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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XI.-NO. 20.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY IN REGARD TO STRIKES.

What Republican and Democratic Officials Do and What Socialist Officials Would Do.

Sovernment, Whether Local, State, or National, Cannot Remain Neutral-Represents Either Capitalist Class or Working Class and Must Serve Its Masters Socialists Would Turn Against the Capitalists the Political Weapons They Now Usp Against Labor.

It is coming to be fashionable to in a few years, for the Socialist move It is coming to be fashionable to speak of a strike as an act of war. The phrase is perfectly correct. Strikes and lockouts, boycotts, and blacklists, these are incidents of the age long and incessant war between the class that owns the means of production and lives upon profits and the class that uses the means of production and cre-ates all wealth, the irrepressible con-flict between Capital and Labor.

thet between Capital and Lanor.

Shifty politicians and mere theorists
may try to conceal this fact of the
cass struggle; but the fact asserts
fiself, in spite of their quibbles and
evasions. When a thousand workmen go on strike, it is quite a differen-thing from a thousand workmen leav-ing their jobs as individuals; when an employer locks out a thousand work-men it is quite a different thing from-his dispensing with the services of a thousand employees as individuals. Every one knows this. The working class at large recognizes it by attaching the opprobrious epithet of "scab" to a man who takes the place of a striking or locked-out brother

A strike is an act of war. Let us all namit this frankly. It is always better to call things by their right name: Now war has its laws; but they are Now war has its laws; but they are quite different from the laws of peace. War has its own laws, and imposes its own duties upon those concerned it it or affected by it. This is just as true of the class war, fought in strikes and lockouts, boycotts, and blacklists, as in the wars of nations, fought with ennon and rifle

A QUESTION THAT

DEMANDS AN ANSWER.

Let us ask then: What is the duty ent-local state, or na of the government-local, state, or a tional-in regard to strikes? It is the for every voter to make up his misfor every voter to make up his mind on this question, for the question is foreing liself upon us. Strikes are becoming more important every year, and this for three reasons: First, the working people are becoming more theroughly organized and more determined on victory; second, industry, is rapidly passing into the hands 'af a few great combines, which are able to effer a more stubborn resistance to the workers; finally, and again because of this process of trustification, different this process of trustification, different trades and industries are coming to be everlapped and interwoven, so that a conflict in one directly affects many, if not all, others. To put it in another class and the working class are being more sharply drawn and the solidarity of each class is becoming more com-

plete. Moreover, as labor conflicts thus become more significant, the powers of government are actually drawn into them, in spite of the theories of economists and the pretenses of politicians. The government is forced to lake action on one eith or the other. It cannot remain neutral. There are more vectors or working the politicians of the control nany werkingmen, many labor leaders, who will object to this. They only last that the government shift not help the capitalists. They have become so

NEUTRALITY IMPOSSIBLE.

sonable one. But it is really an im-sible and unreasonable demand. reasonable one. But it is ready in in-possible and universimatic demand. The government cannot keep its hands off, and it ought not to if it could. This is a case where it is foolish to ask for the half-lonf, because the whole loaf is easier to get than the half. It will be much easier to get a overnment that will actively help be working class that to get a gov-cent that will-remain neutral. And will be much better, as well as

The people-are divided into two classes, capitalists and workers, with opposing interests. The interests of these two classes are lavolved on the two opposing sides in every strike. The public officials at any given lime must represent one class or the other. They cannot represent both. They duty to the class they supresent.

whichever that may be.

With representatives of the capital-lat class is power, put there by a captalist party, we know very well what will be done. We know that the pub-lic powers will be used to help the empiralists. It is the height of folly, then, to dony that, if representatives of the working class were in power, put there by a working class party, they would ose the powers of govern-

ont to help the workers.

Moreover, they ought to do so, Either o strikers are right or they are rong. If they are right, then the strikers is a victory for the whole working class; the victory of the capi-talists is a victory for the whole capi-

ment is growing. We have had un-limited experience of capitalist gov-ernment. It had seldom failed to do its full duty to the capitalist class.

WHAT CAPITALIST OFFICIALS DO. We all know what capitalist govern-

The legislatures make laws forbidding the workingmen to arm them-selves (and, although these laws are in violation of the second amendment to the national constitution, they have been sustained by the courts); but they allow capitalists whose employees are or strike to import bands of armed men, often recruited from the criminal classes, under the guise of "protecting life and property." Republican and Democratic legislatures have both done this,

The mayors detail policemen, the sheriffs swear in deputies, the governers order out the militia, and, it necessary, the president sends federal troops, to assist the capitalists in in-timidating the strikers; if it suits their purposes they deliberately provoke disorder, in order to have a pretext for firing into crowds of unarmed men and women. This they call "maintaining law and order." All these things both Republican and Democratic officials have done, '(1.).

The judges issue injunctions farbid-ding the strikers even to try to porsuade others to stay out; forbidding the unions to pay strike benefits to their members: forbidding them to hold public meetings, to walk on the public roads near the scene of the sirike, or to publish appeals asking their sympathizers to help them by witholding patronage from "unfair" employers. If the workingmen violate these orders, they are sent to jail without jury trial. Even girls and boys have been sent to jall for calling a scab by his right name or so much its "making faces" at him. At the same time, these courts have decided that it is lawful for capitalists to combine to keep a blacklist against working peo-ple. In such rulings as these Republi-

can and Democratic judges have con curred. (2.) When these measures have not sufficed, they have gone still further as in the case of Republican President McKinby and Democratic Governor Steumenberg of Idaho. There they de-clared martisl law, arrested all the ac-tive trade unionists, and by proclamstion of the governor and of the general acting for the president, established a "permit system"—an official blacklist by which every man was compelled to

All these things the officials elected by the Republican and Democratic parties have done in performing their duty to the capitalist-class. Now what would Socialist officials do in fulfilling their duty to the working class?

WHAT SOCIALIST

We said before: Either the strikers are right or they are wrong: If they ere right, the capitalists are are always right. The workers are en-titled to all they produce; they are always well within their rights, there-fore, when they strike for a larger share of what they produce. The capiways wrong therefore, when they re-sist the demands of the workers. The Socialist Party is a working-class party, supports by the efforts and the contributions of workingmen, and luving no other aim than the entire conancipation of the working class. The duty and interest of Socialist officials, therefore, would always be to assist any set of workingmen who were struggling to improve their condition, to help win every strike and help defeat every lockout.

But just what would they do in or-der to effect this object? Let us see. (4.) There are three principal considerations upon which they would act: · PROTECT ORGANIZATION.

First, a strike is sure to be lost if the trikers are intimidated and disorgan-

therefore, that the workers were pro-tected in the right of organization. So-cialist legislatures would make it un-lawful for employers to discriminate against union members or to blacklist workers; Socialist district attorneys would prosecute violations of such

laws and Socialist judges would punish them. Socialist mayors and sheriffs would prevent capitalists from employwould prevent capitalists from employ-ing private armies of armed thugs; they would prevent violence to persons and destruction of property, of course, but they would protect also the right of free assemblage, free specific

but they would protect also the right of free #ssemblage, free speech, and free publication on the part of the strikers. Socialist judges would hold that anyone has as good a right to call a scab a "scab" as to call a thief a "thief."

If a Republican or Democratic judge issued such an injunction as they are in the habit of issuing against the strikers. Socialist officials would use the police powers to protect the strikers in holding meetings and doing other lawful and orderly acts in violation of that ful and orderly acts in violation of that injunction, treating it as illegal, uncon-

KEEP OUT SCABS.

Second, a strike is sure to be lost if the bosses can get enough scabs to fill the strikers' places.
Socialist officials would therefore use

whatever power lay in their hands to prevent the capitalists from getting seabs. Under Republican or Demo cratic rule any poorly dressed man who is going around hunting for work and is "without visible means of support" is likely to be arrested as a vigrant, Capitalist officials assume that such a property—to steal or to bother "respectable" people by begging. They arrest him as a "suspicious character." They are quite right from the capitalist standpoint. On just the same principle, applied the other way, a Socialist ad-ministration would assume that any man who comes looking for work when there is a strike on is likely to commit an offense against working class mor-ality—that is, to become a scab. So, unless oftherwise assured, they would and not give him a chance to scab.

Tapitalists would call that "tyranny."
It would simply be turning their own
penpons against them. If a Socialist mayor were impeached for such action why-we should have a very pretty

PUBLIC AID TO STRIKERS.

Third, a strike is sure to be lost if the strikers are starved out.

Socialist municipal councils and other authorities could and would niect this danger in two or three ways. They appropriate money to help the striker establish co-operative industries of their own, under public supervision. They might and unquestionably would, yete money discetly to supply food and other necessaries to the strikers, and inaugurate public works especially to give them employment.

The capitalists would say such ways

of spending the public money were il-legal. We would spend the money first and discuss its legality afterward. In extreme cases, they would, if th

power were in their hands, take still nore radical action. We have spoken of what President McKinley and Gov-eruor Steunenberg did in Idaho. Just eruor Steunenberg did in Idaho. Just to match that, suppose that now, with the steel strike on, there were Socialist governous and legislatures in Pennsylvania and Ohio. They would say to the Steel Trust: "If you cannot run your business without strikes, you will have to get out of business. We give you forly-eight hours to decide whether you will settle this strike or whether we shall confiscate your steel mills and 1. we shall confiscate your steel mills and other works and run them under pub-lic control for the public good." If the Morgans and Carnegies wanted

resist and make a civil war over it.

ist president and congress would do in regard to strikes; for when we have a Socialist president and congress we shall have Socialism, and THEN THERE WILL, BE NO STRIKES, BE-CAUSE THERE WILL BE NO OCCA-

Sion FOR THEM.

There you have a sketch of what Socialist officials would do in case of What Republican and Den Craffe officials do. you know. YOU.
HAVE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN
THEM. THE GOVERNMENT CAN-NOT REMAIN NEUTRAL. IT MUST EITHER HELP THE CAPITALISTS OR HELP THE WORKERS, YOU WORKINGMEN ARE THE MAJORI TY OF THE VOTERS. WHICH DO

NEW YORK CITY. If the workingmen of New York City want to see the city governed for the interests of the capitalists and the dice to decide whether they shall vote for the Democrats or the reformers. If they want to see the city governed in the interest of the working class ma-jority, the people who have made the city and do its work, they should vote the Social Democratic ticks—Manford, Brown and Stahl—under the emblem of

ESSEX COUNTY, ATTENTION To the Socialists of Essex County: Socialists of Essex County, to be held at headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark, on Wednesday, August 21, at 7.30 p. m. It is the purpose of this meeting to accomplish a strong organization of the now united forces and to nominate county and city officers for the cosining fall campaign. We expect every one to be present, as there is no more excuse for Socialists to stay outside the party, now that national unity has been perfected by the harmonicous work of our coursedes at the Indianapolis Convention. Whoever desires to become a member of the new united organization will be given the opportunity to do so at this meeting.

OUNTY COMMITTEE.

THE BIG STEEL STRIKE

Correspondence from the Field of Battle Between Union aud Trust.

The Strikers Resolute, but Expecting a Severe Struggle Mayor Black's Attitude Approved-Shaffer's Position on Labor Politics.

Notwithstanding the Constitution and rumors-that the Annigamated Association, will soon make overtures or a settlement, there is no reason to doubt that the steel strike has passed the stage of negotiations and that it will be a long and hard fight.

will be a long and hard fight.
There are unquestionably terrible;
odds against the mei. The Steel Trust
is an enormously rich corporation, with
powerful financial backing and with great -political influence. Its officers and stockholders have only their pros-pective profits to lose, while the strikers have put at stake their very means of livelihood. Such odds are always agains? the workingmen in every strike, and that is why it is desirable that the working class, instead of depending upon the methods of union-ism alone, should add the method of independent political action, which promises infinitely greater results with infinitely less risk.

But in the present struggle, in spite of the overwhelming power of their of the overwhelming power of their foc, the strikers seem, from the most trustworthy reports, to be resolute and hoppful. They count upon the scarcity of skilled men, upon the scalingent of loyalty and the intelligent self-interest of their fellows in the trade, and upon the sympathy of the whole working class. On this they have a right to depend, but if they count upon "public sympathy" in general, they will be disappointed, so fur as the bulk of the middle class is concerned. Nothing could be more disgusting than the cell-blooded indifference with which the comfortably situated members of society view this battle. It is growing classes every day that the working bearer every day that the pend, but if they count upon "public clearer every day that the working people can depend only on their fellow workers for sympathy and aid.

The situation is developing slowly. While it is true that President Shaffer's strike call was not responded to on Monday by all that should have observed it—notably in the Western mills—yet, on the other hand, it is to be re-membered that many, especially at Pittsburg, anticipated the order and went out last week, that many nonunion mills have been organized and are showing a fine spirit, and that considerable gains have been made since Monday morning.

If a criticism is to be made at this If a criticism is to be made it the time upon the course pursued by the officers, it is that they were too slow, too cautions, too full of regard for "pub-lic opinion," too auxious to exhaust every means of conciliation before ordering the strike. This has been reexperience in many memorable strikes. The rank and file are commonly ready for a more daring course than the offi-cers are willing to adopt. Delay damps their enthusiasin while it gives the capitalists time to make their prepara-tions.

It is to be expected that many of

It is to be expected that many of those who have failed to come our thus fire will join the strike as soon as it develops sufficient strength to give them courage. Much will depend upon the action of workingnen in other trades, and none should full to give their aid now, for it is the battle of the whole working class. If the unions of the building trades generally we handle material buguit from refuse to handle material bought from the Trust notif the strike is selfied, they can exert a tremendous influence. And the duty falls upon the workingmen of every craft not to stop with resolutions of sympathy, but to give prompt and generous financial assistance. On their readiness to help inuch will depend, for there are thousands of the correspondence to The the Trust until the strike is settled. steel workers, not yet organized, who are wavering between a desire to join the strike and the fear of privation for their families.

STRIKERS RESOLUTE. (Special correspondence to The Worker,) PITTSEURG, August 11.—Being unable to meet President Shaffer to-day.

I fell in with some of the union mea.

and had a chance to learn their opinion of the conflict between the steel workers and the trust. Their opinion was all one way. It was going to be a hard fight, and the trade unionists were alive to the gravity of the situawere alive to the gravity of the situation. Everywhere among working people the sentiment was the same. The
Steel Trust must be beaten, if it took:
every cent from the unions' transmires,
and if every man connected directly orindirectly with the steel mills and
their products had to quit work. The
Trust was trying to destroy trade unlons, therefore the trade unions must
defeat the trust. I had doubted before
coming here whether or not the workwards by the manufacturers." defeat the trust. I had doubted before coming here whether ar not the workers really appreciated the tree meaning of this struggle—if the issue was clear-to them. Those doubts are nearly, if not entirely dispelled after my expertences of to-day. The recognition of the power and influence of the Trust is unmistakable. These workers have tall its and their extincts to the country in the control of the trust is a control of the trust is a control of the trust in the country in the cou clear to them. Those doubts are nearly, if not entirely dispelled after my experiences of to-day. The recognition of the power and influence of the Trust is unmistakable. These workers have felt it, and their attitude toward the Trust very nearly approaches haired. On the car going to McKeesport I struck up a conversation with a roung man beside me. He turned out to be a union brickinyer. His opinion was identical with that of those I spoke to in Pittisburg, and the sentiment of all the workmen be knew was the same. The brickinyers, he said, had already voted to quit working in the mills when it became necessary. The boller-makers and structural iron workers. I had bearned in Pittisburg, were proposed antitust illigation which is being engineered to do the same thing when the unbon product they were now working apon gives out. At present both means the product the present both means the product the present both means the product the present both means the product they were now working our own aftorney relative to our securing our injunction to present the

Notwithstanding the continued vague | trades are unusually busy here and the

This bricklayer said the union men of Pitts burg had decided some time ago that "the Trust would have to te fought sooner or inter and this is the time to do it." Many people were of the opinion, he continued, that all the Ascalgamated men around the mills should have been called out in the first place. The Trust had temporized with the union in order to gain time, to accamulate stock and get its plans well in hand. There is probably much truth

ance of a strike town to-day. and quiet prevailed. I usingled among the groups of workingmen standing around the corners and learned their sentiments. -Finally I landed at the hall where the rolling mill men were holding a meeting. Again, the same sentiments were expressed: "Fight, fight, fight." There was no vehemence about it. They were too much in carnest to loudly, bray their feelings. or death of the organizations, that's what it means.

"We're going to surprise the trusts," so, one brawny roller. "We'll give them a fight they never expected. If we lose this strike the trade, mions in America had better go out of busi-

mates were in favor of stopping the lianting of non-union products if the utilis were started with scales. The unanimity of sentiment on this point is remarkable. It shows that the class conscious feeling is highly developed, and only needs proper direction to be

city is now the storm center of the strike. All day the streets have been througed with strikers, who are jubil-ant over the situation. They claim that the mills are tied up more effectively than ever before in the history of Mc-

Keesport.
There have been no disturbances There have been no disturbances. The men are good natured, and I have heard no talk of violence nor any threats. It is remarked that the say though 100 hold not no much business as usual. Two remens are asigned for this. First, the desire of the men to follow Shaffer's advice not to drink, and, second, the men are saving their noney in preparation for a long fight The leaders are particularly anxious to avoid any trouble and have counselled the men against violence. In order to start up the mills the Trust will have to bring men from the outside, the strikers claiming that the only skilled men to be had in this city are or

The Tilrust has evidently underestiand the feeling of the men themselves city, but it seems that if only needed a crisis of this kind to reveal the real feeling among the mill workers. Their solidity at this time is a striking illus-tration of the class-consciousness pro-duced by the development of capitalism. A wave of organization has struck

ON THE STRIKE

dence to The Worker.)

PITTSBURG, August 12.-President Shaffer granted me a special interview for The Worker this morning. I found him affable and cordial and apparently perfectly self-possessed. He expressed himself as deeply interested in The Worker, a copy of which I had left at his home yesterday. "I read the report of your Indianapolis Convention and of your Indianapolis Convention and noted its success with much interest," he said, "I want to say also that the message of sympathy sent its by the Convention was very inspiring and encouraging." He expressed his astistiction with the present strike situation. "I am not pleased with one phase, however, and that is the apparamental contraction of the said of the s

demned in the mill is often sold after-wards by the manufacturers."
"Are you satisfied with the attitude of the American Federation of Labor?"
"Pegfectly. No matter what might

trust from importing irresponsible men into places where they might cause trouble by their conduct. He has the matter under advisement now."

"You were reported as saying that

the working people could remedy their condition by using their ballats judi-ciously. What did you mean by that?" "Just what I said. If the working people would only unite at the polls they can get a fair whare of that which they create, which would mean better conditions, better opportunities, better Lomes and better American citizens. homes, and better American citizens.

"Do I understand from that that you believe there is no hope for the working people in the Democratic or Republican parties?" I asked,

"That's what I believe, even if Mr.

agogy.

I explained to him that the Socialists believe the workers should have the full product of their labor and in order to get that they would have to organ-ize into a working class party. Did no believe in that?

"I believe the working people should practise independent political action.) have not given collective ownership sufficient study to declare a positive epinion; but from what I know of it. it looks reasonable and just. Fifteen years ago, while a minister, I declared that we should have government rega-

ation of corporations."

I explained that regulation would no be effective without ownership, and then if the capitalist class owned the government there might be even a worse condition of affairs than now.

"That looks reasonable," he said. When I asked him what importance he attached to the strike, he replied; "This appears to me to be a fight for us—not only for the Analgamated Asclation, but one to preserve the life of every labor organization in Amer-ica. Right here let me correct a wrong: impression that has been spread throughout the country. It is true we are buttling for the principle of the right to organize, but we are also con-tending for higher wages for the non-unionists at work. If we succeed in having our scale signed, it will affect the whole steel industry; we were com-pelled to take this stand against the trust to protect-our organization, for if we yielded then an attack would be made elsewhere and all organized la-bor would be dragged down. There-fore we believe this is a fight in which all laboring men are participants

President Shaffer closed the inter-ew by saying "We hope that every view by saying "We hope that every workingman and sympathizer with us in this struggle will aid us financially and morally. We ask this in the name of Labor, and because we believe the cause justifies it."

Secretary Williams stated that a call for funds was being sent out to every city, town, and village in the country.
More money than ever before is pouring into the treasury of the organizations. "More is needed, however," he said. "It is our desire that needy ones ones shall be cared for and the fami-lies of the men engaged in the battle shall not want for the necessaries of

life. Our own people will not want, but there are others besides the skilled workmen who must be cared for. Many offers of financial aid are received frommany organizations. Much will be needed, for the struggle will be a long and bitter one. There are many at work who are fearful of their families suffering. If these are assured of sup-port there will be no trouble in win-ning this strike. The Trust thinks we must have their work or starve. We want to show them that we will not While waiting in the headquarters

for President Shaffer, who was engag-ed when I entered. I fell into conversation with some of "the boys." were quieffy enthusiastic, and did not hesitate to express their views. The news from Chicago and Milwankie. ad not discouraged them. One young fellow fold me his story. "I have worked in one mill all my life," be said, "unitil now it's like home to me. I know every inco of it. There are other men who helped to start it, years ago, beward to be said to be forbids them to vote at all, uniting the following them to the forbids them to vote at all, uniting the following them to find the following man friend naturally asks, "What are we going to do about it?" tell you it was tough to come out and leave the old plant, but we're union gen first of all, and when that order came from President Shaffer calling upon us as unlon men to join the strike —why, we made up our minds in a secand. Our rights as workingmen are dearer to us than any old mill or the Lendorsed the sentiment with all my

MAYOR STANDS TO HIS POSITION.

(Special correspondence to The Worker,)
McKEESPORT, Adoptust 13-1 interviewed Mayor Black this morning. He
was somewhat reticent at first, no doubt because of the way he has been misrepresented, but he gradually-warmed up and talked freely. I showed him the supposed interview published in the New York "Evening Post" of August 7, in which he is quoted as making bad grammatical errors and several ridiculous statements.

"I never gave out such an interview," he said. "Any sensible man would know I never talked like that. Those papers have lied fearfully about me." I asked him what his plans were regarding the protection of imported nonbt because of the way he has been

arding the protection of imported non nion labor.

"I said that I would not allow the police to be used to protect the Trust property to a greater extent than other people's. The police are not here to do picket duty for the Trust. They are supposed to see that the peace is preserved. This is what I intend they shall do and no more. Violatious of law will not be tolerated on either side."

side."
I suggested that strikers appeared to
me to be orderly and good natured.
"They are." he replied. "The boys
are all right. We have good people
hers. As long as they are left alone
they will not bother anybody. I was

"LAW AND ORDER" IS NOW AN EMPTY PHRASE.

Two recent incidents in the labor were strictly within their legal rights, world have stirred the capitalist press to comment. The comment is most it-

The first is the refusal of the Mayor of McKeesport to give special police protection to the Steel Trust in its battle with the workers, and his declar riten that he considered imported scabs as "suspicious characters."

Nothing could be better justified by the facts as observed in a hundred strikes than this decision of Mayor Black. It is a well-known fact that while strikes may last for weeks with out any disorder, the appearance of armed forces is almost always the signal for disturbance. The inference is easy to make. It is an equally wellbuown fact that the men whom corporations arm and import to break strikes are almost invariably recruited from the "toughest" class and are dangerous to the peace of the community.

But Mayor Black's action has called down upon him the slurs, the sneers, the denunciations of capitalist papers of every sort. They talk loudly of "law and order" and describe Mayor Black as a blatant demagogue who is wantonly sacrificing public duty to a desire for popularity.

The other incident was the kidnap ping of eighteen leaders of the Spanish cigarmakers' union in Tampa, Florida, by an organized mob of "respectable

citizens." A strike has been on for some time in Tampa, and these respectables have occome exasperated by the courage and patience of the workers. No dis-

o the respectable citizens threw law and order to the winds and, not satished with kidnapping the leaders, forcibly closed the soup houses which syntpathizers had established for the beip of the strikers and issued a proclamadon threatening violent treatment of any/"labor agitators" who should further thwart their greed for profits.

Few of the capitalist papers have commented editorially upon this incident. But some of the loudest howlers for "law and order" in McKeesportclub law and order secured by terrorhave gone out of their way to excuse and indirectly to praise the respectable lynchers of Tampa.

Now we do not care much about the loyalty of either proceeding. Charles Sumner well said: "Anything for human rights is constitutional." As a matter of fact, Mayor Black's course has been entirely lawful and the course of the Tampa business men entirely, lawless, and the conduct of the capttalist press in denouncing Mayor Black and praising the Tampa rioters only shows their hypocrisy, their contempt for all law that does not guard capitalist profits.

spectables, not so much because they have violated law as because they have wronged the working class; and we praise Mayor Black, regardless of the legality of his action, because he has been true to the working class.

public conduct of any man: Is it in the interest of our class? That is the only. test to applied to-day. Let all workorderly conduct is charged against the ingmen recognize that and act upon it suisers, but they were "injuring the | and the emancipation of Labor will not

as many of his fellows as he can to fol-

low his example. It is a case of "be

damned if you do and be damned if

you don't." It is better to be damned

We do not know how the working-

men of Tacoma feel about it; but their

comrades over in the Cour d'Alence

have set them a fine example of organ-

ized and courageous resistance to ty-

ranny. But the miners of the Cour d'Alenes were whipped, you say? Yes,

for the time. But a few more victories

tion for the capitalist class. The Idaha

miners would have been whipped

much worse and much earlier if they

had not resisted. They are whipped,

for the time; but they are ready to

fight again-nay, they are still fightings

and the bosses are afraid in the day

As a matter of fact, it never more to

eringe. The capitalist is a bully. Be-

ing a bully, he is a coward at heart,

Bow before him and he will press the

yoke harder on your neck. Defy him

WILL HEAP MORE INSULT AND

There came once a great crisis in

the history of France. In that day the

voice of Danton was heard, thunder-

There came a great crisis in the his-

day the words of Patrick Henry were

heard through the land: "I KNOW NOT WHAT OTHER MEN MAY

like that will spell defeat and destruc-

as a brave man than to be damned as

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.

a slave.

of their triumph.

OPPRESSION.

A reader of The Worker in Taconia, | SELF FORBID IT, and to persuade Wash., 'writes us as follows:

"In your comment on the strike at the Sprague Electrical Works you say "They' (the oppressed employees) can vote for the party which proposes that the working people themselves shall own the factories and other means of production and thus be their own masters. They can vote for the party of the working class, the Social-

"Possibly the workers can do this lown in your neck o' the woods,' but out here, where the bosses are up to date, all this is nicely forestalled by an order to the workers instructing them to remain away from the polls if they desire continued employment. If you don't like this, help yourself, for our masters 'have nothing to

There's a problem. So long as the workingmen do not vote for their own interests the powers of government remain in the hands of the capitalis: The capitalist is afraid his employees will vote for their own emancipation. so he forbids them to vote at all, under penalty of discharge. And our to his face and he will respect you and workingman friend naturally asks, yield through fear what he would never yield through justice or gene It is not a pleasant problem to face; osity. THE MAN WHO IS AFRAID but it must be faced, for such things OF HIS BOSS IS ALWAYS- THE happen in other places besides Taco- MAN UPON WHOM THE BOSS ma. There is only one thing to be done about it. . If you do not wish to beforced into the deep sea of abject slavery, you must holdly grapple with the devil on the other side. You must taken him by the horns and at least ing out the words: "WE MUST make a fight for life and freedom." DARE, AND AGAIN DARE, AND

It is not an easy thing to disobey the ALWAYS DARE, AND FRANCE IS command of an employer, especially if SAVED." that employer be a rich and powerful corporation. We know that. It takes fory of the American colonies. In that courage for a workingman to exercise his lawful right as a citizen. We know that. But there are times when prudence ceases to be a virtue, and this is such a case.

The only thing for a self-respecting workingman to do in such a case is to GO STRAIGHT TO THE POLLS, OY THE MORNING OF ELECTION DAY, AND CAST HIS SOCIALIST BALLOT, NO . MATTER THOUGH ROCKEFELLER OR SATAN HIM- erty at any cost.

CHOOSE; BUT AS FOR ME, GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME

History attests the wisdom of Dans ton and Patrick Henry. And the working class to-day needs the men who will dare, and again dare, and always dare, the men who will stand for lib-

THEY DO NOT WANT CARNEGIE'S CHARITY

An Easton, Pa., dispatch says: "I' he Central Labor Culon of this city can prevent it, the fifty thousand dollar Carnegie free library will not be built in Easton. At the meeting of the Central Labor Union, which is compose ! of twenty-five distinct/unions, a resolution was adopted denouncing Anew Carnegle as a fee to labor and protesting against the school board using the money be has donated for the erection of the library. The Cen-tral Labor Union will use its influence to prevent union men of all trades vis-ling the building."

RICHMOND CONVENTION

The Social Democratic aldermanic convention for the First, Second Third. and Fourth Wards of the Berough of lichmend will be held at the Labor Lyceum Roff street. Stapleton, S. I. on Saturday, August IT, at 8:30 p. m. All Socialists should attend.

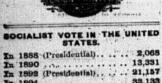
Socialism is becoming there popu he with the masses day by day, as they can plainly see that it is the only tope they have of remedying the pre-ient evils practised on them by the ent evils practised on them brazen capitalistic class, who ar

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1894 33,133 1896 (Presidential)..... 38,564 S. L. P. 82,204 In 1900 (Presidential):

S. D. P. 96,918 S. L. P. 33,450 NEW YORK CITY TICKET.

For Mayor BENJAMIN HANKOPD Her-MORRIS BROWN. For President of the Board of Alder-

HENRY STATIL



THE PARTYS EMBLEM

necessity of publishing in this spe the rather lengthy but very satbeforevery report of the Provisional Na-Lional Executive Committee has com pelled us to postpone for a week the mised publication of Görki's story, "On the Steppes."

There is one virtue in slander: It delns to reveal the slanderers.

At's easy to learn where profits, comfrom when weekingmen co-on strike.

wer lingmen's faith in old party poli-

The real fruits of the steel Workers' strike will show in the next election

if education is the great need, The Worker can fill it. Do you know better educator?

that organized workingmen a ace to individual liberty:

The chief interest working people have in automobiles is in keeping from

being run over by them. ft is only during a strike that the bem ners of capitalism are anxious

Idle capitalists cannot be blamed for

arguing against a system that would gause everybody to go to work.

The unity convention was a success, but after all, it depends upon Socialists gverywhere to make its work effective.

Presumably Mr. Bryan is too busy repairing fences in his Democratic sture to answer Wilshire's challenge

ogress in the Philippines. The Fillnos have our sympathy.

From the size of the latest Standa Dil dividend, one can readily under stand why capitalists are opposed to

dividing up with everybody.

Even the capitalist papers haven't flared to say that the settlement of the Schley-Sampson controversy will raise

Democratic and Republican point class in New Jersey hald a convictal joint calm bake the other day. They

who will vote for them pext Novens

The newspapers have gone into hys erics over the occasional violence of fered to scabs imported by the bosse to take the places of striking machin ists, steel workers, weavers, or other workers. But none of them see any thing very dangerous to "law and order" in the deliberate conspiracy in Tampa, Fla., by which some eighteen leading members of the Resistencia Cigarmakers' Union were kidnapped and spirited away, no one knows where, and a "proclamation" posted threatening all labor agitators with lynching. All this, being in the intersts of capital, can be passed over with a smile. Workingmen may learn a esson from the contrast.

THE CALL OF DUTY.

We are having a good deal of jubilation and mutual congratulation within our ranks, just now, over the result of the Indianapolis Convention. This is all right and proper. We have good cause for gladness.

But let us not think that because this is a senson of rejoicing it is also to be a hollday season. Let us not think tha because we have settled the "unity question" we have done our work. The exact opposite is the fact. It was worth while to work for unity, simply because unity would equip us so muc better for our legitimate work of fighting for Socialism. Unless we bear this thought in mind and carry it out in action, unity will not have been worth working for.

Moreover, unless the party does its full duty in the class struggle it will inevitably find itself involved in new internal struggles. "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." The only way to maintain unity, to complete and justify the work of the Indianapolis Convention, and to cement the bends of comradeship there formed is for the whole party, from the National Executive Committee down to the smallest-local or subdivision, to put forth its whole energy in the work of organization and propaganda.

There is plenty to be done. . The N. E. C. should at once be supplied with funds, so that it may send out speakers and distribute literature. Many states and cities have campaigns on hand which call for vigorous action. The party-press is daily being improved in quality, and it is the business of the party to extend its circulation. Never was there a better time to work for So cialism than now, with unity accomplished and with an interest in the labor question aroused by the great battles of trusts and unions.

The last excuse for inactivity is re moved. The Socialist who still sulks in his tent or dawdles by the wayside is unworthy of the name.

"A New Sympathizer" asks us what the red flag typities. The red flag has long been recognized as typical of regolt and more especially of the revolt of the toiling masses. It is commonly asserted that the color red is taken t represent the idea of international brotherhood, as the red blood flows in the velue of men of every nation and of every race alike. Whether or not this was the original meaning it is perhaps difficult to say. But at least the red flag has now come to have a definite meaning-to typify the revolutiona-y movement of the workers of the world regardless of creed or race against the exploiting class and for the estab lishment of universal brotherhood. That is, it is everywhere recognized as, the emblem of international Socialism

HE OUGHT TO BE A SOCIALIST.

It is a pleasure to be able to give The organized capitalists are agreed, unqualified praise to a public official who was not elected by our own party.

Mayor Black of McKeesport, Pa., has shown himself to be a brave and honor able man, a man who feels his resp sibility to his brothers of the working class and is not afraid to do his duty.

His declaration that he would not give special police protection to the Steel Trust in importing scales to crust the resistance of the workings McKeesport sets a standard of official conduct that every Socialist should heartly and openly endorse. He declares what is the simple truth, and what repeated experience has proventhat the scabs imported in time of strike are suspicious characters; and he says-he, as mayor of McKeesport, will treat them as such. The bold position thus taken puts Mayor Black in pleas ing contrast with the Van Wycks, Albridges, Carter Harrisons, Tom L. Johnsons, Phelans, and other capitalist lackeys in the city halls of larger centers, who either openly take the side of the bosses when a strike comes on or else give them substantial aid while fooling the workers with hollow words

The newspapers have been cursing Mayor Black roundly. He should be proud of that. They say he uses very had grammar. Very likely it is a lis, but it does not matter much anyhow. Benedict Arnold's grammar was probably better than that of ball the true

of "sympathy" and offers of "arbitra-

non he betrayed.

Mayor Black is called a Republican and a Republican and that re-

deems him. The Republican party will not support him and the Democratic party co dict that such a man can have no pe litical home outside the Socialist Party. Very likely Mayor Black does not likely he thinks it a dangerous thing. But he has acted as a Socialist-as a man who has learned class-conscious of the working class in its daily struggles.

A New York paper, commenting on an article by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensellaer, says: "It undertakes to make out a case for remaining in New York during the summer, a thesis which, no matter how ably handled, revolts the human understanding. But these capitalist editors find nothhig revolting to the human understandbur in the economic system which compels the majority of the people. not only to remain in the city through the summer, but to live in suffocating dens called tenement houses. That is all right. The people who live in the tenements do not count. They are only working people.

It is pleasant to know that young Mr. Rockefeller is to have a nice little home given him by his thoughtful papa. The house will be of granite and marble, and modelled after a cas tle in the North of England. It will be a modest affair, costing only \$1,000, 000 The stable will cost but \$250,000 Furnishings and equipments will profiably not exceed the cost of the buildings, for young Mr. Rockefeller, following in the footsteps of his father, is a great believer in industry and frugality. The mansion will be set in the midst of a little plot of two thousand acres in Westchester County. "The estate will contain a great game and fish preserve, an artificial lake, waterfalls, gardens, and many miles of fine roadway, and will form one of the largest estates along the Hudson," say the newspapers. How the men who do the work for the Standard Oil Company and all the thousand and one othr industries it controls should rejoice in this evidence of their prosperity!

THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

In the Dally Struggles, of the Working Class is the Great Regenerating Force of Society.

Comrade Caroline H. Pemberton, the author of "The Charity Girl," now run-ning as a serial in the "International Socialist Review," writes us as fol-

"Your review of Ferguson's 'Religion of Democracy' expresses vie that have been uppermost in my own mind for some time. I refer chiefly to your conclusion that 'The germ of the religion of the future is to be found in the daily life of large portions of the

"I do not know of anything in his tory more tragically heroic than the truggies of this class with capitalism. It is not only their moral courage which, indeed, is extraordinary—the so impresses me; it is the fact that sentiment of solidarity-their touching confidence in the idea of hudown to them from a superior and cul-tured class, but has been evolved from their own inner consciousness in the face of fierce opposition and un-der exactly opposite teachings from shove them.

While the heroes of the business world were engaged in flying at each other's throats in deadly competition their humble workmen were passing mouth the gospel of self-sacrifice and brotherly love of each standing for ach-a principle of action that sti and confronts the business world. Its moral power, however, is lost on the capitalists; and the fact that they are dealing with a religious

terest, seems not to have impressed them. "I think no true Socialist is likely to follow the capitalist into this mistaken attitude toward the working classes and their organizations. I hold that any man who views with indifference or contempt the laboring man's desperate though often ineffective struggles, has indeed missed the meaning of the most prophetic movement in the world's history.

"It is true that we who call ourselves Socialists believe that these terrible conflicts between dapital and labor are conflicts between dapital and labor are bound to fall from the verp nature of the contest; it is true that we urge more radical measures and deplore what seems to be a short-sighted, ineffectual policy. But a close inspection of the labor movement reveals to us that the field is being rapidly prepared for the truth of Socialism, and that no set of people are as likely to welcome its coming and to mederatand its message as those who now stand shoulder to shoulder under the tern, bedraggied, and blood-stained banners of the labor unlons. "Socialism will voice no far strange cry to these people. It will be to them as the joyful recognition of the dearfamiliar face of a friend whose name they have not known before. What

familiar face of a friend whose they have not known before, was once a dumb longing—a se instinct—blindly groping for are expression, will then be a directling message, framed into and action; a religion of deep power and aptritum leastly on a wonderful philosophic system liked economy—the braken at

ALL MUST AID IN THE WORK

The Socialist Campaign Is the Cam-paign of the Working Class and Every Workingman Should Do His Part

To the Workingmen of Greater New The Social Democratic Party again

enters the field as the party of working class. While the Republi and Democratic parties make pre tenses of representing all classes and carry on a sham battle over questions 'economy" and "reform," seeking to divert the attention and divide the they may continue to govern the city in the interest of the capitalists and of the professional politicians, the Social Democratic Party alone stands openly and honestly as the political represent ative of the class interests of the work-ers. The Social Democratic Party is organized to conduct on the political field the same class struggle which the labor organizations carry on in the shop, the struggle of exploited Labor

against capitalist oppression.

The platform of the Social Demo-cratic Party is based solely on the seeds of the working class and to the advancement of their ultimate and lim interests its candidates ar pledged. We call upon every working man in the city to read our hatkina and municipal platforms and to decide for himself whether he does not owe it his support.

Benford Hanford a member of Tyno graphical Union No. 6, is our candidate for Mayor. Morris Brown, a member of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144 is on candidate for Controller. Henry Stahl, a member of Cig r Makers' Union No. 90, is our candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. These men have proven themselves faithful representatives of the working class by their records in the Socialist move ment and in the trade unions.

The Social Democratic Party is an organization of working people. While the old parties fill their campaign funds with contributions from capital-lat corporations and blackmail levied upon lawbreakers, the Social Demo cratic Party depends upon the volun tary contributions of the working

Follow workers, we appeal to you for funds wherewith to carry on the campaign of the Social Democratic ty, the campign of our class not the forces of organized capital-Send in your contributions. large of

small, as early and as often as possi-ble. Every penny will help in fighting the battles of our class. MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN COMMIT

TEE, S. D. P.
Contributions may be sent to the Organizer of Local New York, Julius Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street, or to the office of The Worker, 184 William street. All contributions will be ac knowledged in The Worker and the

The fund is opened with-Found \$1.09

INTERNATIONAL TRUST:

merican Window Glass Company Plan ing to Control the Industry the World

A representative of American capi talists is in Belgium, buying up glass factories. Several companies, it is reported, have already decided to sell.

The Pittsburg "Times" says:
"Another yast industrial combina tion, one of the greatest that has ever been planned, is evidently under way, and two prominent Pittsburgers are taking a leading part in the consummation of the project that has for its object the placing in power of the cor-poration the control of the world's sup-ply of windaw glass.

"The proposed combination is to take

in all of the window glass manufactur-ers of the world, and if effected the business will be conducted from Pitts-burg, as the nucleus of the organiza-tion is the American Window Glass Company of this city. This company practically controls the window giass business of the United States, and the

"A combination of these, judging from the item from Brussels, under way, and as one of who is accredited with engineering the deal is one of Pittsburg's leading; financiers, one who has participated; successfully in previous deals of a liker nature, it is safe to assume that the present one will be consummated."

It is evidently time for workingment to cease talking about the evil effects, of foreign labor and looking to the Re.

to cease taking about the evil effects of foreign labor and looking to the Republican party for "protection," now that the men who take profits from their labor are simultaneously extracting profit from the labor of employees in Europe. Capital is international, and so must the labor movement be.

-OHIO TROLLEY SYNDICATE.

The Lake Shore Electric Railway company of Cleveland is incorporated, with a capital of \$4,500,000, for the surpose of operating a line from Cleve-and to Toledo, through Cayahoga, Lo-nin, Huron, Bris, Sandusky, Ottawa, Wood, and Lucas counties.

The incorporation is said to be the first legal step in the plan to merge all of the various Everett-Moore electric of the various Everett-Moore electric lines into one big company. The Lake Shore Electric Rallway Company is a consolidation of the Toledo, Fremont, and Northern, Lorain and Cleveland, Sandueky and Interurban, and Sandueky, Norwalk and Southern roads, all Everett-Moore properties. A structh of track feer miles long is now under construction at fluron, and when this is completed, about October 1, the company will have a line from Cleveland to Toledo. The syndicate will also have the Twinde Detroit line completed about the name time, so that cars can be run from Cleveland to Detroit.

A meeting of Bultimore Secial De rate will be held in the Labor

SOCIALIST ECONOMICS.

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

VIIL-THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The French Revolution and all the eat transformation of political instians that went with it failed utter ly to bring relief to the tolling of the people. The only result of that revolution was to destroy the power of absolute monarchs, of feudai lords, and of the established church, and to put all power into the hands of the rising capitalist class. The men who had formerly toiled and drudged for a living and maintained the nobles and priests in leisure and luxury, continbetter and to maintain the capitalists n leisure and luxury. The great revo struggle between the young capitalat class and the feudal class, in which fore the burdens.
That revolution was, however, a stap

in advance, because it brought the class struggle to its final phase. It put an end to the personal servitude or subordination of the worker and esthus eventually making it plain that the subjection of the workers depends. facts. It gave full scope to the devel ent of capitalist private property. In other words, it made pos-defining of class lines betwe producers and the possessors and a clear realization of the problem in-volved—the abolition of private propcrty in the means of production as the se of the poverty of the workers. A century has been required to con-plete this drawing of class lines and this realization of the social problem. what we call the "labor movement."

The labor movement has appeared in two forms so very differen necessary to speak of them separately pure and simple trade unionism and revolutionary Socialism. By "pure and simple" trade unionism we designate the policy of labor organizations which do not recognize a sharp class itagonism between the capitalists body and the workers as a body nd which, therefore, do not at least fully recognize the solidarity of the whole working class; but which, on the contrary, admitting the right of the capitalist to appropriate a part of the product of labor, simply strive to inrease the workingmen's share in his own product without at all attacking the foundation of the wage system; and which, further, depend entirely upon the strike, the boycott, the label, and similar purely economic weapons, rejecting the idea that the working-men, as a class, should use their politi-cal power for the overthrow of capital-

The pure and simple form has pre-railed in England and the United States until within the last few years. But it is now rapidly giving way in both countries to the Socialist movement, which had already grown up in

continental Europe.

In Eugland, until recent times, the election of public officers has been in the hands of large property owners. By he acts of 1832, 1867, and 1884, the anchise has been extended so that it now almost as general as in the United States.

But before 1832 the working people had no chance for political action. When, in the early part of this century, they began to awake to the sla ourse of action for them to pursue That was to organize themselves into inloss without any pose of demanding simply for the purpose of demanding simply for the purpose of demanding from their employers an occasional in rease of wages or reduction of hour reated such organization as conspir oon became evident that such action would provoke armed insurrection. So in 1827, the parliament repealed conspiracy laws, and gave the workers

a right to form unions.

Thus it came about that English unfonism at the beginning had nothing to do with politics. But it might be expected that after the reform bill of 1832, which extended the suffrage somewhat, the unions would have carried the labor question into politics. This did not happen for two reasons first, the reform bill of 1832 did not of franchise many of the wage workers; they had to wait thrity-dre years before any considerable proportion of ers; they had to wait thirty-five years before any considerable proportion of them got the ballot; second, in the period between 1832 and 1867; a great-deal of legislation for the protection of labor was passed by capitalist parties. This needs explanation. There existed at that time in England, two sections of the capitalist class—the great land owners and the great manufacturers. The great land owners courrolled naritament and made have to their ers. The great land owners controlled parliament and made have in their own interest, often laws inconvenient to the manufacturers. So the manufacturers, by streamons efforts, got the referm bill of 1832 passed. They were then, by their wealth and by the help of the newly admitted voters, who were naturally friendly to them, able to control parliament ment of the time in 1846 they abolished the corn filws, which were until have devised to keep the price of grain up, for the benefit of the land owners. The repeal manufacturers who had to pay

SAND OF LOW

such reasons for leaving out politics from the unions as existed in England, t the same pure and simple form wa lopted. The fact that in America here was plenty of land as an outlet or surplus labor prevented the labor question from becoming a pressing one until some years after the Civil War. It was largely for this reason that the

It was largely for this reason that me unions continued in their comparative-ly ineffective pure and simple form. On the continent of Europe, how-ever, no such conditions existed early in the century as prevailed here and in England. There the labor question was necessarily a political question from the first. In the revolutionary move-ments of 1830 and of 1848 the working class took an active part. And the events we may say something at a later time. For the present, it is enough to say that during the last thir-ty-five years the labor movement out Europe has become identi cal with the political Socialist ment. The unions are practically all Socialist and the Socialists are all unionists or union sympathizers. And a comparison of the history of unionism the two continents during that per lod, taking into account the diffe circumstances, will show how much more effective is Socialist than pure and simple trade unionism

The development of capitalism in England and America has new brought about conditions similar to those of continental Europe. And the unionist of these countries are being forced by the logic of events to accept the teach ings of their French and German con rades, to recognize the solidarity of the whole working class and the irrepresble conflict between capital and lat and to combine indep action union.

THE MINKEY AND

THE PARROT.

A toothless old monkey, who was very ford of nuts, sat desponding one evening at the mouth of a cave, bevailing the inevitable starvation that loomed before him, when, being on the very verge of suicide, he heard a deeper groan than his own behind him. Turning to the cause of it, he beheld. all limp and bedraggled, a once powerful and handsome young parrot in the last stages of dyspepsia.

Recalling some of the tricks of mankind he gravely approached the recuni-bent figure. "What do my eyes bebent figure. "What do my eyes be-hold?" gasped he. "It is, yes, it is my long lost Pelly." Then, gently takin her wrist between his fingers, he whis pered, "Polly, don't you know me? "No." sighed the bird. "Ah." said the monkey, as he brushed the unbidden tear from his hairy cheek. "This will kill me if it lasts. What! not know Why I'm your poor old pop, you little deary."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed the as-tonished little heap of feathers. "Well. I never-who would have thought it? Ah, who?" echoed the artful monkey "after all those years of searching find you thus and here?" "But no me of this?" he said, rousing himself, "a father's duty lies before me. I shall be your physician, your guide, philosopher and friend," "You are too good," ex-

claimed the grateful Polly.

"Nothing can be too god for younot even me," exclaimed the blushing monkey. "But wait here for my re-

In a short time he reappeared, pulling a large parrot cage, which he had stolen, down the hill.
"Get in, my child," quoth he,

After a little persuasion, the parrot entered those fatal precincts, and from that moment the real sorrows of he life began. The monkey, arming himself with a

stout rattan, and a large bag of nuts, which lay in great profusion all around, caused his victim meekly to crack every one of them and drop the kernel, which the capitalistic monkey speedily devoured. The parrot, having have received, may the lawd make us truly thankful," to which the monkey would respond "Amen". For the many years of that bird's captivity she tinued to be thankful that way, and t sing, "My Country "Tis of Thee." and also to praise the beneficent and hal-lowed partnership of capital and labor, "It was his capital that got the cage." she would cry, and every man has right to do what he likes with his own Our interests are identical, and there are no classes in America.

CILDING THE CHAINS.

A textile corporation in South Caro-lina has built a "model mill," run- by electricity, and a "model village," with free vaudeville theaters and concerts. The doing of this is much exploited by the capitalist press, which publish most wonderful and detailed accounts of the workrooms, the cottages, etc., and incidentally the big profits the cor-poration expects to get any of the poration expects to get out of the un-dertaking. The articles, for all the world, read like some of the old-time, slavery, which used to recite what a kind master Colosel James or Major Black was; what pleasant, white wash ed quarters were furnished the slavas and also how esse or two of the hards and also how one or two of the hands were kindly deputised to sing or play the banjo every evening is the quas-ters, to the delight and contentment of the others. The slave owners find it pays to gild the chains; the slaves will do mere work; they are less limble to revolt, and in the end a bigger profit comes to the astute human appliers than gue or purchased lawmakers. It might be remarked in passing that it is a safer proposition than even a Sent-tle sure-thing game to bet that the South Caralina besilers, for all of their

WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR SOCIALISM.

...........

YOU can see that every voter in the shop where you work is supplied with THE WORKER every week from now until election.

YOU can get some of them to subscribe. YOU can get ten or more copies of THE WORKER each week for ten cents or less.

Every comrade who has employment can and should distribute ten or more copies among his shopmates each week.

Comrades, doing this alone would double our vote this vear.

THE CITY STREETS.

A City of Palaces! Yes, that's true; a city of palaces built for trade; Look down this street—what a splendid view of the temples where fabulous rates. giance at the wealth of a single pile, the marble, the pillars, the miles of

ries harrie, the printer glass, glass, glass, and cornice in gaudy style, the massive show of the polished brass.

And think of the acres of inner floors where the wealth of the world is apread for

why the treasures inclosed by those pot derous doors are richer than ever fairy tale.

Pass on to the next, it is still the sume,
another Aiaddin the scene repeats;

the fountain sings: Look up at the lights in that brilliant ros with its chandeller of a hundred fiame See the carpeted atreet where the ladi come whose hundrads have milliona come whose inames; r whom are the jewels and sliks, behold; on those exquisits bosoms and throats

on those exquisite bosoms and throats
they burn;
Art challenges Nature in color and gold
and the gracious presence of every turn.
So the winters fly past in a joyous rout,
and the summers bring marvellous cool
retreats.

These are civilized wonders we're finding out as we walk through the beautifu city streets. A City of Palaces!—Hush! not quite; a city where palaces are, is best; No need to speak of what's out of sight; let us take what is pleasant, and leave the rest;

rest; en of the city who travel and write see fame and credit are known whose fame and credit are know abroad, people who move in the ranks polition the cultured women whom all applying the other haif million are yugar

clod;
And a soul well-bred is eternally dear-it counts so much more on the books of God.

The others have use in their place, no doubt; but why speak of a class one never meets?

They are gloomy things to be talked about, those common lives of the city streets.

Well, then, if you will, let us look at both; let us weigh the pleasure against the pain.
The gentlemn's smile with the bar-room outh, the laminous square with the tene-

ment lane.

ok around you now: 'fis another sphere
of thin-clad women and grimy men;
ere are over ten thousand huddled here
where, a hundred would, live of our up per ten.

Take care of that child; here, look at her face, a baby who carries a baby brother.

They are early helpers in this poor place, and the infant must often nurse the mother.

Come up those stairs where the little ones went; see flights they groped and climbed in the dark;
There are dozens of homes on the steep sacent, and homes that are filled with children—hark;

Did you hear that laugh, with its manly tones, and the loyous ring of the baby 'Tis the father who gathers his little ones, the nurse and her brother, and all rethe nurse and her book the same when yes, human nature is much the same when yes and count its you come to the heart and count its beats. The workman is proud of his home's dear anne as the richest man of the city streets.

od pity them all! God pity the worst for the worst are reckless, and need

for the worst are recaises, and need it meet:
When we trace the causes why lives age man beat;
The race is set run with an equal chance;
the poor man's son carries double
Who have not; are tempted; inheritance is a blight or blessing of man's estate.
No matter that poor men sometimes sweep the prise from the sons of the millionalic good do win must be good to keep, when the prise from the top most of the millionalic good do win must be good to keep, class the virtue dies on the topmost shair.

When the winners can keep their golden prize, still darker the day of the labor

prize, still darker the day of the prize, still darker the day of the strong and the selfish are sure to rise while the simple and generous die obscure And these are the virtues and social gift by which Pregress and Property ran over Man! O woe! where a lost soul drifts ran. and close let her pass! from a teneme room and a reeking workshop gradus

alone, her poverty stings and her guide-less feet.

Not long since kissed as a father's own, are dragged in the mire of the pittless street. Come back to the light, for my brain goes

when I see the serrows that can't

graves in the lowly got.

The earth was not made for its people; that cry has been hunted down as a social crime; the meaning of life is to barter and huy; and the atrunced and shrewdest are masters of time.

The meaning of life is to barter and huy; and the atrunced and shrewdest are masters of time.

To have one sweet home that its afte and their nestions of light are valid-cancelts. To have one sweet home that its afte and true, ten garrets must reck in the darkened streets.

The Civilization, so they say, and it cannot be changed for the weakness of Take care! Take care! the adaptive way, to good the wift to the wad of his Take head of your civilization, we, on your payramids built of quivering hearts;
There are stages, like Paris in 15t, where the commonest men play most terrible parts.

Your statutes may crush but they cannot Mit the patient sense of a natural right; it may slewly more, but the People's will, like the ocean o'er Holdand, is always in like the ocean o'er Holdand, is always in sight.

Not the the fault of a system of and strong; so.
But men are the makers of systems so.
It was a system to the way the wook.
It will away in storm if it be denied.
The law to being justice is always decreed;
and on every hand are the warnings cried.
Take heed of your Progress! Its feet have trod on the soois it also with its own pollutions;
Submission: is good; but the order of God

and a cry in me man to the manner, teacher the they need but a sword for a judge and generally. Take heaf for your juggement peshes hard; God holds the doon that its day completed, ill. "It will dawn like a fee when the track is barred, by a hardcode in the city giveen.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

—John Boyle O'Reilly. A special meeting of board Hudson County, is called for Sunday, August 16, to consider the Richment case and

Our Exteemed Contemporaries

.... (and OTHERS)

Sargent, Neb., New Era.

er to plutocracy is to head a "reform," middle class third party, and to help keep down the Socialist vot. And from indications that is just what he intends to.do.

The Wage Worker, Detroit, Mich.

To those working people everywhere, who are either striking for better wages, looking for a chance to get good tobs, we wish to say: First, don't forget on election day that your employers were your enemies during the strike... Second, don't forget to vote or the Co-operative Commonwealth, where the opportunity to support your self will not be denied you; and, fina! denied you; and, finally, don't forget that your good lob may ot always last: therefore, study S cialism as a safeguard against the poorhouse in old age.

Philadelphia Times, wnership and control, a disagreement between one company and its em ts own mills. A strike would be more or less important according to the size of the establishment, but at the most it was not likely to extend beyond one particular industry and the degree of disturbance it produced was limited. In the present instance we have a large number of widely scattered milia engaged in various allied branches of manufacture, all combined under one general control. The effect of this is to establish a community of interest, real or supposed, among all the mer employed in all these mills. Thus mployed in all these mills. Thus a ingle local disagreement, that former-

duce a disturbance more parlyzing than actual war. CONVENTION COMMENT

y might not have been heard of be

nd the immediate vicinity, may now

nvolve a vast army of people and pro-

issouri Socialist.

There can only be one comment on the work of the Indianapolis conven-tion. The story of the eleven sessions is a record of work faithfully and carefully done. The unity there chieved has exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine. It is complete. The referendum vote to be taken by the Chicago Board is a mere formality

and its members have pledged them-selves to stand by the result of the convention. '* * The chapter of the past year of strife s closed and there now opens to us new era in the Socialist movement of

As the news of the success of this. remarkable convention reaches the socialists throughout the states a way of enthusiasm is bound to sweep across the country. There is now alsolutely nothing to discourage the comrades. The field is ready. have but to enter with their ganda to reap the harvest. The diate future will be a period of astounding progress in the ovement. He who will not do his u most now for the cause is indeed apathetic. Let us rally round the red banner of Socialism and carry it into every village between the Atlantic and

wrong when I see the serrors that the cured.

If this is all righteons, then why prolong, the pain for a thing that must be endured?

We can never have palaces built without the salves, nor invaries served without illegald toll;

paid toll;

paid toll; ment, was that of the flational conven-tion held in the city of Indianapolis last week for the purpose of organizing into one body the various factions of Socialists who have hitherto been wrangling over various matters of de-tails and tactics, but who are agreed on fundamentals.

That the convention did not fall in its mission is now a fact of history and one that the delegates may justly be

The Exponent, Saginaw, Mich.

The idea that Socialist opinions are beld only by "foreigners" would be dis-pelled from the mind of any one was heard a roll call or listened to the de-bates on the floor. The personnel of the convention demonstrated that the American workingman has his think-ing cap on at last, and in intellectual capacity the delegates could swamp a men national conventions of the old parties.

There is now no doubt of the union of the different factions of the Social-ist Party of America. The Indianapolia ist Party of America. The Indianapolis convention has settled that fact and unity is secured. Oktahoms should now mount the band wagon and do business. Of course we have got a strong and powerful epposition to combat, but let's meet it like men. For our-selves we stand ready to meet any man in Oklahoms, or out of it, that is out in defense of capitalism from Congressman Flyon, to Senator Hanna or David Bennett Hill. With a united force backing us, and just cause to defend, we can win, so we throw down the gauntiet is all who wish to enter the liest and brank a lance in defense of this minerable robber system.

REPORT_OF_NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

Statement of Work and Condition of Provisional N. E. C., as Presented by National Secretary Butscher at Indianapolis Convention.

at Indianapolis, Ind., July 29, 1901.

rades:-Your National Executive Committee hereby submit for your consideration this report of the work accomplished by them during their term of office, with a statement of term or office, with a statement of moneys received and expended and for what purposes, together with a report of the membership of our party and the number of locals organized during

When the N. E. C. took over the man agement of the affairs of the party last July, the path before them was by no means an easy one, considering the condition of the internal affairs in the Socialist ranks at that fine; but, with the avowed purpose in mind/of estab-lishing unity among the Socialists of the United States, the Committee pro ceeded cheerfully with their task, rays bearing in mind the principles Hemocracy when carrying out the

MEMBERSHIP.

On account of the peculiar conditions existing one year ago, it will be impos-sible for your N. E. C. in reporting on the membership of our party to state what our strength as a national organ-ization was at that time. However, we and upon examining our records that during the five months following the organization of our party, ninety-seven local organizations were formed or affiliated with a charter membersh of 1.046 from new organizations alone, not considering the hundreds of indi-vidual members admitted into the rty between July, 1900, and January 1, 1901, of which the N. E. C. has no record, for said applicants have been received and filed by the various stat committees or tecals. During the per-led-between January 1, and July 1 this year, forty more local organizations were organized or affiliated with our party, with a charter membership of bers have been admitted to the party n new organizations alone within

o past year. According to the reports made our local organizations throughout the country on January 1, 1901, the mem-bership of our party in the United bership of our party in the United States was 5,310, and in the island of Puerto Rico, 1,080, making a ship of 0,390 in the United

States and its provinces.

In reporting on the present membership, the N. E. C. regret that they can not make a complete report, on accollection of semi-annual reports. the six months ending July 1, but 14 out of the total 229 have report ed an aggregate membership of 7,328 There are still 82 locals which have failed to make semi-annual reports to date, which therefore cannot be sit cluded in this report.

On the first of July, this year our

was organized and governed by committees in the following: Maine, Vermont, Massachu-Connecticut, New York, New Pennsylvania, Ohlo, Michigan Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Californit, and Washington; and in addition the party has local organizations to of Rhode Island, Delaware Virginia, Alabama, Temessee, Mon-tana, and Indiana, showing that our party is organized in twenty-on-

At the time the N. E. C. took charge of the party, the presidential campaign 1900 was its height, and one of the first matters given consideration was the proper management of the can ork could be done at the least ex-

existing in our movement at that time, it was found to be more practical to have the campaign conducted from the national headquarters at Springfield, Mass., instead of having a separate national committee in the city of Chi-cago, and after some correspondence tional committee practically turned the management of the campaign over to the N. E. C. Steps were immediately taken to get out suitable-literature for campaign purposes and 350,000 leaflets were sold to our organizations or distributed by the N. E. C. In order to space. His tour as a whole was very make our campaign more effective, the N. E. C. also ordered 5,000 lithographs of our national candidates, and 5,000 campaign buttons, all of which were sold to our comrades and sympathizers at a small profit, which was used for

campaign purposes.

The N. E. C., with the generous assistance of the party membership and our sympathizers, did all within its power to make the campaign a mempower to make the campaign a near-orable one. The result of the cam-paign was very gratifying to the N. E. C., and, we believe, to the majority of the membership; and when we stop to, consider the fierce struggle in which the two dominant parties were engaged, we are satisfied not only an account of the large increase made in the Socialist vote but also because our party has received official recognition in the states of Massachusetts and New York and came very user folling New York, and came very near polling the required vote to be officially recog-

Another step which the N. E. G. took in order that the workers of this

To the Delegates in Convention As portunity for doing excellent prope ganda work for the cause of Secialism, immediately dispatched Comrade Gel-ger, who was in Cleveland, O., at that time, to proceed at once to the scene of the trouble and agitate there until further notice. The good comrade Geiger has done cannot be told, but the N E. C. knows that during his stay of four weeks in that region he address four weeks in that region he addresses very large meetings, two and sometimes three times a day, besides distributing large quantities of literature sent there for that purpose.

MASSACHUSETTS CITY ELECTIONS.

After the close of the national cam-Massachusetts which took place in the month of December, issued a special call for campaign funds to be used solely for that purpose, to which the comrades responded to the extent of \$292.43. The major portion of this sum was turned over to the local campaign ommittees in the cities of Haverhill and Brockton, and the balance was utilized to keep Comrades Geiger and Taibof agitating in the cities of Massachusetts until the close of the cam paign. Considering the fact that this sum of money was raised within three weeks of the time the call was Issued and immediately after the close of the antional campaign, through which our comrades and sympathizers were con-stantly called upon for financial assist ance, demonstrates their earnestness and willingness to sacrifice for the cause of Socialism and the promotion

of its interests.

In accordance with the referendum vote of the membership of our party instructing the N. E. C. to send a repesentative to the International Social ist Congress held at Paris, the N. E. C. and provided credentials as well to Comrades Ingerman, Rombro, and Dietzgen, who were visiting in Europe er that time. All of the above named lelegates attended the Congress with the exception of Comrade Dietzgen, who declined to serve. Our delegates effectively upheld the S. D. P. from the attacks made upon it by certain delegates from the Socialist Labor Party, and, notwithstanding the threats and boasts made by the representatives of that party, our delegates were seated as representing a class-conscious, revolutionary Socialist party, much to the disgust and displeasure of the S. L. P. delegates

In order to defray the expenses of the delegates a special tax equal to ten cents per member was levied by the N. E. C. and the amount collected for this purpose was \$222.70. As but \$208.75 was allowed to be expended for this purpose the balance of \$112.95 was placed to the credit of the general fund of the party and utilized for agitation purposes.

the N. E. C. learned the sad news from over the sea of the death of Comrade man and leader, who was always ready with voice and pen to defend the rights of the working class. In respect to his memory, the N. E. C. forwarded to the Social Democratic Party of Ger-many a caffegram expressing the heartfelt sympathy of the Socialists of America at the great loss the party and the cause had suffered through hi passing away.

CURRAN'S TOUR.

While our delegates were at the In-ernational Congress in Paris they be came acquainted with Comrade Pete Curran, the noted Socialist and laborated represent the English trade unionists as fraternal delegate at the A. F. of L. convention to be held at Louisville early in December, they reported the matter to the N. E. C., who immediately took steps to arrange for him an agitation tour of the United States, after he had sinished his work at said ments were made and Comrade Our-run visited almost all of the large cit-ies east of the Mississippi River, lec-turing to large and enthusiastic meet-ings held under the auspices of the losuccessful, and we were able to obtain many listeners from the ranks of the trade unions whom no other speaker could have reached at that time with the same effect

VAIL'S TOUR

After the campaign was over, the N. E. C., desirous of keeping the comrades actively engaged in propaganda work, decided to place a national of-ganiner in the field and Comrade Ches. H. Vail, author and lecturer, was engaged to fill the position at a salary of \$2,000 per year and raffroid expenses. Comrade Vail immediately after his election to said office, on December 29 last, took up the work assigned him. He made his first address as national coranger at the New Loc. i, and from that day to the present, be has continued to aritate unceasingly and untiringly for the cause of the S. D. P. He began his tour on the first of January in the state of New Jersey, then visited the New Engiand and the Middle, Central, and Western states, gradually working West to the Pacific Coast states, where he is at present agitating for the party. Has work as an educator has been of the best, and the reports of the meeting from all parts of the country have hean excellent. Since he has engaged to this special work. Comrade Vast has toured nineteen states, and he has special work. Comrade Vast has toured nineteen states, and he has special work. Comrade visit has toured nineteen states, and he has special to the new thousands of people. He has done a work which to having its effect agon the workeres of this country, and which is bound to being good results. Four committee feels proud of being so fortunate as to secure the services of so also as e-gangles. Harriman, Hayes, Carey, Chase, Puthan, Rarnes, Geiger, Spring, Martin, LaMonte, Jonas, Talbot, Origo, and Fischier. All of the speakers while agitating for the party, worked in the New England, Middle, and Central states, with the exception of Comrade Rarnes, who also made a four in Virginia: Comrade Martin, who toured the states of Kentucky, Teungsee, and Anthana, and Constate Spring, who toured the states of Kentucky, Teungsee, and Anthana, and Comrade Spring, who toured the states of Kentucky, Teungsee, and Anthana, and Comrade Spring, who toured the states of Fernagricaum, and the With the campaign was at its height the great coal strike was an option of the state of Pennsylvania, and the St. E. C., seeing that LEEG was an option of the state of Pennsylvania, and the St. E. C., seeing that LEEG was an option of the state of Pennsylvania, and the St. E. C., seeing that LEEG was an option of the country of the state of Pennsylvania, and the St. E. C., seeing that LEEG was an option of the country of the state of Pennsylvania, and the St. E. C., seeing that LEEG was an option of the country of the state of Pennsylvania, and the St. E. C., seeing that LEEG was an option of the country of the state of Pennsylvania, and the St. E. C., seeing that LEEG was an option of the country of the state of Pennsylvania, and the St. E. C., seeing that LEEG was an option of the country of the country of the country of the state of the state of Pennsylvania, and the St. E. C., seeing that LEEG was an option of the country of the country of the country of the state of the state of the country of the state of the state of the country of the state of the state of the country of the state of the sta

the rank and file of the organized So-tialists—that of unity of Socialist forces—was again brought to the front and discussed in the party need. ons bearing on the unity of So cialist forces were received from

The N. E. C., always ready to act, immediately took up this question at its session held on December 29 last. and formulated questions which were submitted to the party membership, with the result that, by a very large majority, it was voted to call a joint national convention.

Immediately upon learning the result of the referendum your N. E. G.

sult of the referendum, your N. E. C. communicated with the N. E. B. of the S. D. P. at Chicago, Ill., which finally resulted in the bolding of this unity convention. We trust that its deliberations will be both wise and just, and that when it has adjourned, the Social-ists of the United States will be united into one strong party, equipped and ready to take up the accomplishmen of its purpose, the emancipation of the working class and the establishmen of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

MEMBERSHIP OF H F C.

In accordance with the constitution of our party, the N. 12. C, at its session held on December 20 last, called upon teh organizations in the various states to elect each a member of the Nationa Council, and the following comrader were reported as having been elected were reported as having been elected as members of said council: Chas. L. Fox, Maine; P. Y. Danahy, Vermont; John C. Chase, Massachusetts; Frank Van Dyck, Connecticut; Alexander Jonas, New York; J. Mahlon Barnes, Pennsylvania; R. T. Maycumber, Maryland; Max Hayes, Ohio; Caleb Lips-comb , Missouri; Geo. B. Leonard, Min-nesota; Chas. L. Wallace, Washington; the other states in which our party is organized did not report the election of a member to serve on the National Council, so that our National Council nt present is composed of but eleven members. The chief duty the National Council had to perform was the electing of candidates for the N. E. C., as the term of the Provisional National ing candidates were elected by the National Council, all of whom agreed to serve on the N. E. C. if elected as members of such committee by the party membership: Morris Hillquit, Leonard D. Abbott, Henry Slobodin, Wm. Mailly, I. Phillips, and Henry Wank of the state of New York; S. M. Jones, Geo. Wrenn, Chas. E. Fenner, David Goldstein, Wm. Edlin, and Fred. Tepper of Massachusetts, and George A. Sweetland, Arthur B. Conelius, and Anton Frank of Connecti cut. As the National Council was unable to complete its work of electing candidates who would accept on the K. E. C. until late in the n ent and economical not to submit th names of the candidates for the N. E. C. to a referendum vote of the party membership, in view of the nearness of the approaching National Conven-

During the past year, the N. E. C. was obliged to fill the following vacaucies on said committee: Yacancy caused by the resignation of William Butscher was filled by Leonard D. Ab-bott of New York; vacancy caused by the resignation of Morris Kaplan was filled by Geo. Wrenn of Springfield and vacancy enused by resignation of Wm. P. Lonergan was filled by Geo. A. Sweetland of Bristol Conn.

After the rush of work caused by the national campaign was over, th N. E. C. had an opportunity of examfuing its accounts, and found that the In order that this debt might be speed ily paid, so as to allow the party to continue on its programive course withe a being hampered by debts of any kind, an assessment to the amon any kind, an assessment to the amount of ten cents per member was levied upon all locals of our party, through which the amount of \$162.05 was raised and utilized for the purpose for

After seeing the good work accomplished by Comrade Vail in the east ern states, the N. E. C. was desiron of continuing the agitation so abla commenced and therefore took steps to procure the services of Comrade Geo D. Herron for an Eastern tour, in which they were successful. Meetings were arranged in eight of the larger cities of the states of Massachusetts, sylvania, all of which proved to be, very successful and enthusiastic. Spe-cial contributions were made by the le-cals under whose auspices these meet-ings were held, which amounted to \$50, out of which the expenses of the tour, which amounted to \$70.13, were paid, and the balance of \$9.87 was turned into the regular fund of the party.

OPEN-AIR AGITATION.

With the approaching of the present summer season the N. E. C. again tool steps to take advantage of the oppor tunities for agitation which this sea son especially offers by arranging cir cuits for open air speakers in the vari-ous states. Circuits have been arrang ed in the states of New Hampshire yermont, Connecticut, Massachusetta, New York, Ohlo, Pennsylvania, and New Jecsey, which include over fifty cities and towns, which have been vis-ited semi-monthly or monthly by our speakers. By this method the locals in speakers. By this method the locals in the circuit are having at least one speaker visit them each mouth and at a much less expense than if each local were to arrange meetings in haphazard fashion whenever it suited them; and the fact alone of having meetings reg-tilately and often has created and kept allocations. idnety and often has created and kept alive the enthusiasm which would oth-erwise be dormant at this time of the year. At present the N. E. C. has four speakers in the field engaged in this chruit work—Comrades Geiger, Origa, Spargs, and Geebel; and as the sense, advances and the courades in other office see what is being accomplished. speakers engaged in this work report very good meetings all along the lin-past the N. E. C. believes much will be necomplished for the advancement of the cause through this method of pro-

the mails, together with copies of our leaflet, "How to Organize Locals," and while the immediate benefits to the party from this method of agitation has not been noticeable, it is expected that after this convention has adjourn-ed good results will follow.

PARTY PRESS.

One year ago when your N. R. C. took charge of the affairs of the party, the English party press consisted of the following papers: "The People,"
"The Workers' Call," "The Class
Struggle," "Public Ownership," the Haverhill "Social Democrat," the "Citthe "Volkszeltung," the "Tageblatt."
San Francisco, Cal.; the "Tageblatt." Philadelphia, Pa., and the "Arbeiter Zeitung." All of the above papers have been carrying on an excellent propaganda work for the party, and have done much toward building up our party organization and placing us in the excellent position we are at the present time. During the past year our New York English organ known as "The People," has found it expedi-ent to change its name, and is known as The Worker, and our San Francisco English organ known as the "Class Struggle" has found it expedient to change its name to "Advance." You N. E. C. also reports the lameutable fact that our Pennsylvania English or-gan, "Public Ownership," has been obliged to suspend publication, but it is hoped that our Pennsylvania comwork along the same lines in the near

All of our organs just mentioned are considered in a better condition than they were a year ago, and all have been able to increase their circulation during the past year notwithstanding the fact that many new Socialist publi-cations have entered the field during that time. The necessity for Socialist propaganda papers has amply demon-strated itself and is one of the most interesting signs of the development of our party and the Socialist movement in the United States. During the past year our comrades in St. Louis, Mo., have found it necessary and expedient to start the "Missouri Socialist" in that city, and the reports are that it is doing very well. Our comrades in the state of Washington also saw the necessity of having a local paper, and comrades report that this paper is also doing well, and is increasing its circu-lation with every issue. Both of the two last mentioned organs have been added to the list of official organs rep-resenting the S. D. P. In addition to the above organs there have spring into existence with the national cam-paign of 1900 many Socialist papers which have worked to the best of their this adds another important factor of the sympathies of the people being aroused for Socialism in this country. You r.N. E. C. also reports that further progress in the Socialist press has been made by the establishment of Socalist papers in the French and Ital-

They feel proud to mention our party press in particular and its corps of omrades who are so ably editing li for the cause. Our party was nev and its press is one that cannot be praised too highly by your N. E. C. for the effectiveness of its propaganda work of the past year.

GEIGER AT DAYTON.

During the latter part of this spring great strike was inaugurated in the city of Dayton, O., and your N. E. C., realising the importance of having an agitator on the ground, instructed Comrade Gelger, then in Syracuse, N. Y., to proceed to said city at once and te remain there until further ordered. Comrade Geiger remained there over two weeks, speaking on an average twice a day to the workers of that city, besides distributing our litera-ture which was sent there for that purpose. The comrades of Local Dayton report that his work there has set be seen at the next election by an in-creased vote for the candidates of the S D P.

Your N. E. C. further reports that during the past year 15,000 due stamps have been ordered, and the greatest portion of them sold to our locals and state committees. There are about 2,000 due cards on hand at the present time. Ten thousand constitutions have also been bought, and all of them sold to the locals and state committees. Twenty thousand application bisaks have been printed and at present the N. E. C. has about 2,000 on hand.

Realizing the necessity of having on platform in the Italian language, nev atform in the Italian language, sev-ni thousand copies were printed and stributed. Ten thousand leaflets, "How to Organize Locals," 5,000 lets beads, and 10,000 envelopes were use by the N. E. C. during the past year.

PUERTO RICO.

Before alosing this portion of the report, the N. E. C. takes pleasure in advising the party membership through its delegates assombled that the S. D. I' is well organized in the island of Puerto Rico. Our comrades there have reported that during the past year they have suffered many injustices at the hands of the willitary government established in that island, and that many of these have served sentences in prison for allevonting the principles of Socialism and the rights of the working class. They used is have, prior to the possession of the tained by the United States, a flourishing weekly entitled "El Powent Social," but after the possession of the island by the United States, a flourishing weekly entitled "El Powent Social," but after the possession of the island by the United States, about paper was conficated, and ever since they have suffered all kinds of persecution. Several abtempts have been made to again eastimated the paper, but they were always prevented from delays in order the curry on any preparament work at all, to ridd shelt meetings in secret. Tone N. E. C. has been satisfied quite incensis y fant our comrades in Partic Ries investment of the first approach to the high one page paper, "La Miseria," which is not with which they propose to do the best

they can for the advancement of the cause of Socialism there.

With the strong nucleus of a party
in Puerto Rico, there is no better field
for our propagaida anywhere in the
United States or any of its colonies. and your committee suggests that this

matter of assisting our course Puerto Rico be thoroughly con and ways and means be devised to lend them all the assistance possible.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

STAMPS. Stamps received from printer CASH.

Cash receipts from all sources from July 25, 1900, to Feb. 9,

EXPENSES.

Expenditures for the term have been

pénses 1,543.05 Salary, National Secretary . 1,085.00 Salary, stenographer during

39.20 account of expenses, ...

Massachusetts Campaign Fund
Fund, balance forwarded...
Convention expenses, advances by N. E. C.
Cash returned to Camden, N.
*I., for literature not received. 21.00

Total\$4,187.66 Receipts for the past term have been os follows:

International delegate assess-Sale of stamps, due cards, 2,080.18

turned into party fund Balance from Curran account turned into party fund 9.87

Toltal\$4,187.66 Contributions collected for Comrade Herron's tour and not included in above financial report were \$80; ex-penses of the tour \$70.13; balance turned over to general fund of the party,

20.87. The total amount collected to date on the International Belegate account was \$322.70, of which \$246.00 has been entered and included in the general account above; the balance of \$76.10 was kept antirely separate from all other funds and used to pay off part of the party indebtedness incurred by the delegates visit to Paris.

delegates' visit to Paris.

The N. E. C. upon learning that our
Puerto Rican comrades were in need
of financial assistance with which
they intended to start the publishing paper, issued a call for funds for

of a paper, issued a call for funds for that purpose, upon which the sum of \$2.30 has been collected and is now in the hands of the N. E. G. The account of International Dele-gate stamps is as follows:

Stainps forwarded to locals and state committees 7,368 Cash received for 3,227 stamps \$322.70 ASSETS.

Due N. E. C. for stamps, due cards, and constitutions ... \$600.85 Due N. E. C. for lithographs ... 3.60 Due N. E. C. for outstanding International Delegate stamps 144.40 Receipt for deposit for gas 5.00

LIABILITIES. The indebtedness of the N. E. C. to date is as follows: Chas. H. Vall, salary and ex-

penses . \$246.93

Geo. Spayer, printing . 263.00

M. Hillquit, expenses to N. E.

C. meetings . 47.00

H. Schleuter, loan . 34.00

penses 20.51
Silvio Origo, agitation expenses 20.65
N. P. Geiger, agitation expenses 7.65
C. E. Feaner, expenses to N. E. C.

been paid off on the indebtedness of the party.

With the preceding financial report the N. E. C. clesse this report, without offering at this time any suggestions or recommendations as to methods to be adopted for the future welfare of the Socialist movement. They leave that entirely in the hands of the delegates assembled, whom they believe fully competent to arrange for the future as they may think best. We hope and trust that all matters coming before this convention will be considered by all delegates without any factional feeling and barty for the best interests of the Socialist movement in the United States, and it is our earnest desire and wish that when this convention adjourns, complete organic unity of all Socialists of this country soil the formation of one harmonicus &ocialist pocty will be established. Les us be true by the immortal word of Marx: "Workers of all countries, united You have mothing to lose but

your chains; you have a world to gain." Respectfully submitted.
THE PROVISIONAL NATIONAL

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. WM. BUTSCHER, National Secretary. Springfield, Mass., July 25, 1901.

CHICAGO MOLDERS' STRIKE.

The strike of iron molders in Chicago has been 'vigorously fought by the manufacturers' association, but the men are putting up a good fight and making gains. A few days ago the bosses were advertising in every quarter for men to take the strikers' places, offering \$4.75 a day, whereas the streers demand only \$3. Even at the erms very few scabs were obtained. as most of the men who came refused to go to work on learning the situation. The Ferguson Foundry Company surrendered, making twenty-five that have signed the agreement since

Don't write on both sides of paper. CORRE-Don't send anonymous letters.

They Mourn Their Loss.

Editor of The Worker.
-Please insert the following on behalf al York: Edward Glass, a former member of Lo-York, died at his home at Sharpsburg. York, Pa., Aug. 6.

He Learned the Difference.

He Learned the Difference.

Editor of The Worker.

I received the first copy of your paper to day and shall as soon as possible join your party. Beionging to the middle class. I never came in contact with Socialists and all I knew was there was a Socialist paper called "The Weekly People." Inclining to the subscriber, contributed a cupy, became a subscriber, contributed a cupy, became a subscriber, contributed a cupy, became a subscriber, contributed in Socialism." I didn't alle the "paper daily, and yet, although I didn't doubt it represented "the only true Socialism." I didn't like the repeated and frequent references to the "Kangaroos." Therefore imagine my surprise when a friend gave me copies of The Worker and the "Social Democrațic Rerald" to read. There I found the principles as claimed by the "Daily People." solely for its party, the S. L. F.; but there were no abusce of other victius. Mee my self, of the capitalist system. Since I now, know that I have been simmerlily-deceived by the "Daily People." I would like to knew with what right that paper does its ultimost to disrupt and keep apart those who said. "Workled like." When Karl Marx and Cradell. N. J.

Would Help the Steel Strikers.

Would Help the Steel Strikers.

Editor of The Worker,
At the last regular meeting of the Seventh Assembly District, S. D. P., Brooklyn,
Assembly District, S. D. P., Brooklyn,
The Committee of the Chair, and Louis
Fred. J. Lackenmacher were appointed as
special committee to submit a plan for ngltation during the coming campaign. The
delegate to the General Committee of Locat
New York was instructed to move that the
National Executive Committee propose to
the membership at large to assess themselves ten cents each per week to create a
fund for the benefit of the Amaianmated
Association of Fron, Steel and, Tin Werkers
until the strike against the Steel Trust be
settled.

C.

West Side S. D. Club.

West Side S. D. Club.

Editor of The Worker.
For some years past and up to this day the particular section of New York in which the forces of Socialism have made the slow-est advance has been the West Side of the borough of Manhattan. This fact has been about the said of the character of this representation of the said of the character of this was generally conceded that little effective agitation could be done until such time as the Socialists of the West Side had a central and consepteuous headquarters established where the comrades could at any time come together and concentrate their strengts and energy toward the upbushing most universal opinion there was born as the socialists of the Social Democratic Club. While yet an infant, considered from the standpoint of age, it is still a most busky one with most promising prospects for a successful careened services in the task of recruiting the workers of its territory and proparing them for the work which are considered from the standpoint of the services in the task of recruiting the workers of its territory and proparing them for the work which are considered from the coming read toloustrial revolution.

The club with be canducted on lines similar to those now purposed by existing clube on the East Side. A brewer of this city has promised that as noon as the club accuracy a lease of a building he will furnish it throughout, and a committee is now at two to seeme a desirable and profitable bly be in the vicinity of Thirty-cith street and Eighth avenue, a congested workingman's district, and thinking workingmen of the section of the Social Evenoratie Perty, but they are expected to be in sympathy with its aims and not be identified with the section of the section of the Social Democratic Perty, but they are expected to be in sympathy with its aims and not be identified with

sary that applicants for membership shall be members of the Social Democratic Perty, but they are especied to be in sympathy with its sime and not be identified with a sime and not be identified with a care, and the second of the second of

The Speakery Club.

The Spankery Club.

Editor of The Worker.

The Spankers Club of the Social Democratic Party, desiring to equip its members with every possible advantage when they go forth on the stump, cals upon every purty member and arpapethiser with the Socialist cause whom this may reach to furnish our comrides in the club with such facts, staffacties, arguments, ideas, etc., as they may present which can be used to advange and present which can be used to account of the club with such facts. It is requested that those who will respond to this call write out their ideas as triedy and concisely as possible and send though in or, better still, present them personnily at any meeting of the club.

All things considered, the club is drivery well and send party well and songer every Thursday eventing in the Labor Levena, 48 & Fourth street, top floor.

EXTR. TOWNST.

Letter Box

H. J. WiffEl, Riversitie, Cal,-We don't A. F. Mf.L. Boston.—Because the aditor considered that the matter published was of greater interest to the residers and of greater importance to the cause. Thus the ameter agreeds. If we should plot hit characteristic the second to be a superior agreed. If we also the plot hit characteristic that we have a superior and additional to the public and operated all stars and editoral matter. That would hardly be practicable, would in?

A L. PURITY.—We do not find the verses available. Will be returned, if deniced, on receipt of address and postage:

NATIONAL PLATFORM

OF THE-

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

its adherence to the principles of in-ternational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the work ing class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the ob-ject of conquering the powers of gov-ernment and using them for the purpose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the 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 workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is respon-sible for the ever increasing uncertainwides society into two hostile classes The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the enpitalist class and the working the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and

virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working clas are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indis criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanc n order that the capitalists may their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force bringing about this new and higher der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or setual 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 partie which do not stand for the complete

collective powers of cap selves into a poli stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied

While we declare that the develop ment of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manned we recognize that the time and of the transition to Socialism also depend 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 facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocated

1. The public ownership of all means
of transportation and communication
and all other public utilities, as well tries cuntrolled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of

ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

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

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidenta, lack of employment, sickness and wags to dispare the funds for this purpose.

in old age; the funds for this purpose to be enlicated from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children u

to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing. 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

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn working class against the sotempt of the capitalist class to secure which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act



THE JOURNAL OF THE SOCIALIST SPIRIT -

"THE COMMADE" contains stories, poems, satires, de Watter Crane, 'Cyacus', James Boh, Rata Langa.
Subscription Prices \$1.00 a Year, 100. a Copy.
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will receive the first three numbers of THE ComazDs free.

The first number will be issued Septe

Over the Water

The congress declared for the estab

Socialists captured the municipality of Roverto in the Austrian province of

Two recent parliamentary elections in Germany show the steady growth of Socialism there. The first was in the East Prussian district of Memel-Hey-dekrug. This constituency has always been "safe" for the Conservatives. On the first ballot, however, the Conserva-Radical leading and the Social Democrat holding second place, with 4.970 votes. On the second ballot, between the two leading candidates, though the Radical was elected, the Socialist vote rose to 6.923. The other election was 14.022 votes. In 1898 we had only 7,804.

"The "Nuevn Ern" remorts that in the Spanish parliamentary elections held two months ago the Socialists received 25,400 votes.

At Berra, near Ferrara, Italy, some agricultural laborers were on strike and were going along the road in a procession. They had to cross a bridge, and at one end of it there were some soldiers greated mean, commanded by a lieutenant called Beneditti. The leader of the usen, went forward alone to ask—it is supposed—permission to pass; but Beneditti ordered his men to fire, and the leader and several of the strike and the strike has been extended to the neighboring ports of Benelich and the strike has been extended to the neighboring ports of Benelich and conserved sold. Beneditti has been tried by court martial, but has been acquitted. The Socialist deputtes have rehemently denounced this outrage in the Chamber, for all the evidence goes to show that the men were quiet and unarmed.

SAN FRANCISCO

STRIKE SITUATION.

The San Francisco ynter-front strike size growing and promises to be a bitter struggle. During the last week, the sand tenusters and the marine cooks and tenusters and the marine cooks. Benedit in strike has been extended to the neighboring ports of Benedic and the strike has been extended to the neighboring ports of Benedic and the strike has been extended to the neighboring ports of Benedic and the strike has been extended to the neighboring ports of Benedic and the strike has been extended to the neighboring ports of Benedic and the strike has been extended to the neighboring ports of Benedic and the strike has been extended to the neighboring ports of Benedic and the strike save tenus and the marine cooks. At Berra, near Ferrara, Italy, some

— Great reduction by prices for So-clalist passiphiets. Watch next week's issue of The Worker.

-The New York grocery clerks are petitioning their bosses for a twelv-—The New York greecy clerks are petitioning their bosses for a twelve-hour day in place of one, of sixten hours. It would be more dignified to rote for a eight-hour day and more likely to accomplish the purpose. The Social Democrable Party stands for shorter hours of work.

The rock drillers and other works men are having all sorts of trouble with the tunnel contractors. They, on the contract system, as proposed by the Social Democrable Party and put in such men as Manford Brown, and Stall to execute the laws.

WAGES REDUCED.

Prosperity Affects New England Cotton

The Fall River cotton manufacturers voted on Tuesday to impose a reduc-tion of 14 per cent. in wages of all mill operatives, to take effect September S. The wages are already very near to the starvation point and it is the general feeling of the operatives that the reduction must be resisted. The unions will decide in a few days whether to order a strike.

GIRL STRIKERS WIN.

The girls who have been on strike or two months at the National Shirt Waist factory in Canal street have won their battle. They carned the vic-tory well.

The girls employed at Stone Brothers The gris employed at Stone Brothers shirt wais: factory on Broadway have gone on sirike and are hoping to do at well. A hundred girls employed in making eigerettes for the American Tobacco Company on East Twentysegond street have also struck for an advance.

It is in order for the men to help their sister workers in November by voting the Socialist Ecket.

oting the Secialist Beret.

Justice O'Gorman of the New York
Supreme Court has issued an injunction on the usual lines against the
striking garment workers. O'Gorman too on the usual lines against the striking garment workers. O'Gorman is a Democratic "Friend of labor," by the way; but you couldn't tell him from the Republican "friends of labor" except by the label.

One hundred and twenty apprentice boys in the Union from Works have come out to assist the machinists. Only 5 remained in.

The rock drillers and other work-

SITUATION IN DAYTON.

Another Attack Made en Trade Unions by the Manufacturers.

Davis Sewing Machine Company Repu diates its Agreements Union Reply with a Strike Socialists Are Active

More trouble is on in Dayton. The Davis Sewing Machine Compar which belongs to the local manufa turers' association and the Metal Trades Association, and which has heretofore conducted a strictly union shop for the machinists, polishers, as-semblers, screw-makers, and other workmen, shut down at the beginning of the month, giving notice that they

would reopen on August 19.

Each employee was given a blank, which he was to sign and return by August 3 if he wished for continued employment. The blank was a con-tract, by signing which the men would give up their rights as union men an to work with non-union ning of a plan to break the unions a

The Allied Metal Mechanics have taken up the challenge, calling a strike to take effect August 19, and are preparing to pay benefits promptly. They control a majority of the workmen em-

ployed in the factory.

The machinists of the National Cash Register Company have found to their serrow that they were tricked into a rettlement and that they have gained olutely nothing by their long struc They have no change at all in the old system of working. The polishers' strike at the N. C. R. is still on, but to go to work elsewhere. The plating lishing, and buffing departments are erated with scab labor, and the fron scab shop in Hamilton.

The policy of this benevolent 'cor pany is peculiar and instructive. First locked out their 2,000 employee for seven weeks in order to break their spirit of resistence. Now, having got behind in their work through the lockcet, instead of hiring extra men, they are requiring the same force to work overtime. To refuse to do overtime work when "requested" is to lose one's job. Thus it goes under capitalism. When it pleases the boss to forbid the en to work, they must stand idle and ungry: when it pleases him to overwork them, overworked they must be

"Socialism is spreading like wild-fire," is the report from all sides, and the results of all the agitation of this season are now becoming apparent. There is much satisfaction expressed over the adoption of the new "Socialist Party." and over the general result stant agitation is going on and great activity shown on all sides. Long live the Socialist Party!

THEY ENDORSE BLACK.

To Be Consistent, the Delegates in the C. F. U. Must Support Hanford.

In last Sunday's meeting of the New 'ork Central Federated Union, Delee Morris Brown, Socialist, intro ed the following motion, supporting it with a forcible speech

"Resolved. That we admire and approve the stand taken by Mayor Black McKeesport, in championing the me of the striking steel workers and ring to stand by what he believes to daring to stand by what he believes to be right in the face of abuse and mis-representation. He put himself on rec-ord as the friend of the down-trouden and the oppressed. As a rule, when city officials are guilty of any action nst organized labor we are quick to denounce it. Let us be as quick to praise a man like Mayor Black, who is not afraid to say that he will arrest the men who come to take the strikers

"Resolved. That we authorize the se retary of this body to congratulate Mayor Black of McKeesport, Pa., on the courageous stand he has taken." body to congratulate

The resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm. Now if the delegates in the C. F. U. want to be consistent they should fall to work in support of the the candidate, who could be con with absolute certainty to follow a course, the candidate of the Social Democratic Party—Benjamin Han ford.

THIS NEWS WAS SUPPRESSED.

American Flint Glass Workers'. Convention Send Greetings to Social Democratic Party.

The national convention of the Fliat Glass Workers' Union, held at Atlantic City last month, adopted one resolu-tion which the daily press carefully cut out of its dispatches. It was introduced by W. J. Corke of Indiana, and ran as

"Wherens, A movement is now on foot to organize the class-conscious workmen of this country into one huge political party, having for its object the amelioration of the condition of the working class; and

"Whereas, The Social Democratic Party has used every effort to bring about such a movement, be it "Resolved. That we convey fraternal greefings to the Social Democratic Party through National Secretary Debs, wishing them God speed in the noble work they have undertaken."

the country, we reciprocate the frater-nal greeting of the glass workers and call upon them, one and all to join ac-tively in our work.

<u> Terrorosocococococos</u> The Economic Struggle.

were killed about the mines of that

The annual convention of Allied Printing Trades Councils of the state of New York, in session at Buffalo, adopted a resolution against members of the printing trades belonging to the

The Hoboken dock strike has ended in a compromise. The men get the nine-hour day beginning October 1 lu-

The Navy Yard Employees' Protect tive Association is a new organization started at Washington and intended t include all machinists, belpers, and la-borers in the navy yards. Later it is intended to take in the arsenal em-

The flint glass bottle blowers and the manufacturers of flint bottles, were in conference at Atlantic City for several days, adjourned last Friday, after settling upon the same scale of wages and regulations as last year.

An organization of pipe makers was formed at a meeting held on Augu 11 at the Labor Lyceum, un name of the Pipe Makers Union of North America. The workers in this trade, being entirely unorganized, have suffered greatly in recent years through the reduction of wages and shop after another. They have now resolved to offer a united resistance to such aggressions and to make a vig-orous attempt to improve their condition Stephen Wenzel opened the mee ing and spoke briefly in German. He in English and by a Jewish speake Comrade Kopotsky of Vienna also spoke, urging organization and a de-termined fight against capitalism. One hundred and twenty-five pipe makers joined, as charter members. Temporary officers were elected as follows: President, Bauer: recording and corre sponding secretary, Stephen Wenzel; financial secretary, Richard Ritter: treasurer, Wm. Bechtel, Another meetng was called for Saturday, August

The general strike of New York bricklayers of some weeks since was, it will be remembered, referred to an arbitrator. The question was whether, where a strike was caused by the act of an employer in violation of the agreement between the Mason Bulld-crs' Association and the Bricklayers' Union, the men should on the adjustent of the difficulty, be paid for the fline." The contention of the unio was eminently just and necessary to the enforcement of the contract; but the Association resisted it. The arbitrator's decision is a compromise, no settling the question. The men receive pay for three and a half days of the ten they were out.

An automobile mowing machine is to do its share in the revolutionizing of

A janitors' union is being formed to

The organized machinists of Tacor are indignant at the help given by the government to the bosses in fighting while the strike is on. Machinists enployed by the government were laid off "on account of lack of work," and, at the same time, government work was sent to Moran Brothers, a scab firm at Seattle. This is quite in line with the whole McKinley policy.

BIC STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1.) appealed to to have the crowds

will be no trouble."

"Yes, sir. And I am going to see that no suspicious characters are allowed about the city. There will be no trouble unless thugs are sent in here to cause it. I'm not going to give

them a chance."

The voluntary action of 250 boys in the butt welding department of the National Tube plant in quitting work tional Tube plant in quitting work early this morning is the sensation of the day, and has greatly strengthened the strikers' position. To-day more boys quit. This insures the closing down of the plant in a day or two. The welders were working upon accumulated stock and various conjectures were made as to how long the stock would last. With the boys on strike, all conjectures are at an end. The boys quit without-solicitation of any inducement. In the strike of '92 the boys cut a big figure, and the action of these boys now is very encouraging. Some of them do work which many men cannot perform.

W. M.

LIMESTONE COMBINE.

Another combine is now under way which will add to the power of the Steel Trust. This is a combination to control the whole limestone product of Pennsylvania and Ohio. As large quan-Pennsylvania and Ohio. As large quantities of limestone are used in the smellting of iron, it is easy to see how advantageous this move is to the United States Steel Corporation. The new combine is being formed by Pittaburg men, most of whom are stockhelders and some of them directors of the Steel Trust. It is said that \$1,500,000 is invested.

The convention adopted a constitution calling for united political action
of the workingmen, and elected a commitize of five, consisting of W. J.
Croke, Schastian Feiser, Thos. Finnelly. Thes. Conley, and John Heidermenk, to draft a platform to be submitted to the membership.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

*Bradstreet's" reports 185 failures
in the United States during the week,
against 160 for the previous week and
172, 156, 157, and 214 for the corresponding weeks of 1800 to 1897. About
8 per cent. of the total number of conterms, and 8 per cent. had from \$5,000 or
less, and 8 per cent. had from \$5,000 or
five \$20,000 capital.

MASSACHUSETTS!

The Massachusetts State Committee, at its meeting of August 11, issued a call for a state convention to be held September 8 and 9. On the first day all Socialist organizations, whether for merly of Springfield or Chicago faction or independent, are invited to send delegates. Each organization is entiled to one delegate and one additiona fer each 25 members or major fraction thereof. The business of this conven-tion will be to perfect state organiza-tion, consider matter of party name and all other matters of campaign and

STATE CONVENTION

party business.
On September 9 the delegates elected by caucuses will meet to nominate a

SQUIRE'E. PUPNEY, State Secretary.

VAIL'S CLOSING DATES.

During the past week Comrade Vali Denver, Colo., and at Kausas City. Mo. His tour continues as follows: Sunday, August 18—St. Louis, Mo.

August 19-Peoria, Ill. August 20-Grand Rapids, Mich.

August 22-Flint. August 23-St. Clair. August 24 Detroit. August 26 Toledo, O.

August 28-Batavia, N. Y. hort rest, much needed and well earn ed, before beginning his campaign in

nrades who have heard him all along his tour from Massachusetts to the cause, and the party organization in New Jersey should prepare to make the best use of his services in the fai campaign, for such efforts cannot fail

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A call was issued to all branches of the S. D. P. and sympathizers to or-ganize a county committee at Yonkers, August 11. Twenty-two representaives answered the call, from Por Chester, New Rochelle, Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Peekskill. P. J. Bauer erg of Yonkers was elected chairman and A. F. Simmonds of Peekskill sec retary. Reports of branches show good financial condition, and all are taking in new members. Mount Ver on and Dobbs Ferry were also heard rom. Decided that each branch, including others organized hereafter send three delegates, to meet at You kers, Sunday, August 25, at 2 p .m. the secretary to notify all branches and friends. Remarks were made on agi-tation, organization, and propaganda by Comrades Wessling, Dixon, Bauer rg. A. and E. Holmes, Gasteiger, Ta of \$9.02, which was turned over to the secretary to give to the county committee on August 25, to start wor, with. Branch Yonkers invited all the comrades to lunch when the meeting

At this conference there were quite e number of pew men, native born, full of energy and sincerity, and they are doing good werk for the spread of So cinlism. A. F. S.

HOW THEY WORK IN ROCHESTER.

The comrades in Rochester, N. Y. are setting an example of unremitting energetic, organized work that ever local in the country would do well to follow-and that is no new thing, eith

follow—and that is no new thing, estipr, as may be guessed from the solid
and requarity increasing Socialist, votwhich Rochester casts.

They have gone in to win this year
as usual, and the working class voters
of the city are going to hear from
them. Gad Martindale, a well knows wember of the Boot and Shoe Work crs Union, heads the ticket as candidate for mayor, with strong candidates for all the other city offices. In the Seventeenth Ward, where Frank A. Sleverman is nominated for alderman William Lippelt for supervisor, an

appealed to to have the crowds dispersed from around the depot and vicinity of the mill, but I said as long as there was no disturbance, I had no right to interfere with the citizens standing on the public streets."

"You are satisfied, then, that as long as the strikers are not molested there will be no trouble."

Sieverman as non-lipetif for supervisor, and Nicholass Brust for constable, the hottest fight will be waged.

The Rochester Socialists know the use of the party press. In addition to the already large and steadily increasing list of subscribers to The Worker and "Vorwaerts" worked up by the effect of the comrades, one thousand and "Vorwaerts" worked up by the ef-forts of the comrades, one thousand copies of The Worker and five hundred of "Vorwaerts" will go to a selected list of workingmen every week during the campaign. That is the kind of euterprise that pays.

THE SOCIALIST

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Workmen's Educational League, which has been doing good work in the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Assembly Districts, has changed its name to the "Socialist Educational League." rooms at 312 E. Fifty-second street, where they can pass a pleasant even-ing in reading, games, or social inter-

The League holds open-air meetings The League holds open-air meetings every Monday and Friday evening. Last Friday's meeting, at the corner of Fifty-second street and First avenue, was a most successful one. Comrad-Nicholson presided and intotuced Comrade Fraser of Brooklyn, who spoke for a half-hour and received applause for his maiden effort. Comrade Have din followed him and held the closest

din followed him and held the closest attention of the crowd. A quantity of literature wills distributed.

Encouraged by the success of their last festival, the League will hold auchier at the club rooms on Saturday. Angust 24. The large garden will be used and a varied entertalnment will encourage an enterphic execution to all who assure an enjoyable evening to all who come. The proceeds will be used for agitation purposes.

— Subscribe for The Worker and the Socialist Library as long as you are offered a reduction in the sub-scription price.

—Wealth worship is the most vul-gar thing in the world-far more vul-gar than rank worship, for wealth lacks historic grace and the mystical charms of the supremacy that comes by birth and seems of divine ordin-ance.—W. D. Hewells.

PARTY NOTES.

Local Troy, N. Y., has changed its headquarters to 315 River street. William Nugent is the organizer.

Comrade Geo. H. Goebel of Newark, N. J., will be Labor Day speaker at Williamsport, Pa.

Agitation in Washington state is on the hum. Organizers are speaking to big meetings and organizing new lo-

A regular meeting of the 11th A. D. will be held at Meyer's Hall, 436 W. Thirty-eighth street, Friday night, Au-

The 20th A. D., Brooklyn, found at Its last meeting that it had cleared \$60 by its last picnic. A part of this will be devoted to the fife-and-drum corps, which is expected to be useful in the campaten Comrade Well was elected organizer at the last meeting of

The comrades of the 16th, 17th, and 18th A. D., Brooklyn, are about to open their own headquarters on Fulian, street. A large store will serve to display party literature and announce ments. Comrade Coddington, a colleague and recent convert of Comrade Krafft, is an indefatigable worker and a valuable acquisition to the cause in the City of Churches.

Comrade Krafft spoke last week to comrane Kraitt spoke last week to large and appreciative street audiences in Paterson and Brooklyn. As usual, through his efforts on the soap-box, many books were sold and subscribers for The Worker obtained, while a large ount of literature together with many copies of The Worker, wer tributed. Comrade Krafft's idea is to

The Campaign Committee of the Bronx is hard at work. At its meeting last Monday arrangements were nade for holding agitation meetings as follows: Wednesday, August 14, at High Bridge: Saturday, August 17, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue: Saturday, Augus 24. at Third avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. It was decided taht Comrade Geiger should speak on August 15 at Westchester and Third avenue. Comrade Lemon is the delegate of the Bronx to the City Cam-

Max Haves is busy these days. On Saturday, August 3, he spoke at the great anti-injunction meeting in Cleveland—which, by the way, was a great success. On Wednesday following he spoke with Robert Bandlow at a big picnic of Cleveland brewery workmen. Last Saturday he spoke with President Shaffer at a picule of the steel strikers in New Castle, Pa. His services have been in great demand for Labor Day, been in great demand for Laco Day, many invitations having been sent him. As it was impossible for him to be in more than one place at a time, he decided to go to Philadelphia. He will put in the following week speaking for the party in New York City.

The Harlem Agitation Committee held another successful open-air met-ing at Fort George—Amsterdam ave-nue and One Hundred and Eighty-Ninth street—last Sunday afternoon. Ninth street—last smoothy artermoon.
Comrades Fraser, Panken, and Heussner spoke, all with good effect. Mrs.
Fraser also did good work, handing
out circulars to the passers-by. Two,
of "New York's finest" came to break up the meeting but failed. They at first demanded that the comrades show a permit. The chairman, Comrade Kil gus, replied that the meeting was en private ground, police headquarters had been notified, and the officers' duty was to protect the meeting, not to in terfere. The policemen then subside dent to good effect in his speech. Meet-ings will be held at this place Sunday afternoon and Harlem comrade should help make them successful.

Comrades Paulitsch and Mayes pre sided in the last meeting of the Gen-eral Committee. Considerable routine business was transacted, including a decision to print 100,000 copies of the platform and 100,000 stickers and to rent Cooper Union for the ratification meeting of October 12. Conventions for New York County

and the Borough of Manhattan were ordered to be held on September 14; primaries on August 31; Kings County and Borough of Brooklyn conventions on September 7; Bronx Borough convention on September 20,

The basis of representation in the different conventions was fixed as fol-New York County-One from each

assembly district and one additional for each 20 members.

Kings County—Three from each assembly district. Bronx-Five from each assembly dis

Brooklyn Judicial Convention-Five

Brooklyn Judicial Convention—Flye from each judicial district.

Date for holding conventions for as-sembly districts was left to the Organleer.
The Organizer and Financial Secretary were added to the Campaign Committee. All moneys to be handled by

Auditing Committee reported treas urer's accounts correct and financial secretary's accounts correct except that 85 due stamps could not be accounted for. May Day Conference accounts, showing a deficit of \$52.90, also sudited and found correct. Report will be published neft week.

Two hundred tickets for festival for Socialist Band were received and ordered sent to districts.

Organizer reported that maps of assembly districts could be obtained from him. Banners will be supplied to subdivisions at \$1.25 each.

-Jadging by the orders coming to the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, for the book, "Before an Audience," by Nathaniel Sheppard, several hundred comrades have made up their minds to have -- Socialist

NOTES OF COMBINATION.

**************** The Steel Trust has added fifteen nills to its list by absorbing the Shelter Tube Works.

The Suffolk County Mill and Lumber Company of New York was incorpor-nted with a capital of \$2,000,000. It takes in eight formerly independent companies.

The Morgan syndicate is reported to be trying to get control of both the German transatlantic steamship lines.

A project for consolidating passen ger ship lines running on Lake Mich talists interested in existing lines. It is expected that decisive action will be

The steamship ring is preparing to push the ship subsidy bill through its agent, Senator Hanna, as soon as con-

The long-expected hat trust will soon be a reality. Capitalization, it is re-ported, will be \$25,000,000. Many plants will be closed and large numplants will be closed and large numbers of employees displaced.

The absorption of the American and Continental Tobacco companies by the Consolidated was effected last Tuesday by the issuance of bonds amounting to \$150,000,000. Tobacco workers did not get any of the bonds.

CAPITALISM AND. CONSUMPTION.

Of late years considerable attention has been directed to the question of the prevention or cure of consumption, a disease which had for so long bee regarded as hereditary and incurable The paper read by Professor Koch be fore the British Congress on Tubercu losis on Tuesday forms another valua-ble contribution to the same subject, and gives additional weight to the conclusion which has become fairly gen eral, that consumption is the result of infection, and is neither unpreventable nor incurable. Once more the close relation between disease of the most ter rible and painful character and social misery and poverty is demonstrated It is quite true that consumption at tacks people of all classes-like Provi dence, it is no respector of persons-but the proportion of victims draws from the working classes is infinitely larger than that contributed by the idle and well-to-do. Crowded dwellings, insufficient food. Ill-ventilated, overhented and insanitary workshops, and personal cleanliness, these are the fruitful causes of consumption; and the overwhelming majority of these who are swept away by this fell dis-case are victims of capitalism and the il conditions it engenders. Ever ose outside the ranks of the worker who are stricken down by this diseas owe it in most cases to the infection drawn from the exil conditions of oth-ers less favorably situated than thenselves, and so they, too, are the victims of the brutal and irrational system profit. Professor Koch made an appeal to rich men for special hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis, but Socialism, which will sweep away cap! talism and all its works, offers a more effectual method of dealing with this ourge of humanity than any number additional hospitals.—Justice, Lon-

CARNEGIE'S LIBRARY.

(To our friend and comrade, E. V. Deba.)
There's a scent on the books of dead men's

hones.
And a spatter of blood over all;
There's a rough, ragged hole in each leaf
you turn.
Like the wound from a rifleman's ball. There's the last gasp of men shot down at

command
Of this gracious and generous man;
There's the blood and the gross, the grief
and the shame—
You picture it, any who can.

These's a picture of Homestead—will we ever forget.
How those brave, ragged men were defenselessly slain—
Were slaughtered like beasts, like poor hunted beasts.
By Carnegie's will and for Carnegie's gain.

Will we ever forget how the mothers and wives.

In their rage and their wee knelt down in the dust

And clasped their dear dead then, just as they fell

By the rileman's hall or the bayonet's thrust?

Will we ever forget how the press of the and hade light of the slaughter by saying "The dead Were foreign born men, who, in impudence saked For the right to be living and earning their bread?"

Will we ever forget how, in sweatshop and mine.
The fathers and mothers and children are sizin?
How virtue is bartered and childhood is

By Carnegie's will and for Carnegie's How the skeleton babes, at the mikles breast, Give their poor little lives to his greed? How the girls on the street and the mothers is rass. Are reflecting his generous deed?

And this is his gift, all shining with blood.
The gift that he profers with arrogan hand;
This is his penance for murder and lust;
This is his jest to the slaves of the land.

But the books are not dumb; they have elo-quent tongues

To tell you their pittful story—
How the bodies and souls of women and

men.
Have built him his temple of tears:
Of hearts that have broken for wrongs un
written.
These hundreds and hundreds of years.

For these wrongs to our comrades we'll never forget.

Nor this masser of bread with his canning and greed.

And the girt that he proffers—we spurn it and scorn him.

For we hold it in keeping with his class and half the state of the second in Advance.

Byerywhere the fact of a wor

—Everywhere the fact of a world market and a compositian laborer is arguing out to the logical conclusion of an international brotheshood of toil and a world-wide revolution. In vain does the capitalistic class raise the cry of a false patriotism, and seek to arouse rage and national prejudice. The fatheriand of labor is as wide as human suffering, and will not be bounded by narrow geographical or metal lines.—A. M. Bimons.

THE WORKER FAIR.

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Labor must achieve its own libs erty, if it is ever to be achieved. Lib erty cannot be handed down by a superior class to an inferior class; it has never been so achieved and ought not to be so achieved. If liberty, were something that could be imposed upon one class by another, or could be pre-sented as a gift from superiors to in-feriors, it would vanish in a night. Men are not free until they have won and established their freedom in experi-ence, and in the power of their own is not for strife or hostility or antagonism, but for manhood: for construc-tive purpose, and spiritual nerve and genius.—George D. Herron.

propriate seven-eighths of labor's product in rent, interest, and profit, it is going to create a consciousness in labor that the interests of the one class cannot be reconciled with the interests of

--- Confiscation is said to be a harsh word, but when it is used nobody mis-understands its meaning. Still it can hardly be called confiscation to hand back to the producer that which was taken from him by an unjust system,— The Workersi Call.

when people will find it difficult to be heve that a rich community such as ours, having such command over external nature, could have submitted to live such a mean, dirty, shabby life as we do.—William Morris. MEN WANTED-Socialists and Trade

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Organizations should not lose such an op-portunity for advertising their places of meetings.

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meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. District
III. meets at the Chobbouse, 206 East 86th
Street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—
District IV. meets at 342 West 424 Street,
every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI.
meets at 414 East 5th Street, every Saturday
Any at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547
East 137th Street, every Saturday
evening at 1412 Second Avenue.—The
Board of Supervisors meets every Turaday at 8 p. streets at 1311 Second
Avenue.—The
Board of Supervisors meets every Turaday at 8 Panhabers 1616 1531 Second Board of Supervisors meets every Yues-day at Panthaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

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