist Literature Com-pany, 184 William street, New York.

James Edward Le Rossignol, Ph. D., Pro-fessor df. Economics in the University of Denver, New York, Crowell & Co. 1901. Cloth, 256 pages. Price, \$5.25.

Professor Le Rossignol explains, in his preface, that he "has endeavored to provide an historical introduction to the study of monopolies for the united to the study of the study busy men who may wish to find in a single brice work a digest of a mass of information only to be obtained in a number of special treatises." The attempt is laudabie; how well it succeeds is another matter. He further says that "the problems connected with modern monopolies are stated as clearily and concisely as possible, and it is hoped that the reader will not be satisfied with the sainting processed for

hope we heartily coincide.

We Americans are, as a rule, intellectual cowards. We are so trained in our schools and colleges. Whatever be the reasons, it is a fact that in no adthe reasons, it is a fact that in no advanced country in the world is education so superficial as in America. It is not thought well to go to the bottom of chings. We might find something there that would shock us. It is not well to criticise our own convictions too closely, to make them consistent, and to hold them strongly. We might tread on somebody's toes, and we are too good-natured to take that risk. Besides, intellectual enthusiasm is the sides, intellectual enthusiasm is the mark of the crank. It is better to stick to a superficial eclecticism, as-senting to mutually contradictory do: trines; agreeing with every one in genan American book 2" It might still be aid, so far as philosophy, history in he larger sense, and economics are oncerned, and we could hardly make reply. One does not expect anything the rule. After reading his book with careful attention, we know a number of things that he does not believe; but

ters, as follows: 1. Nature of Mon-opoly; 2. Monopolies in Auctent and Biedineval Times, 3. Gilds as Monopo-olics; 4. Exclusive Trading Companies; 5. Patents and Copyrights; 5. Munici-Rallways as Monpai Monopolies: 7. Railways as Mon-opolies; 8. Capitalistic Monopolies. The best part of the work is comprised in the second, third, and fourth chap-ters. They contain, in duite readable for the period covered—not much that could not be got from the encyclo-pedias; but then it is boiled down and

good deal of general information, mux-ied with a good deal of what the author refers to in the preface as "solutions proposed." The phrase is rather mis-leading. Professor Le Rossignol's method seems to be to note down all method seems to be to note down all the various "solutions proposed" that' he can't call to mind, say something for and something against each, and then say: "Well, gentleman, there you are: I don't know who is right and it's to-hot to think it out now, anyway." As for the information on matters of fact, it is far from being exhaustive; of course, that sayes it from being ex-

it is far from being exhaustive; of course, that saves it from being extraosting; and this may be a virtue.

The worst of it is that Professor Le Rossignol knows better than to do this sort of thing. Here and there is a passage which shows him capable of thinking. If he would only take, the world. Let us quote the closing para

times? The doctrine of the Canonist revives in the teaching of modern So-cialists. The ideals resume their eway ever the human mind, new in form but

old in spirit. As ever, they demand recognition, they call for realization." That is not exactly original, of course; but we do not demand that onbe original more than once in a life-time. At least there is the germ of a large historic conception there, if only Professor Le Hossignol had had the courage or the patience to work it on;; or, not to use too hard a word, let us my, if he had had the intellectual en-

erprise. Or we may quote this from the last

Unfortunately for this beautiful the "thormanies for this beautiful the-ory" (the theory that freedom of com-petition will, of itself, cure all eco-nomic ecile—the laissen faire theory), "a few facts of industrial life per versely refuse to be conformed to it. The parts of which the economic world is composed are chieffy persons and is composed are chiefly persons and not things. Being persons, they have human interests and feelings that demand recognition. The interests of one class of persons are not always identical with those of every other class, or if they are, the identity is hard to perceive. As a result of the ment of interests we have unjoit read-ment of men by men. Not all oppres-sion is due to the application of physi-cal force. There is the power of money, the power of position, the power of ta-ffuence, and that power has often been used for purposes of oppression," etc. This, again, is not strikingly novel. But it is a pregnant chough considera-

tion to have given birth to something better than the shifty halancing of "life" and "buts" that follows.

Unsatisfactory as the book is especially in the matter of "Monopolies Present"—it is far from being without value. For one who wishes a havive statch of the subject it will do very well; and we know of no other that

serves quite the same purpose. Be-sides, as Mr. Dooley says of Kipling's poetry, "tis sisy radio."

The book is durably bound and clear-ty prisited. There are few typographi-cal errors, but the punctuation leaves much to be desired. Some sentences

much to be desired. Some sentences are rendered very difficult of compre-heasion, or even entirely ambiguous by the lack so the minor pauses. Per-haps the printer was shy of commes.

To us the most interesting things in the current number of the "interna-tional Socialist Beview" are the arti-cies on "Tolstoi and Socialism," by B. H. Brumberg," and "Paganism vs. So-cialism," a reply to Julian's article in the June number. the June number, by Peter E. Bur

Mr. Ernmberg treats Tolstol with the exalted respect which his extraordin ary genius and his heroic sincerity de mand. But he points out very clearly, what is often not understood, that the position of the great Russian is the position of the great Russian is the very antipodes of the Socialist posi-tion. Tolstol is ascetic to the core. He carries out his asceticism to the bitter end. It is this intellectual and moral consistency, this absolute fearlessness of consequences, that makes him such a grand figure in this age of evasion and concession and jugglery. But much as we admire him, we can-

not—and we believe there are few who really understand him that would not say the same—we cannot but think him absolutely, hopolossily wrong. His asceticism, logically carried out as it is, leads him straight to the same end with Schopenhauer and the Buddhiss with whom he has so little in commes at the starting point. His philosophy is a negation of the will to live, and the will to live is at once the source and the test of all ethical rules or ideals. This is the certain teaching of evolutionary science, and it is too late, in the day to go back of Darwin. Tolstol, of course, sets little store by Dar

sition is well brought out in the article

Julian with the words: "They are surely the world's true philosopher who seek to relate the contemporane who seek to relate the contempor ous things, of the world. Whether other philosophers want to see these related or not, the facts of man's world must be related. Two of these facts are Christianity and Socialism and the couple seem now to be approaching each other with amicable h seem to differ about the affair; so like myself, favor the union, because it like nyself, favor, the union, because it is inevitable, and we hate runaway matches anyway; and others, like Julian, are disposed to forbid the bunns, not liking one of the parties." This passage strikes the keynote, both in its tone of good-humored banter and in the idea advanced.

The present reviewer not being in the least a Christian, nor eyen holding any sort of belief that an ordinary Christian would admit to the categor rade Burrowes' Christianity is of a sor

except about the use of words.

Hubert Lagardelle, editor of "Le douvement Socialiste," gives an account of the Congess of Lyons and the relations of the French Socialist par ties. A. M. Simons writes briefly the Detroit Conference, Under title of "False Critics vs. False Proj ets." Carl Pankopf replies to Herman Whittaker's article in the June issue

The July number of the "Social Der erat," the English Socialist more optains an excellent article by rade Spargo on "The Degeneracy of Mr. Frederic Harrison," written as Arr. Frederic Harrison, written as a reply to a remarkable article by Harrison published in the "New York Times Saturday Review," during his stay in America. Mr. Harrison's article was remarkable in that it showed a combination of ignorance and unfairness yet much in contrast.

with his work in previous years.

Here also Toistol is taken up. This number concludes a study of "Toistoyan Asceticism," translated from the Dutch of J. K. Van der Veer. A the Dutch of J. K. Van der Veer. A sketch, with portrait of Henry Van Kol. the Dutch Socialist adds interest.

Jaurès' lecture on Zola's "Travail" is translated and H. M. Hyndman writes in criticism both of Zola and of Jaurès. On the Steppes, one of the sturies of "On the Steppes," one of the stories of the great Russian novelist, Gorki, is translated by Epsily Jakowies and Dora B. Montellore.

THE YOUNG GIANT OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

have already referred to the ce-We have already referred to the re-unrkable young Russian writer, Gorki, a translation of whose "Foma Gor-dyee" is soon to be published in this country. The London "Social Demo-crat' has begun the publication of some of his short stories, which are considered much strenger than his novels. The series is introduced by the following personal note, written by the translator, Dora B. Montediore:

Alexet Maximovitch Peshkoff was born March 14, 1809, at Nijni Novgorod. He belonged to the people, both on his father's and mother's side; his father had followed the trade of a jobling unbolister. His parents died when he was quite young, and he passed then under the care of his grand-father, a croel and tyrannical old man, who had already so ill-treated young Maxime's father when the latter was a had that he ran away from home. This exploit was repented by our author, who, after a few months spent under his grandfather's roof, during five of which he attended school and the rest of the time was apprenticed to a shocknike, hogan his life of roving by taking service as gailey hoy or board a river steamer. The cook on the steamer, whom it was his duity to help, was a reader and something of a character; he possessed a small library, which he allowed his galley boy to read, and it was here that Görki feit the first achiol, at nine years tall, read everything that fall into his hands. The cook's library contained, amongst other authors, Nekrasseff translations of the greed and a reform of the removable improvement in the provinger.

Thing, and Editor Matot.

City Councillor Peter Knudsen presented a report upon the actions of the partius and elsewhere, in the parliament, and elsewhere, in the parliament, as follows: 1. For better provision for deright hour day for industrial workmen, and, so far as possible, for agricultural lelecters, seamen, and saled work henefit fund: 5. For the restablishment of children, 6. For the reduction of hours of labor in bakeries; 7. For the restablishment of the militia system in Copenhagen; 10. For the establishment.

They succeeded in getting a considerable improvement in the province and a reform of the cummand and a reform of the c "Alexei Maximovitch Peshkoff was born March 14, 1869, at Nijni Novschool at nine pears and read every-thing that fell into his hands. The cook's library contained, amongst othe-authors, Nekrassed's translations at the works of Ann Radcliff; a rejume of

Sovremental, whose editor was Tcher-nichewsky, the translator and comtator of John Stuart Mill; Iscri several works in Little Russis ome mystical writers; some odd vol mes of Dumas, and some Freema on's literature. This odd collection o son's literature. This odd coincitud of miscellaneous writings gave the boy Görki, now fifteen years of age, a burning desire to obtain some degree of culture, and a woke in him the wish to write. He left the steamer and lered to Kazan, where he was told instruction could be obtained ,in order to maintain himself, he Here in order to maintain himself, he had to enter a bakery at three roubles, or six shillings, a mouth, and he speaks of this work as being the hardest he eyer did, with the exception of work in the sait mines, which he describes in one of his essays. A powerful story, written later in life, called "The Outcasts," is a truthful reflection of the receive suggests when he lived and casts. Is a fruitful resection at the people amongst whom he lived and worked at this period of life, and there is in it much that is autobiographical. He lived amongst these outcasts of so-ciety, chopping and sawing wood, car-rying burdens and earning a living as best he could, and in the intervals of manual work, picking up what in-

best he could, and in the intervals of manual work, picking up what in-struction fell.4s his way. On leaving Kazan he tried his luck as a signal man on the railway at Txaritzine, "At the age of twenty he had to re-turn to Nijni Novgorod, in order to per-form his years of military service, but he falled to pass the health test, and was refected as not strong enough for was rejected as not strong enough for service. For some time after this he sold 'kwass' in the streets, until he managed to get a situation in a law yer's office. This lawyer, whose name was Lanine, eventually took a great nterest in Görki, and influenced him merest in Görki, and influenced him much in his reading and general cu-ture. But a settled and sedentary. Iffe did not suit him, and in 1890 we find him again wandering through South ern Russia and two years later he was working at Tiffis, in the Caucasus, in the railway engineering shops. At this time also his first story, 'Markat The budding talent in his stories being recognized he returned to the Volga, where he had spent so, much of his youth and began writing short stories for the 'Volgessky Viesknick.' These for the 'Volgessky Viesknick.' These were followed by a longer story, 'Emi-lia Filal,' which appeared in an impor-tant Moscow paper, the 'Russky Viedi-mosti,' and a lucky chance having brought blux across Korolenko, Görki; through the influence of this leading man of letters, was able to place als writings in some of the most important writings in some of the most important; periodicals of the day. Korolenke did nuich for him also in the way of advice and Görki wrote later of this period of his life; 'If I learnt little it was not Korolenko's fault but my own.'

"Görki acknowledges the four liter-ary influences of his life to have been

hose of the cook on the steamer; se those of the cook on the steamer; sec-ondly, of Lanine; thirdly, of Koilgny, a Nihilist; and fourthly, of Korolenko. Of late years he has been forbidden, because of political writings, to enter St. Petersburg or Moscow, and his name appeared lately amongst those who were arrested early this year at the time of the student troubles, occasioned by the forcible and illegal en-listment in the Russian army of sta-dents, who had been concerned in

reaches of university discipline. Gürki possesses a literary style peculiarly his own, characterized by a spontaneity and freshness, and a free-dom from the ordinary tricks of literaure which charm and surprise one a every turn. His philosophy of life con-sists in accepting and delineating life as it is, neither excusing nor exaggerating, but depicting the morals, the habits, the soul of the tramp and vaga-bond as faithfully as in him lies. His nom de plume, Görki, signifies 'bitter,' and his realism is often intens flavored with this quality; but the rebalanced with this quanty, but the rest-less pessimism of his soul is counter-balanced by his passion for nature and music, and by the consolations which are granted to delicately responsive temperaments in cloud, water and sur-set effects, in the midnight march of the stars, and in aspirations toward an ideal of liberty, and of revolt from the trammels of a worn-out civiliza-tion. Görki has found many admired

in France and Germany, where his works are being daily translated. A writer in the Revue de Paris says o him: It is possible that it is not only as an artist that Görki has enriches His constant message seems to be that man must give to each moment of life the nobility of his ferce rebellien.

* * He has sung the praises of the revolted, not because they realize hap-piness, but because they stamp their life strongly with the seal of their tremendous will power."

DANISH PARTY CONGRESS.

The ninth national convention of the Secial Democratic Party of Denmark was opened on Thursday, July 18, st Copenhagen, with 201 delegates prev-ent, representing 114 local organizations. The presiding officers were R. R. Anderson, member of the lands-thing, and Editor Matot.

City Councillor Peter Knudsen pre-

frugs, which it is hoped to carry far-ther in the near future.

It was reported that during the last two years 1,100 public meetings had been held under the direction of the agitation committee in the seven agi-tation districts into which the country is divided, builded many others held is divided, besides many others held without the action of the committee owned by a single association as an agency of the party, besides a humor-ous weekly, a weekly for the farming population, and a general trade union

paper.

At the close of the year 1900 the party had 556 members in communa councils. In last year's city elections fifty-six Social Democrats were victo fifty-six Social Democrats were victo-rious; in the election of tax commis-sioners seventy-four succeeded. In the city election of last March in Copenhages two more Social Democrats were chosen, bringing the representa-tion in the city council up to seven-

Over the W Water

In Bohemia there are 430 local or-In Bohemia there are 430 focal or-ganisations having 17,627 members, 51 political groups with 3,676 members, and 154 trade unions having 17,647. It should be noted, however, that some smembers belong to more than one group. The Social Democratic Party has eleven newspapers, of which two are dailies, one of these being published in Casch at Prague and having circulation of 12,000, and the other published at Vienna. The headqua-ters of the party is at Prague. The headquar

In Argentine there are 1,500 mem In Argentine there are 1,500 members which form twenty-five groups, nine of which meet at Buenos Ayres. Organization is very difficult, as the population is a very mixed one and not always very favorable to paying regular subscriptions. There are four papers published, three of them being in Spanish and one in German.

The party in Sweden is made up o different organizations and representatives of trade unions. There is a central council of 23 members, and an executive council of seven, which sits at Stockbolm. There are three daily papers, published at Stockholm, Mal papers, published at Stockholm, Mai-mo, and Gothenburg, and five weekly papers. There is only one Socialist, deputy.-H. Branting, who sits for one of the districts of Stockholm; this is due to the suffrage being very restrict-ed, as no one can vote who has not a verify income of felt and direct taxes. yearly income of £44, and direct taxes have also to be paid. In several muni-cipalities, there are Socialists, Alto-gether reace are 521 organizations, with a membership of 44,100.

During the month of June Socialis in Germany were sentenced to four months, ten weeks and five days' imprisonment and to £123 fines.

At the municipal elections which have just taken place at Parli, in Italy, gained all the seats.

Comrade August de Winne has been writing in "The Work-er") of Angweep a series of articles about "Poor Flanders." His tales are heartrendering. The weavers of heartrendering. The weavers of Ronse and Kortryk earn an average Rouse and Kortryk earn an average weekly wage of not more than 10 to 15 francs for 70 and 80 hours' hard work. Rich ladies in England, who buy 'the beautiful Belgian ince or admire it in exhibitions. do not know, or do not think, that it is produced amid the most indescribable misery by women working fourteen and more hours for 70 and 80 centimes (7d. and 8d.) a day. Flax workers receive from 8 to 12 francs a week for sweated toil twelve to skyteen hours at the week end with as little as home at the week end with as little 4 and 5 frames. Half of the 709 to 800 weavers of Kortryk live on charity. No wonder Socialism is advancing in Flanders so rapidly.

City council in Zurich, Switzerland, resulted in the Socialists winning 32 seats, about one-fourth, despite the fact that the old parties combined against them in many districts,

The Socialist Party of Austrian Poland has been holding its seventh annual meeting at Lemberg. There were present sixty-six delegates from seventeen different organizations and also representatives from Silesta. In spite of the opposition of the lander classes and the Clericals, a very satisfactor, record very satisfactor, record very satisfactor, record very satisfactor. factory report was presented of the af-fairs of the party. The Hungarian So-chillsts have decided to run thirty ran-

Great distress still prevails in south-ern Russia. An Odesis dispatch says that a government factory inspector asserts that 40 per cent of all the in-dustrial works of the great manufacdustrial works of the great manufac-turing district of Ekaterinosky blave suspended, and in order to relieve dis-tress and to prevent disturbance 40,000 artiages have been deported to their homes in the interior at the expense of the government. Conditions in the other industrial centres of southern Russia

It is reported that the Japanese and Chinese laborers in British Columbia are forming trade unions. Let these Orientals once get started in the line of labor organization and the white workers will have little to complain of in the way of pauper competition.

They lie, the men who tell us in a load, de-cisive thus. That want is here a stranger, and that mis-ery's utdinion; For whore the negrest solvers, and earest suburb and the city

And came I have to serrow, In a land so young and fair.
To see spon those faces etamped the look of Want and Care;
I look in vain for fracts of the fresh and fair and sweet in action, senden faces that one desting faces.

To the owner of rections feet;

VAIL IN CALIFORNIA.

The National Organizer Speaks to Great Audiences-Reception to Mrs. Vall in San Francisco.

speech-making by Comrade Vail, and the public has shown its appreciation by a generous attendance at four

Our first meeting was held on Sat-Our first meeting was held on Sat-urday evening, July 20, at Academy of Sciences Hall, which was crowded al-most to sufficeation. Comrade Yall's subject was "The Emancipation of La-bor," and the appreciation shown by those in attendance was manifested by frequent and heary applause. The joy of the Socialists was made complete during the time for answering ques-tions, for during that time Comrade Vall proved the most capable man in Vail proved the most capable man in that line that San Francisco had seen in many a day. This meeting was held under the auspices of the state execu-tive committee of the S. D. P. of California. Cameron H. King, Sr., was

hairman. This introductory meeting was a better means of advertising than the other methods employed for the subsequent meetings.

On Sunday evening Comrade Vali

again spoke in the hall named above, and to a packed house. The success of the evening before was repeated. and a collection about four times a hig as is generally contributed to one of the results. J. E. Scott, a m Presided.

The big meeting of the series was

held in Odd Fellaws' Temple on Tues-day evening, July 28. The subject was "The Abolition of Poverty." The rreat auditorium was filled, and a mor enthusiastic gathering has never been held in San Francisco. It was a re-minder of the hot times in the middle minder of the hot times in the middle of past campaigns. Comrade Vall's telling points were cheered again and again. After the speech questions were declared in order, and several ques-tions of value were answered by Con-rade Vall in his usual ready manner. The DeLeonites were in evidence, ask-ed the questions required by the profes-sor's ritual, and retired in disorder as Comrade. Vall bowled the questions Comrade Vail bowled the question over with logic and some satisfical ad-vice as to public conduct, which would have a salutary effect/upon snything

have a salitary effect/ujon snything bearing the form of man except the misshapen products of DeLeonism, The meeting was in charge of City Central Committee, S. D. P. Cameron H. King, Jr., presided.

Thursday evening, July 25, at Academy of Sciences Hall, Comrade Valladdressed a house filled to the doors on "The Aims and Purposes of the Social Democratic Party." It was a constructive putline of the possibilities of Socialism, and was in many respects im, and was in many respect the best of this splendid series of adthe best of this spiendid series of addresses, Again the answering of questions was a most interesting feature, and another item of interest was the antire absence of the S. L. P. with their usual bravado and insolence. The leason they were taught on Tucaday evening was such that it made an impression even on the case/bardened. impression even on the case hardened brain of the "professors" men, and they were not looking for more "les-sons" on Thursday. On Monday afternoon, July 22, the ladies of the Social Democratic Party

indies of the Social Democratic Party in San Francisco gave an informal re-ception to Mrs. Vail at Sherman-Clay Hall. There were present over one hundred ladies, among them many that gained their first knewledge of Socialism from an interesting presentation of our principles by Mrs. Vall. This was a most enjoyable affair, and by no means less useful than the other work done while our eastern comrade were visiting San Francisco.

On Saturday, July 20, Comende Vail spoke to a large house in Vallejo: of Monday he was gree ed by a fine and ence at San Jose, and on Wednesda he addressed a splendid meeting at Fraternal Hall in Oakland.

Further meetings were arranged at Tulare, July 27, at Les Angeles on the two following days, and after that at Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and Redlands. Leaving California about August 8 the Valls are to reture eastward, speaking at Bingham Car-yen, Utah, on August 11, at Colora/io Springs on August 13, and at Denvec on August 14. Their trip has been an unqualified success. G. B. B.

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURE.

The wenderful effect of agricultural farming land and cheapening produc-tion, as illustrated by a recent statisti-cal report issued by the United States department of agriculture, is causing department of agriculture, is causing much discussion in scientific circles. In 1851, according to the report, it re-quired four hours and thirty-four min-utes of labor time on the average to produce a bushel of corn, and the price of the work was 35% cents. But to day machinery does as much work in one minute as hand labor formerly did in one lundred minutes, and now the working time on a bushel of corn is thirty-four minutes and the cost 10% cents. In 1830 the labor time necessary to raise a bushel of wheat was three to raise a obsale of wheat was three hours and three minutes. To-day, with machinery, a bushel of wheat is raised in only ten minutes, while the price of productive has fallen from 17% cents to 3 1/3 cents. And yet, in the face of these cold facts, there are still a few confused financial theorists who claim that the price fall was due to silver enethistion.—Cieveland Citisen.

IN THE TRADE UNIONS.

Our work is the conversion of trade unionists to Socialism, not to ally ourselves as a party with trade unions, which are composed of men of all shades of opinion. It may not be an easy task to convert them; but, however that may be, they represent the best of the working class, and if we could not win converts from among best of the working class, and if we could not win converts from among them the outlook for the spread of So-cialist ideas among the working class at all would be a black one. For, if we can-not win the trade unionists, those out-side the unions are not worth appeal-ing to. As a matter of fact, we are winning our way among them. But we must not weary in well-doing, and then we shall reap if we faint not.—London Justice.

-Show your color. Wear the re button with Arm and Torch.

PARTY NOTES.

Comrade Barringer writes Dayton, under date of July 29: rade Goebel, the New Jersey and agitator, spoke Sunday to a crow-on the corner of Brown and Wyomin, that fairly drank in his atterances. The location is near the 'Model' Nationa Cash Register Works, where the re-form factory methods are in vogus and where the workers are supposed to be above the average intelligence, impression Socialism is making them is very satisfactory. Comthem is very satisfactory. Comrates Wilshire speaks here next week, and then comes Comrade Lux of New Whatcom, Wash., who came so near defeating both nominees of the capitalists last fall. The Sunday meetings the people; and we trust for an ing in public sentiment sweep everything before it."

At the regular meeting of the

Polishers' Union of Bristoj, Conn., held at St. Jean Baptiste Hall, the president of the union, Comrade Alex-ander Morton, called for a vote of the numbers to ascertain whether they esired to listen to a talk upon "Les-ons to Be Drawn from the Strike," by Comrade George A. Sweatland, our last candidate for governor. The ro-sponse was unanimously in the affirm-ative. Comrade Sweatland spoke for bout thirty minutes, explaining the nature of the class struggle between the workers and the capitalists, and pointing out that the very existence of the trade union movement was a manifestation of this class struggle. He particularly urged the necessity of independent political action in connection with membership in the union and advocated the Social Democrat Party as the medium in and thr which the workers should strive their emancipation. His remarks were received with the closest attention, inreceived with the closest attention, in-terrupted by occasional appliause, and when he had finished his address a vote of thanks was tendered. The reception accorded to him proved that many, if not all, of the members were eriously considering the subject of So-

The San Diego "Chieftain" expre great satisfaction with Comrade J. Stitt Wilson's work of agitation there and elsewhere in California. Local San Diego has decided to hold a public neeting on the last Monday of each ionth at Federation Hall, 723 Fifth

Comrade L. H. Edmiston of River-side. Cal. in sending in subscriptions to The Worker, writes: "The Socialist propagginds in this 'neck o' the woods' is staving ahead in fine shape. I think we could easily double our vote of last fall if an election took place now. Our local is active, harmonious, and grow-ing. We have a free reading room, ground floor, on the leading business street. The organisation also edits a column in the Sunday edition of one of the local dailies. This column is doing Comrade L. H. Edmiston of Rivercolumn in the Sunday edition of one of the local dailies. This column is doing us an immense amount of good in awakening interest and removing prej-udice. In addition we have outside speakers with us every month or so. Our local propaganda meetings are held every Sunday."

Father T. McGrady, of Kentucky, will deliver the principal address on Labor Day, Sept. 2, at Saginaw, Mich., for the Central Labor Union.

San Francisco "Advance" of July, 27 was the first issue with sixteen pages. It is a credit to the Pacific Coast courades. The price remains at 50 cents The price remains at 50 cents year.

TENDENCY OF CAPITALISM.

The report on statistics of manufactures for 1900, recently issued by the Massachusetts labor bureau, gives some figures which well illustrate cersome figures which well illustrate cer-tain tendencies of capitalism. The fig-ures are based on reports of nearly five thousand establishments for the years 1890 and 1900.

Comparing the two years, it is found that the amount of capital invested in-creased 1.78 per cent. The number of

employees increased 3.77 per cent. The admer of employees increased 3.77 per cent. The aggregate value of the product increased 8.81 per cent. showing that the average amount of work done by each employes was increased. Aggregate wages increased 6.67 per cent. so that library and it doesn't pay to try any schemes with them. They get on that although average wages was slightly increased, the rise of wages did not keep pace with the increase of the pro-duct nor with the increased amount of work required of the employees.

A very satisfactory showing for the capitalists, is it not?

HARVEST-LABOR BURGO GAME. A hobo (tramp) writes to the Chi-

A none (train) writes in the car-cago "Times-Herald" regarding the widely advertised wages of \$8 a day for harvest hands in Kansaa. He says it is a fraud. The little pildle-class capitalists offer \$1.25 a day when you arrive is emigrant coaches at "special" rates. If you don't go to work, mercapitalists offer \$1.25 a day when you arrive in enigrant coaches at "special" rates. If you don't go to work, merchants in small towns refuse to sell you anything to eat. If you do go to work, you are compelled to start at 3.20 in the morning said tool until \$2.30 in the evening. Your food consists of fat pork and corn bread, and when pay day comes, after the harvest, the lattic capitalistic would be plutocrat has a list of "extras" to deduct, and you draw less than a dollar a day. Then when you leave, the railroads charge three cents a mile, and if you "bum" your way the marishals in small towns nob you outright. It is a great bunco rob you outright. It is a great bunco game, and the the "cappers." and the dally newspapers are

BUSINESS FAILURES.

"Regadstreet's" reports 100 failures in the United States during the week against 100 for the previous week, and 170, 156, 180, and 214 for the corre-spending weeks of 1900 to 1897. The middle-states had 42; New England, 21; Southern, 16; Western, 50; North-western, 13; Pacific, 15, and territories. S. Canada had 18, against 32 for the preceding week. About 83 per cent, of the total number of concerns falling had a capital of \$5,000 or less, and 11 per cent, had from \$5,000 to \$22,000 capital.

RAILROADS ARE ECONOMIZING.

Office Forces Being Consolidated and "Salaried" Workers Learning That Even Playing "Sucker" Does Not Secure Employment

the expense of their employees, or course. They are always doing that—devising methods by which one man can tend more switches, one train crew hauf more cara, etc. But this time it is the office employees who are being hit—and even the high-salaried ones, the men who object to being called wage content and see always eager to look workers and are always eager to loc out for the companies' interests as against the "common workmen." 'A Philadelphia dispatch says: "Steps

toward the consolidation of the vari-ous district freight and passenger de-partments of the railronds and the subsequent reduction of district forces, which move has been anticipated, are ing taken. The initial move ben made in Chicago by J. C. Stubi who was recently placed in charge of the traffic of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads. The local freight and passenger departments of the two companies in that city have been consolidated and the Union Pa-cific forces notified that their services will be dispensed with at the end officeen days. W. G. Neimyer, former! general western freight agent of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters in Chicago, will be in charge of the con solidated district, with the title of ger

eral agent.
"The Southern Pacific and the Unic Pacific maintain separate establishments in this city. At both it was admitted that the Chicago offices and districts of the two companies had been consolidated, although officially they had not been advised of the change It is expected that what has taker place in Chicago will be done in other cities, where separate expensive estab-lishments are now maintained. "A district representative of one of

the largest western railroads, whose headquarters is in this city, said that tion and the reduction of expenses by a decrease in the force. In several in-stances where railroads have maintain-ed district freight and passenger offices or departments in large cities, with a man in charge of each bradch, the two had been combined and placed in charge of one man."

We are not exactly pleased to see these employees thrown out of their jobs, although they deserve little sym-pathy, having always, as a class, played "sucker" to the capitalists. But we hope some of them will learn a lesson

SOCIALISTS THE BEST TRADE UNIONISTS prade Willard Barringer, of Dag

Comrade Wilard Barringer, of Dayton. O., after five months spent on the
road—as a "drummer," not as a tramp
—writes: "I have become more a confirmed Socialist than ever I was before.
The last five months has put me where
I could hear the rumblings of discontent among the small middlesses. tent among the small middle cers, and retail clothlers. The growling of the merchant where competition is sharp is of a nature to convince a thinking man that beyond doubt there is wide discontent in every trade and calling; and the puny effort of the small dealer to compete with the great stores is sublimely ridiculous, were it not so serious a matter.

"We must do all in our power to pre-pare the mass of the people for the coming change and complete the edu-cation of the wage workers, so that they can become the heneficiaries of the new government that will recog-nize the right to live and enjoy living."One fact has forced itself see

time ract has forced itself upon me time and time again. That where the Socialists were active and numerous, there the unions were the most vigor-ous; they were far most. ous; they were far more respected by the employers and also by the politi-cians, and the business element was careful to show respect, for their da-mands in handling such articles as requested by the organizations. Being of an inquisitive mind, I inquired re-peatedly, in order to see why such con-ditions existed, and almost always re-ceived, in effect, the one reply, iBo-cause the members of organized labor cause the members of organized labor here are not to be trifled with they know too well what they want, and you cannot fool with them. Their leadwith them. They get on too quick, and we don't care to arouse

too quick, and we don't care to arouse them needlessly."
"In other cities, where the Socialists are not yet active, there is open con-tempt as well as hatred for organized labor, and the unions have often so it. de power that they are neither feared, nor respected. In such places it is found that the leaders are political of-fice-holders through capitalist favor, or prospective office-holders on the

prospective office-holders on the strength of being able to 'carry the la-bor vote in their pockets.'
"This observation points clearly to the fact that the Socialist trade unionists are more honest in demanding un-lon-made products, that they are sin-care in demanding that organized in-bor be recognized and can be trusted to uphold the principles for which they contend, where the pure and simplers, seven times in ten, have not the cour-age even to insist on their dealers keeping articles representative of the cause they are struggling to build up."

THE ELEVERTH COMMANDMENT. The capitalist class biasphemes against holy writ by denying that men plough, and sow, and reap, that they

may cut; build that they may inhabit; wenve and spin in order that they may be clothed. It not only withholds its be clothed. It not only withholds its assent to this biblical proposition, but for such a protracted period has it enforced its will that only that, which it can sell shall be produced, that this absurd dictate is now numbered as the Eleventh Commandment. It is the Socialist who is accused of outraging morality when he asserts that no "rights" of private property should be allowed to invalidate man's natural right to live by labor and to enjoy the full measure of well-being he can accure by co-operation with his fellows. "Theu shalt not work unless thou create a proint for thy measter," is for the capitalist all the law and the prophets. ate a profit for thy master," is for the capitalist all the law and the prophets.

J. Hunter Watta.

The Economic Struggle.

A general strike of all the employees of the ice companies of Wilkes Barre, Pa., was averted by the employers granting the demands of the men.

The general strike of browers employees in New Orleans is reported to have ended in failure.

The "Typographical Journal" says that a company has been incorporated at Columbus, O., to manufacture machines for newspaper publishers, which are designed to take the place of news-boys. They will be placed on corners haunted by the "newsies" and the cus tomer drops a penny in the slot and gets a paper.

It turns out that the new automatic weaving loom, invented by a mechanic in Burnley, England, is more of a revo-futionizer than was at first reported. One person now operating four looms can easily attend to eight, "and at the per loom by the obviating of stoppage than under the present system." Brit-ish workers are wondering whether they will now receive more wages and shorter hours, but the bosses think net. Cleveland Citizen.

The current number of the "Machinists' Journal" states that the nine-hour strike is rapidly drawing to a close. Two-thirds of the firms involved have already conceded the demands, though it is but fair to state, says the "Journal." that the majority of these are the smaller concerns, the larger in most in stances still refraining from conceding the shorter workday. But the "Jour nal" concludes, it is only a question of time and loyal endurance when they, time and loyal endurance when too, will grant all that is demand

Butchers' Union No. 2 has elected the following officers: President, Max Reisner: vice-president, Fritz Siebert; secretary, George Guntherman; treas-urer, George Bader; auditors, T. Rich-ard and Pohlike; trustees, A. Henkek, J. Woeger, and J. Doerr; sergeant-atarms, N. Frickhoven and J. Hoeselt delegates to the Central Committee, G. Schnad, T. Henkel, and Reisner; to the the Labor Secretarist. Reisner and Sie

NOTES OF COMBINATION.

It is reported that negotiations are pending for the consolidation of that leading phetographic dry plate facto-ries of the United States and Europe, with a capital of \$39,000,000. Three of the companies concerned by the nego-tiations are St. Louis firms that turn

out 80 per cent. of the plates used in the United States. The Terwiler Coal, Iron, and Coks company of Birmingham, Ala., is a new company, combining coal mines and coke turnaces in Jefferson County, from mines in several counties adjoin-ing the Birmingham district, and a blast furnace at Birmingham, formerly belonging to different firms. Capitalization, \$1,500,000.

The consolidation of Chicago elevated roads has been carried out, the Union Loop passing into the hands of the Northwestern Elevated Rafirond Company last week.

An important combination of trolleg An important combination of trolles, interests in the vicinity of Troy, N. Y., has been practically consummated. The company will be capitalised as \$2,600,000, and will be known as the Hudson Valley Bailroad Company. The roads to be merged are the Stillwater, and Mechanicaville Street Bail. water and Mechanicsville Street Railway Company, Glens Falls, Sandy Hill, and Fort Edward Street Railway Company, Greenwich and Schuyler-ville Electric Raflway, Saratoga Tracville Electric Railway, Saratoga Trac-tion Company, and Saratoga Northern Railway. There are at present about ninety miles of track on the lines of the various companies, and with the completion of the work now in prog-ress in warren County and between Ballston and Mechanicsville there will be over a hundred miles of track Greenwich, Fort Edward, Sandy Hili. Glens Falls, and Caldwell. Warrens berg, Saratoga, Ballston, and Rand Lake will be reached later.

The First National Bank of New York is on the point of absorbing the Bank of the Republic.

The M. C. Frick Company now controls four-fifths of the coke production of Pennsylvania.

A Memphis, Tenn., dispatch says that negotiations for the consolidation of the principal phospate rock groper-ties of the state have been closed. The purchase price is not known but it will reach well up tate the millions. The companies included are The Howard, International, Blue Grass, American, Jackson, Harlan, and the French companies, as well as others at Mt. Pleas-ant and in Hickman, Lewis, and Sum-

The Salt Lake City "Herald" sayst "Within a very short time the Manhettan Mining and Smeiting Company, with a capital of no less than \$12,500,000, will be formed, either under the laws of Colorado or of New Jersey, to take over the sixty-seven properties owned by the Pioche Consolidated Company in Lincoln Company New and Company, in Lincoln County, Nev., and Company, in Lincoln County, Nev., and enough others to run the total up to about 100 different groups of claims, together with hoisting works, smelters, pumping plants, and the electric light

The Port Chester Street Railway Company and the Larchmont, Horse Rallway Company have been consoli-

How fearful the beneficiaries of the present system are that some one will attempt to array classes signing each other in this free country. The Workers Coll.

SOLID FRONT.

(Continued from page 1.)

fer from the lawlessness and exploita-

fer from the lawlessness and exploita-tion of capital in every nation or tribe of the world; be it further.

"Resolved, That we declare to the negro worker the identity of his inter-ests and struggles with the interests and struggles of the workers of all lands, without regard to race or color or sectional lines; that the causes which have made him the victim of social and political inequality are the effects of the long exploitation of his labor-power; that all social and race prejudices spring from the ancient eco-nomic causes which still endure, to the misery of the whole human family, nomic causes which still endure, to the misery of the whole human family, that the only line of division which ex-lists in fact is that between the pro-ducers and the owners of the world-between capitalism and labor; and be

further "Resolved, That we, the American Socialist Party invite the negro to membership and fellowship with us in and opportunity shall be secured t in and fraternity become the

HEADQUAPTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

The constitution being again taken up, the first point to be decided was the location of headquarters.

Berger moved for Chicago, describ ing it as "the Paris of America," H ged its central position and its rail-ad facilities, and declared that it had a strong Socialist movement em-bodying more ability than in any other city and that, from henceforth, ther would be no factional divisions in Chi

He was opposed to choosing either New York or Chicago. The history of continued strife in Clicago was the strongest argument against its claims. He was not so sure as Berger about the perfect harmony that was to pre-vail in Chicago in the future. He want-ed to see it demonstrated before the nal Committee was put there.

choose the seat of the National Com-mittee by ejection, a majority being necessary to elect. Chicago and Cleve-land being nominated. Thornton for wed with the nomination of Indian-Hillquit cited Chicago as the one city in the land where division had continued after the national campaign. He opposed Chicago, just as he would op-

Steadman insisted that all differ urged its location as a strong argu-ment. Simons made a flery speech for Chicago. He believed if the headquara new era in the headquar he arguer rate a new era in the movement, ere, he argued was the focus of the ht between capitalism and Social-a. Against Cleveland and St. Louis the urged the comparative smallness of their Socialist vote. Mailly believed that the Socialists of the country would have more confidence that unity-was effected if the headquarters we've kept away, from both Chicago and New York.

Harriman said that the Springfield tion, but they did not ask for head; quarters in the East. They wanted pothing but peace and unity. Why could not the Chicago comrades follow the same course? Socialists would be dissatisfied with both old places. We ast have time to smooth over subles and get settled; then we might and it necessary to change to a large city, but not now. He asked the dele-gates to compare the arguments of rit displayed, and to decide ac-

Jacobs nominated Davenport, Ia. Layes withdrew the name of Cleve-land and spoke in favor of St. Louise Miller and 'Hamilton then withdrew the nomination of Indianapolis and

Jacobs that of Davenport

After Goebel had again spoken for
Chicago and Spring for St. Louis and
a Cincinnati delegate had stated that his local was opposed to both large cities the vote was taken by roll call. Chicago faction, I.307 for Chicago and 232 for St. Louis; the Springfield faction, I.743 for Chicago and 3.176 for St. Louis, in all, 3006 for Chicago and 2.527 for St. Louis, a majority for the It was not a latter city of 421.

Some discussion rose also on the basis of representation in future con tasis of representation in future conventions. The committee's report retained the present plan. Hilliquit moved to substitute representation by gitties, each sinte to have one delegare and one additional for every hundrel members in good standing. This was supported by Hayes and Slobodin and opposed by Goebel and was adopted. In the exception scanning of the property of the prop members in good standing. This was supported by Hayes and Slobodin and opposed by Goebel, and was adopted. In the evening session Slobodin offer-

Social Democratic Party with head quarters at Chicago, Ill., the Socialist Party of the state of Texas, the So-Democratic Party of the states. of Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, and Ne-brasia, hereby surrender their separ-ate and independent existence and accept and analgamate thto one oc-

bere formed shalf assume the indebtedness of \$107.102 as reported by Sec-Petary Butscher of the Springfield or goulaction, and the indebtedness of \$1.083.35, as reported by Secretary Lebs of the Chicago organization, and indicatedness to be assumed and mid-bit dness to be assumed and mid-bit dness the books, records. Funds, recourses, liabilities, and effects on hand of the two nathonal organizations caused shall be turned over to the Na

tional . Secretary of the Socialist

INJUNCTIONS AND MILITIA. Abbott reported for the resolutions committee the following resolution on injunctions, which was unanimously

"Whereas, The injunction has be come, in the hands of the judiciary, an nstrument by which the capitalist class seeks to destroy the civil and po-litical rights of the workingmen. "Resolved, That we, the Socialist

Party, in convention assembled, call the attention of the working class to talist class and hostile to the interest of labor, and we call upon the working class to use the ballot in defense of their own interests by voting the So cialist ticket." Harriman's resolution prohibiting

party members accepting any appointive office from capitalist administrations provoked some debate chiefly through its scope. Harriman support-ed it in an eloquent speech, his time being extended. Carey and MacCartney asked that action be deferred, as the resolution, if adopted, would cause enfustion. The resolution was finally referred to the National Committee their action to be submitted to referen

The following resolution was adopt ed; "No member of the Socialist Party shall become a member of any armed force of the capitalist class."

THE CLOSING HOUR.

Berger stated the Chicago party delegates had considered waiving the their party membership, but found ould not do it. However, he be lieved this was to be permanent unity and if ever a split came it would have

to be on new lines.
Leon Greenbaum of St. Louis was 1 National Secretary by acclam-The following were elected as the local quorum of the National Committee G. A. Hoehn, L. E. Hildybrand, E. Yal. Putuqm, M. Ballard Dunn, and W. H. Baird. They were empowered to fill varancies occurring before the election of the full committee. Pfedges to the amount of \$243 were made to start the work of the National Com-

two retiring secretaries was adopted

in the following terms:

"Whereas, The two National Secre-taries of the Social Democratic Party, Theodore Debs and William Butscher, are about to retire from office, and

"Whereas, We recognize that the So-cialist movement in this country has been materially advanced by the faithful work of these two comrades, be it "Resolved, That this Convention unanimously tenders a vote of appre-

Debs for their valuable service to the held four rull day sessions and three night sessions, the convention adjoura-ed sine die. The voices of the dele-gates rose in the revolutionary strains of the "Marseillaise" and in three insty cheers for Socialism and the So-cialist Party, and the convention was

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

One of the most remarkable features of the great national gathering which may prove to have been of an epoch-making character was the fact that it was a plain business meeting from be-ginning to end. Never and nowhere has: to my knowledge, anything like it been seen, not even in Germany, the cool-headed, matter-of-fact, almost un-emotional fosfer mother of modern So-

Hardly an opening speech—Comrade Herron's few guarded, though elo-Herron's few guarded, though elo-quent remarks being no more than a slight effort in that direction-no such a thing as an impressive appeal to the hearts of the delegates at any time during the progress of the convention, and absolutely not a word at the clos and absolutely not a word at the clos-ing of it will this ought to suffice to bear out the statement that ours was the most extraordinary "folk-mote," the most unconventional convention ever known in the annals of the Sq.

tains the surest guaranty for the per-fectness and durability of that unity which was accomplished last week at

It was not ushered in with a flourism of trumpets. It was not inspired by anything like a heart-stirring exhorta-tion that might have carried away

opposed by Goebel, and was adopted.

In the evening session Slobodin offered the following as an amendment to the constitution:

The Social Demowatic Party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., the Social Democratic Party with head quarters at Chicago, Ill. the Socialist springfield was to the state of the value of Terms of Social serves of the train of Terms of Social serves of the train of Terms of Social serves of the train of Terms of the state of taste of that unity to come which shall embrace the whole working class, ar-nayed against the stingless, useless, non-producing drones who now devoir all the fruits of the busy bees while leasting in the sunshine of ther queen

are and margamate into one or ganization.

At Berger's request, Slabodin moved this as a resolution only, not as a part of the constitution, and it was manipenally adopted. Berger stated this he are second only, not as a part of the constitution, and it was manipenally adopted. Berger stated this he hoped unity was now accomplished; for his part, he had determined to alide by the results of the convention. The following, neeved by Robitson, was inaminously adopted:

"Resolved That upon the endorse ment of the acts of this convention by general referendam vote of the Social Pennecatale Party with headquarty at Cassago, the Socialist Party bere formed shall assume the indebtedness of \$61.08.55, as reported by Secretary Butserber of the Springfield organization, and the indebtedness of \$1.088.55, as reported by Secretary Indo of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control of the Chicago organization, and the indebtedness of the control o

so, at least, he looked to me-and by his side there sat two young men, old er than he, but young men with the promise of life before them, full of strength and vigor in the service of the cause. And facing them there sat that hobbe looking greybeard, the old vetcan of the German movement, he who esponsed the cause of the oppressed and exploited some years before La-saile unfuried the purple banner, and then joined the Socialist pioneers here sat Julius Vahlteich, and the con-rast between him and the lads on the platform was brought out in strong relief. It accentuated the fact that our day was nearing its end, while young America was asserting itself ready to don the armor bright of the Social Revolution, to enter the lists on behalf of their class, and to fight the battle of labor, to night and to wia.

Julius Vahiteich made a speech, or tather read one from manuscript. His accent was bad, the delivery somewhat nalting, the subject matter almost out halling, the subject matter almost out of place, and certainly out of season, and many a comrade heaved a sigh of relief when the discourse was at au end. They were mannerly enough to listen, and only one among them rose to a point of order. But they did not know that the man who addressed n had been a Socialist member of Reichstag long before many of them were born; that as far back as 1874 he was already one of the leaders in the movement, and that many in the audience will come to see the day when they will boastingly tell their children that they had shaken hands

Among the visitors was a baby, a thirteen mouths' old little girl, the a dear little soul affiliated with the springfield faction. She behaved ex-ellently, making less noise than many a grown up person in the hall. She vidently followed the proceeding-with interest, although she very likely with interest, although she very said, but her parents will probably se-to it that she does so by and bye. Any-way she was among the most notable personages in the Masonic Hall, and as my gaze wandered from her Vahlteich and back again, I seeme see the Past and the Future shakl loands and sainting each other.

Fully four-fifths of the delegat were American born, the Germans and and the Jews for once—and I am afraid for all time now—taking a back seat, claining and getting no more recognition than what would be their just share in accordance with the priniple of proportional representation, it

Among the natives we were all glad to see the three Afro-Americans, Costley, Adams, and McKay. The former lips in the hall as they rose one after the other to voice the sentiments no of their race but of their class; as they used the language of the great aboli tionist to give utterance to the teachings of Karl Marx. Old Phillips would have felt fully compensated for the Boston mobbing of which his friend, William Lloyd Garrison, was the vicie, and he a heartbroken witness friends talk.

women in the convention includ ed several old-time workers in the So cialist movement, women that have worked and suffered for it. A fellow of the "stern" sex always feels like treading on dangerous ground whea approaching feminine personalities. 1 do not propose to do it either. But 1 must be permitted to say just one word with regards to just one person

During the period of fraternal strice new happpily ended one of the women delegates had been so prominently as sociated with one of the factions tha many an old friend had turned from box. Her great services in the past were obscured by the darkness that had fallen upon us, creating confusion in our ranks, and setting brother against brother. Now all this seems nothing more than a horrible nightmare over and done with, with the dawh of a new bright day. And now we can all safely look forward to the time when our friend will once more come to the front, welcomed as the "organizer of victory" in Ma setts in the campaign of 1890. If unity had done nothing more it would have been a blessing for the return to our ranks of Margaret Halle

Three cheers for the Indianapoils

A DEATH SONG

(These lines were written by William Morris on the coreasion of the murderous interference of the military in the labor meetings at Trainigns Square. By the memory of Homestead and Pullman, Brooklys and Buffalo, Lettimer and the Court Gildens they belong to us as much as to our Ritiah neth here, from East to West

these, the marchers stern and the message that the rich are ending. k to those who hade them wake and

But one and all if they would dunk the day birth who has not taken out his citi

-Sociation means that the me who produces something will not be to divide up with the man who do not work.—The Workers Call.

PARTY CONSTITUTION

Of the Socialist Party, Adopted Afte Full Discussion by the National Con-

be the Socialist Party, except in states where a different name has or may be come a legal requirement.

NATIONAL COMMITTER.

There shall be a National Commit-tee, composed of one member from each organized state or territory, and a quorum of five to be elected from

the membership of the locality of the scat of the Committee. The members of this Committee shall be elected by and from the member-ship of the states or territories which they respectively represent by refer-endum vote. Their term of office shall not be more than two years and they January.

This Committee shall meet in regular session not oftener than once a year. Special meetings shall be called at the nest of a majority of members of

DITTIES AND POWERS.

The duties of this Committee shall be to supervise and direct the work of the National Secretary, to represent the party in all national and international affairs, to organize unorganized states and territories to call national nominating conventions and special conventions called by referendum of party, and to submit questions referendum, to receive semi-annual re-ports from the state committees, and to make reports to national convento make reports to the National Committee not a member of the local quorum may require the Secretary to submit to a vote of the whole National submit to a vote of the whole National Committee questions as to the removal of the local committee or the Secretary; also for its consideration any part of the work of the Secretary of the local committee or any business belonging to the National Committee. The National Committee shall elect a committee of five from the party membership of the locality selected for the party headquarters, to supervise and

party headquarters, to supervise and assist the Secretary as the National Committee shall require and direct. Said committee of five shall-form part Said committee of ave shall be National Committee, but shall be subject to re-Committee, on the by the National Committee. On the question of remov-al the said local quorum shall have no This committee shall vote. This committee shall neither publish nor designate any official or

The National Secretary shall be elected by the National Committee; his gin on the first day of February of each year, beginning with the year, 1902. The National Secretary shall subject to removal at the Committee

In states and territories in which in states and descriptions in which there is one central organization afti-isted with the party, and representing at least ten-focal organizations in dif-ferent parts of such state or territory respectively, the state or territorial or-ganization shall have the sole jurisdic-tion of the members residing within their respective, territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization, and financial affairs within such state or territory, and the National Executive Committee and sub-committee or offi-cers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the

'Expenses of the national committee men in attending meetings shall be paid from the national treasury.

NATIONAL SECRETARY. The National Secretary shall be in communication with the members of the National Committee, the officers of the organized states and Jerritories, and with members in unorganized states and territories. The Secretary shall receive as compensation the sum shall receive as compensation th of \$1,000 annually.

Headquarters shall be located at St Louis. But said headquarters may be changed by the National Committee, subject to a referendum of the party. ORGANIZATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Each state or territory may organiz in such way or manner, and under such rules and regulations, as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions of this constitution.

AFFILIATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

A state or territory shall be deemed-organized and shall have a right to affiliate upon the organization of nor diffiliate upon the organization of no less than four branches, each branche to consist of not less than five mem

to consist of not less than are mem-hers. Each state or territory so organ-ized shall receive a charter.

The platform of the Socialist Party adopted fa convention, or by referen-dum vote, shall be the supreme declar-ation of the party, and a.l state and municipal organizations shall, in the adoption; of their platforms, conform thereto.

thereto. REVENUE.

The state committee shall pay to the National Committee every month a sum equal to five cents for every member in good standing within their re

REPORTS.

The Secretary shall prepare a month by statement of the financial and other business of his office, and when ap-proved by the local quorum of five shall resue the same to all party or

shall sense the same to all party organizations in such way as the National Committee shall direct.

The National Committee shall prepare a semi-annual report of all the
financial and other business of the
party and issue the same to all state
and territorial organizations.

The state committee shall make
semi-annual reports to the National
Committee concerning their memberchip, financial condition and general
standing of the perty.

ship, mancial condition and general standing of the perty.

The National Committee shall also arrange a system of mancial secretar-les and treasurers books for locals, the same to be furnished at cost upon ap-AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended by a national convention, subject to a majority referendum vote of the party or by a referendum without the action, of such a convention, and it shall be the duty of the National Committee to

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

As Adopted by the National Convention at Indianapolis.

The Socialist Party of America in na-The socialist Party of America it and tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political-party, with the ob fect of conquering the powers of government and using them for the pur em of private ownership of the means

of production and distribution into col-lective ownership by the entire people Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individ-ual worker. To-day the machine which is but an improved and more de-veloped tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is resp sible for the ever increasing uncertain tr of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it dionce powerful middle class is rar idly disappearing in the mill of co petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working chiss. The possession of the means of control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a tate of intellectual, physical and socia inferiority, political subservience an virtual slavery,

The economic interests of the capi talist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indis-criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sauc tioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy

But the same economic causes which eveloped capitalism are leading to So cinlism, which will abolish both capitalist class and the class of wage orkers. And the active force in ringing about this new and higher or der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic Republican, the bourgeois public own-ership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete verthrow of the capitalist system of roduction, are alike political ropre-entatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

ubmit such amendment to a refere ing requested to do so by five locals in three different states. INPITATIVE AND REFERENDUM

All acts of the National Committee shall be subject to referendum vots after the same manner as provided to the preceding section.

IN OTHER MATTERS.

All propositions or other matter sub-mitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without comment. BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The basis of representation in any national convention shall be by states, each state being entitled to one dele-gate at large and one additional detegate for every hundred members

LIST OF DELEGATES

With Residence and Number of Men

·Following is a full list of the dele Hoboken, 149; Ernest Schilling, New ark, 126. gates to the convention. The figure after each name indicate the number of members represented by the delegate. Where no figures are given the courside represented only himself. CHICAGO FACTION.

CONNECTICUT. - J. W. Brown MICHIGAN.-Wm, L. Benesst, Kala-

NEW JERSEY.-Geo. H. Goebel,

NEW YORK .- M. Winchersky, New

York, 38. KENTUCKY.—Adam L. Nagle, New-

KANSAS,-G. C. Clemens, Topeka, 6 ILLINOIS, - Theo. Debs; Charles Elchorn, Staunton, 51; J. A. Ambrose, 107; Chas. Tyle, 10; Corinie S. Brown, 8; S. Steadman, 45; E. Backus, 50; M. J. McSweeny, 2; Phil. S. Brown, 2; A. S. Edwards, 5; C. T. Westphal, 35, (All except Elchorn were from Chicago.)

INDIANA .-- John . H. Adams, Brazil 13: J. H. Arnoid, Terre Haute, S; Adrian Babcock, Indianapolis; Martha A. Biegler, Indianapolis; Ed. H. Eving-A Biegler, Indianapolis; Ed. H. Evinger, Terre Haute, 21; R. Greuling, Indianapolis, 7; J. H. Hollingsworth, Spath Bend, 8; Theo. Heberlein, Indianapolis, 6; Rich. Himze, Indianapolis, 5; J. W. Kelly, Marion, 14; H. R. Kepler, Richmond, 8; Edw. D. McKay, Richmond; E. H. Meyer, Evaneville, 19; Hugo Miller, Indianapolis, 8; Jas. Oneal, Terre Haute, 18; H. W. Sentih, Clay City, 6; Leroy E. Sayder, South Bend, 4; Chas, A. Thornton; Indianapolis, 18; Martin H. Wefel, Fort Wayne, 14.

MASSACHUSETTS. Marron.

MASSACHUSETTS. - Margar

MASSACHUSETTS. — Margar :
Haile, Roxbury, 8; Fred. O. MacCartney, Rockland, 110.
OHIO.—Anthony Bury, 2; J. W. Denris, 4; Harry C. Thompson, 11; Robt. J.
Waite, 7. (All from Cincinnat.).
WISCONSIN.—Victor L. Berger, 162;
C. A. Born, Sheboygan, 100; Albert J.
Forman, 49; Emil Seidel, 421; Elishbeth H. Thomas, 114. (All from Milwaukee except Born.)

SPRINGFIELD FACTION

CALIFORNIA.—Wm. E. Costley, San Francisco, 90; Harry Ryan, San Jose, 85; F. J. Spring, Los Angeles, 132; H. Gaylord Wilshire, Los Angeles, CONNECTICUT.-Wm. E. White, New Haven, 108.

ILLINOIS.—Jas. H. Bard, 13; John-Collins, 106; E. A. Gnadt; M. Jacker, 5; A. Kienka, 51; Jas. Lambert; Subserie; C. F. Lowrie; W. T. Mille, 108; as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a politica party, distinct from and opposed to al parties formed by the propertied

ment of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manne of the transition to Socialism also de pend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost import-ance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by mon opolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improve ment of the service and diminishing

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

 State or national insurance of working people/in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age: the funds for this purpos to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of

their labor. 5. The education of all children ur to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum. proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-opera tive Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental centrol of public utili-ties for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of oth industries and not for the an

Thos. J. Morgan, 98; M. L. Morris; Marcus Hitch; E. Richter, 98; J. W. Saunders; A. M. Simons, 196; Fred, G. Strickland, 94; John R. Touse; Julius Vahlteich, 29; Jos. Wanhope; John Will; Wm. H. Wise; D. M. Smith. (All

from Cheago.)
INDIANA.—Wm. L. Hamilton, 18.
MAINE.—Fred. E. Irish, 68. MASSACHUSETTS -R S Brooks

Springfield, 65; Wm. Butscher, 14; Jas. F. Carey, Haverfall, 115; S. E. Putney, Somerville, 85; Silvio Origo, Spring-MICHIGAN.-Clarence Neely, Sag!

naw, 72. MINNESOTA.-J. B. Nash, Minae apolis, 95. MISSOURL,-W. H. Baird, 23; M. Missouri.-W. H. Baird, 23; M. Ballard Dunn; Leon Greenhaum, 7; W. J. Hager; G. A. Hoehn, 38; E. T. Behrens, Sedalfa, 45; C. Lipscomb, Liberal, 24; R. Murphy; E. Val. Putnam, 40, Geo. H. Turner, Kausas City, 90; Otto Vierling. (From St. Louis, unless otherwise designated.)

NEW JERSEY.-Carl Pankopf, West

ark, 126.
OHIO.—W. C. Benton, Cincinnaft, 15;
W. C. Edwards, Portsmouth, 27; Samuel Ernst, Toledo, 48; John Evans,
Massilion, 7; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland,
329; Mrs. M. S. Hayes, Chas. R. Martin, Toledo, 49; Martha H. McH. Cleveland; Alois Nick, 15; E. H. I

PENNSYLVANIA.-Chas. Heydrick.

TENNESSEE .- John M. Ray, Nash-

ASHINGTON .- E. Lux, Whatcom,

PUERTO RICO.-Santiágo Iglesias, 483.

NEW YORK.—L. D. Abbott, 197;
Job Harriman, 343; Carrie Rand Herron; Geo. D. Herron; Morris Hillquit.
337; Wm. Mailly, 9; Frank A. Sleverman, Rochester, 158; Henry L. Slobodin, 334. (All from New York City

except Sleverman.) INDEPENDENT STATES The unaffillated state organization

were represented as fallows; IOWA.-W. A. Jacobs, Davenport, 41; John M. Work, Des Moines, 15. KENTUCKY .- Chas. Dobbs. Louis ville, 88; F. R. Markert, Louisville, 37; F. L. Robinson, Louisville, 8; F. E. Seeds, Covington, 22. TEXAS.—S: J. Hampton, Bonham,

After the above list was in type we have received the names of three additional delegates: For the Springfield ride, J. J. Cavanaugh, Toledo, O.; for the Chicago side, Jas. S. Williams of Danville, Ill.; and Philip Shora of Evansville, Ind.

— Congress spends its time discussing measures in the interests of the commercial class though that class is by no means in the majority in this country. The majority class, the country. The majority class, workers, forgot to elect any repreatives, so they get no attention.—The

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meets at 414 East 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District VI.
meets at 414 East 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District VI.
meets at 415 East 5th Street, every Saturday
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