So Far, the Amalgamated Association's Gains Surpass Those of the Steel Trust.

Western Steel Workers Joining the Movement No Pretext Given for Use of Force Against Strikers—Is It to Become a Decisive Trial of Endurance? -Radical Spirit Growing Among Strikers.

reat steel strike, and both sides claim to have made gains. Even upon the be admitted that the strikers' gains have been the greater. Last Friday go out, and on the following day the Milwaukee men followed their example. Considerable numbers of me have quit individually at South Chi-cago, and hope is still entertained of tying up the works there. The Mc Keesport tie-up has been completed, some additional mills at Pittsburg have been closed, and it is claimed that great progress in organisation has been made in the Carnegle mills, at Duquesne and elsewhere, preparatory being a superior of the superior of the further strike order. Large numbers of men have been discharged in these mills for joining the union.

On the other hand, the Trust has succeed mills which

On the other hand, the Trust has succeeded in opening several-mills which were at first closed—in "Piftsburg. Cleveland, and Monessen. But it is admitted that these mills are very inadequately manned and are being run merely as a demonstration of strength, rather than for regular business.

There is much talk of sympathetic-strikes on the part of stretural iron-workers, who may refuse to handle

workers, who pay refuse to handle material bought from the Trust during the strike, of sheet iron workers, who may refuse to work on tin plate fur-nished by the Trust, and of bricklayers

nished by the Trust, and of bricklayers employed about the mills, who, it is admitted, could complete the the up. The newspapers are making the most of very slight disorders which have oc-curred at Managem, and Wallentin. of very slight disorders which have oc-curred at Monessen and Wellsville to prejudice the public mind against the strikers. Even such papers as the New York "World," which poses as a friend of labor, have taken a hand in this. The really remarkable thing is the self-restraint displayed by the strikers under very trying circumstances. There is talk already of the governor of Pennsylvania having disposed the militia so as to be ready to answer the call of the company with the ninest promptness, and there is little doubt that on the slightest pretext the old tricks of the capitalist government will be re

cer of the Steel Trust is reported as saying, last Friday: "Well, seems to be settling down to a lo

seems to be settling down to a long drawn out fight, and Lange, we can win at that sort of game."

This is, of course, the danger—that the United States Steel Corporation will find it worth, while, in order to break up the Amalgamated Association to follow the slow and expensive process of starving the men out. Against this it is to be considered that a large part of the Trust's present and prospective market is in foreign course. a large part of the Frust's present and prospective market is in foreign coun-tries and that every week's interrup-tion of work means the losing of orders to English and German competitors. It to English and German competitors. It is as yet impossible for anyone outside of the Trust.to.say whether that body is determined to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" or whether the threat is a more or less complete "bluff."

The septiment of the

plete "bluft."

The sentiment of the men, as observed by the special correspondent of The Worker, is growing more and the worker, is growing more and the sentiment of the worker. tion is beink talked of with general ap-proval and Socialism, which his her-tofore been practically unknown to them, is commanding more and more omes inspired with the Socialis and even in the purely economic strug-gle, by trade union methods, they would gain immensely in strength. That is why every judicious Socialist ciation success in this fight and why the Socialist Part educate the steel workers in Socialist

POLITICS IN MOKEESPORT.

(Special correspondence to The Worker.)
McKEESPORT. Angust 19. James
N. Wampler is one of the most interesting figures in McKeesport. He is esting agures in McKeesport. He is is newsdealer and serving his third ferm in the city council—a Democrat representing a Republican ward. He is one of the chief Black supporters fulfilled, three months or m

d the strikers would get no relief om it—the real purport or the bill. Again, Mr. Wesself has not a Sócial-but from whale has no ought to one.

The last week has been marked by anti-trust agitation counts for little as warfare between the two factions in treinious efforts on both sides in the long as the right of capitalists to own the city government.

Notwithstanding the strong antito them. There are many men in Mc-Keesport who could use their time to good purpose if they would just read

up on Socialism.

Mayor Black's refusal to allow the S. L. P. to hold a street meeting the other day is likely to be misunderstood. It is worth while, therefore, to explain that he has refused permits for street meetings to all parties, including the strikers themselves. In all cases he has given the same reason—uo doubt the true one—that he wished by all means

A TRUST-OWNED TOWN.

Keesport-Workingmen Ready for

dence to The Worker.) McKEESPORT, Pa., August 18 .- Nowhere else in the country has the Steel Trust a firmer foothold than in Mcanywhere is so completely at the mercy of a single corporation as this-one. Except at a time like this, when the workers show they also have something to do with running the works, the trust dominates the indus-

trial situation. The mills are the life of the town; when they cease running There are a few coal mines in the vic aill workers are the feeders of com

mill workers are the feeders of com-merce and industry. The effect of a strike which closes all the mills and stops the outflow of wages can there-fore be appreciated.

There is, I learn, but one mill which is not directly under the control of the trust; it is operated by an independent company which manufactures projec-tiles and employs few men. The Trust mills are as follows: The W. Dewees Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Company, employing about 1,203 Steel Company, employing about 1,20 men. Manufactures sheet steel and patent planish iron which takes the place of locomotive jackets and the famous Russian iron. Only place in the world where this patent planish iron is made. It was started in 1851 by W. Dewees Wood, who was suc-ceeded by the W. Dewees Wood Coupany, and then covered one acre and employed thirty-five men. It now covers nine acres and its capitaliza-tion runs up in the millions. The strikehas been on longer here than anywher ise in the city. It was here that sev en men were discharged recently for belonging to the union. This grievance was barely adjusted when the men came out after the Trust refused to

The National Tube Works is the largest plant and includes as auxiliary plants, the National rolling mill, the National pipe mill, the National Steel National pipe mill, the National Steel pinnt, the Boston Iron and steel works and two others not immediately in this group—the Seamless tube works and the National galvanizing works at Versailles. It has grown to be the lightest tube works in the world, employing on a rough estimate over 11,000 men. The closing down of this plant through the mean unaversal action through the men's unexpected action in joining the strike has caused con-The adoption of the union scale this plant will mean much to the

this plant will mean much to the workmen concerned.

The United States plant of the American Tin Plate Company, better known as "Demmler." employs about 400 men. The plant is one of the smallest in the country. Tributary to these plants are workmen in other. these plants are workmen in other crafts who are also idle. There are various conjectures as to the size of the weekly pay roll at these mills, but it is probably close to \$300,000.

Of course the stronger the Trust be-came entrenched in McKeesport the stronger became the sentiment against it. At first capital was encouraged to it. At first capital was encouraged to invest by the offering of special inducements, taking the usual form of low valuation and taxation. Naturally the capitalists took full advantage of these privileges and prospered. Foday, the Trust mills are paying taxes on an assessed valuation of only 4 per cent. of their real value, while the workingman who owns a home pays on three-fourths of its value. But the Trust is not satisfied with this; it continually wants more, forever demanding new grants of streets and mere favors of the same sort. And it usually gets what it wants, though not without some conflict. Party lines are almost lost sight of in the alignment into Trust and anti-trust factions.

trust feeling there does not seem to be any definite idea as to what should be done with the trusts generally, and this one in particular. The people seem to be fighting blindly a power which they know is dragging them to destruction. There is no cohesiveness in their resistance to this irresistible force that draws them to itself and that sucks up their vitality. There is no exaggeration in saying that the peo-ple of McKeesport are struggling in the tentacles of an octopus of their to avoid the slightest danger of disor-der. This is the interest of the strilly who appear to know how to overcome crs and they rendily acquiesced in his view. W. M. I have been understood the strilly own making. There are very few who appear to know how to overcome the octopus. Mayor Black is certain-ly not a Socialist. He has evidently taken his present stand principally be-cause of his detestation for the Trust and his sympathy for the workingmen. And the workingmen are with him.

> there's no doubt of that. . What is needed in McKeesport is ed-acation of the right kind. At no time previous have the workingmen mani-fested such a spirit of solidarity or such a desire to read and learn as now. It will not be hard to have them learn hat the people must own the trust sefore there can be permanent relief. before there can be permanent relief.
>
> Private ownership of trusts, of all industry must be abolished and ownership by the people must take its place.
>
> They must learn that without a central motive their voting for anti-trust tickets will result in nothing. When they learned what Socialism is, that it is not the horrible scheme the overs not the horrible scheme the oppo-nents to Socialism would have then believe, they will vote for Socialist workingmen upon the Socialist Party

> workingmen upon the Socialist Party ticket, and for none other.
>
> I have spoken before of the sentiment existing here in favor of independent voting. It manifested itself inst night at a hig mass meeting in the opera house. Every allusion made by the speakers to independent political action and to the necessity of electing workingmen to office was loudly cheered. If that sentiment is carefully nurtured and well directed the working class of McKeesport will soon be voving for Socialism. ng for Socialism.

AT THE STORM CENTER.

L. P. Does Us a Service by Display ing its Methods -- A Wave of Organi-

(Special correspondence to The Worker.) McKEESPORT, Aug. 16.—I have et, with some difficulty in my work of becoming acquainted with the steel strikers-here through the misconcep-tion in their minds regarding the Socialist parties. Many have confused me with the agitators, or rather "strike breakers," of the Socialist La-dor Party, which has earned just disrepate through its tactics toward the chake matters werse, many workers degre have believed that the Socialist Labor Party was the ally of the trade unions, and they had voted in the pass for that ticket in that belief. Our or ganization, the Socialist Party, was supposed to occupy the position that the Socialist Labor Party does. I do not know that those connected locally ists I can bear testimony. This has compelled me to explain our position

ask from no other source than the So gallst Labor Party itself. Last night a meeting was held in Shaw's Grove, about a mile from the city, which was extensively advertised and which was extensively advertised and which was attended by about 300 people, a large-number of them boys. The subject un-der discussion was "What can be won by a strike," a title which explains itself when the S. L. P. attitude is constdered. The principal speakers were from Pittsburg, the notorious Schul-berg being one of them. From what I berg being one of them. From what I can learn, one of the speakers said he sid not believe in strikes, but this time he was glad to see that the strikers were demanding their independence. He was a local man, which probably explains his difference of opinion with the S. L. P. bosses. Schulberg, I understand, did very well until he dehounced Shaffer as a traitor raid un worthy to hold his position, a statement with which the capitalists will probably agree. The utterance has caused some heat among the local strikers and has served to distinguish strikers and has served to distinguish the Socialist Labor Party from our own, a service for which we can be

For myself, since my mission has be come clearly understood. I can only say that I have met with the utmosay that I have met with the utmost opuritesy from the local strikers, and at autional headquarters the same fragment was accorded me. No one seems to fear learning anything about Bocialism; indeed, there is a sentiment in favor of independent voting which is most encouraging. I have had addifficulty in disposing of The Worker, and the copies are taken fagerly. There has been no objection to their being distributed at the union meesings, and in nearly all cases the union

(Continued on page 4)

A LETTER OF APPEAL AND ADVICE.

wealth.

Trade unionists desiring a organize
the Socialist Party in their respective
localities may obtain instructions or

the services of an organizer by apply

The line of demarcation between the

OF EVERY SOCIALIST IS TO RE

L. E. HILDEBRAND, G. A. HOEHN, W. H. BAIMD, M. BALLARD DUNN,

LEON GREENBAUM.

E. VAL PUTNAM.

National Quorum of Socialist Party

THE CALL FOR AID.

Appeal of the Amalgamated Association

ast convention it was unanimously de

cided to ask the United States Steel Corporation, when settling their an-

nual scales with the Amalgamated Association, that they sign or recog-fize the scale of the A. A. in all their mills. When the matter was broach-

ed, the request was peremptorily re-fused. After the holding of several conferences the demand of our organi-zation was modified so as to take in

only the mil's of three of their coa

stituent companies, viz.: The American Sheet Steel Company, American Tin Plate Company, and the American

Steel Hoop Company, where local lodges had been formed, and where the men were very desirous of being minon men, and are now out on strike for recognition.

In the conferences which were held

by representatives of the United States
Steel Company and of the A. A. the
representatives of the United States
Steel Company's only arguments were
that they did not desire the Amalgamated Association to become too power-

ance of power. Later conferences were held with the heads of the United States Steel Company, who submitted a proposition that we only sign for the

mills signed last year, with the excep-tion of the sheet mills in Saltburg and

Scotdale, which were signed for the year previously. Their proposition was rejected, as it meant that the

Amalgamated Association would mere

Amaigamated Association would incre-ly have to remain in a quiescept state, while they were expanding and add-ing to their non-union possessions. They are waging a fight for the ex-termination of the Aunigamated As-

directed at the Amalgamated Associa-tion, but at organized labor in general, and should they succeed in defeating the A. A., it will effect every organized

To succeed in this struggle, it will be necessary to seek the aid of every or-ganized body as well as the general public, whose sympathies we know are

with us in the present struggle. To this end we ask that you give us your woral and financial rid. A liberal re-sponse will materially assist us in con-ducting a victorious campaign for a principle which is the unallenable right

Association in the present struggle, financially, all money should be for-warded to John Williams, secretare-trensurer, Bissell Block, Pittsburg, Pa.

DORN WILLIAMS, Secretary-Treas M. F. TIGHE, Assistant Secretary, BEN L. DAVIS, Journal Manager, Pittsburg, Pa., August 9, 1901.

Bryan is following the example of Hogg. Towns, and others of his supporters in becoming or trying to be come an oil magnata.

Fraternally yours, T. J. SEAFFER, President,

body in the United States.

ful, a

To Members of Organized Labor. Brethren: As you are undonbtedly aware the United States Steet Corpor-

Trust.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 15, 1901.

With Regard to the Strike of the Steel Workers of the Country.

Addressed by the Mational Committee of the Socialist Party to all Socialists and Trada Unionists Duty of All Workingman to Stand Together in the Class War.

the Clara War.

To the State, Terriforial and Local Organizations, composing the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—Your attention is hereby directed to a call for financial aid, issued on Menday, August 9, 1901, by the Amalgamated Association of Iron. Steel and Ein Workers of the United States. The language of this call is of special interest to Socialists, inasmuch as the very opening sentence states that the "Linked States Steel Corporation is now WAGING WAR against organized laker."

In these words the Amalgamated Association unconsciously recognizes and indirectly indorses the political position of the Socialist Party on the "class tion of the Socialist Party on the "class struggle." This appeal also states that the Steel Trust is "fighting against the right of workingmen to combine," a "blow not alone directed at the Amal-gamated, but at organized labor in general, the accomplishment of which would affect every organized body in the United States." The herein con-fessed weakness of the trade unions in the class battle consists in the fact that while holding the forces of capi-talism in check on the industrial field. they (the unions) are at a vital disadvantage owing to the complete mas-tery and oppressive use of the politi-cal powers by the capitalist class. In vain have these facts been heretofore urged upon our brethren in the trade unions. Notwithstanding our suppli-cations for a hearing, we have received a deaf ear, and by none more so than by our unfortunate brethren in the by our unfortunate bre Amalgamated Associatio

APPEAL TO ALL SOCIALISTS.

Comrades, in this, the hour of our brethren's extremity, when thousands of these brave sons of the working elass are fighting the most hesoic battle of labor's history, stony indeed would be our hearts were we to ignore the inanity and dignified appeal of their great labor organisation. Inasmuch as most of the grounds of their published appeal accord in spirit if not altogether in letter with some of the very facis. appeal accord in spirit if not altogether in letter with some of the very facts which Socialists have repeatedly urged as indicating the political isolation and consequent weakness of the trade unions: is view of the further fact that the Socialist Party is an organized political body of the working class, whose existence is threatened and may be involved, inasmuch as our party is a far more departure for to organized. capital than any body of workingmen-organized on the industrial field; there-fore, we, your National Committee, feel justified and impelled to issue this

1. We arge upon each and every member of our party employed by the United States Steel Corporation, is mills or industries which may now or bereafter be effected, that it is your duty as a Socialist to join the Amal

amated Association or the union of our respective craft.

2. It is the duty of all Socialists. especially those residing within the

especially those residing within the strike field, to give the men of the Annigamated Association their moral, political, and practical gid.

3. We feconimend that popular-sub-scriptions be opened by the Socialist press and all funds be forwarded to the National Secretary for transmis-sion to the Amalgamated Association.

4. We call upon all commutes especially those residing in localities affected, to form Sacialist Strike Committees, composed of both men and women, whose duty it shall be to aid money; food, and clothing, or giving

Amalgamuted Association be rigidly upheld by the comrades of the Social-ist Party:

would be most praiseworthy for our comrades to urge that all or part of the moneys raised through Labor Day celebrations be donated to the families of needy strikers.

ADVICE TO SOCIALISTS

HUNDLAND TRADE UNIONISTS In those localities affected by the strike where Socialists are in political power, it would be in accordance with and demanded by the principles of the Socialist Party, that all the POWER Socialist Party, that an one POWER OF GOVERNMENT be used to PROF. TECT THE WORKING CLASS against the oppression of the capitalist class. If meetly be and in accordance with existing legal requirements, conagainst the oppression of the capitalist class. Hauseds be and in accordance with existing legal requirements, con-tingent funds of public officers could be used for the purchase of the neces-saries of life, and the POLICE (where same exist) be used to DISTRIBUTE AID to the NEEDY FAGILIES of the atrikers. While advising these and ad-ditional incidents of relief in accordmust also demoniate the must also described by the only hope for the emanciation of the must also demoniate them that the only hope for the emancipation of the werk. hope for the emancipation of the werking class is by the working class itself, through class-conscious political action, in the folds of the great lateral thonal Socialist movement. It is eminently proper in this camection to call the attention of the strikers to the fact that ELECTIONS ARE IMMISENT in localities affected by the striker that the struggle may be a prolonged one, and that the only way to prevent the use of the power of government uninet the working class is for the control of the power of the po

IN NEW ZEALAND.

Comrade LaMonte Writes of Politics and Conditions of Labor.

The Much Praised Radical Legislation Devised Simply to Protect Small Farmers and of Little Value to Wage Workers--Personal Observation Supports Socialist Theory.

Many comrades from Massachusetts west to Kansas will personally remem-ber our formerly active agitator and writer, Robert Rives LaMonte, and till more know his good work for the All will be interested in extracts from a letter written by him from Rangotea, New Zealand, which has just reached us by a mouth's jour-

neying over sea and land. Comrade LaMonte has now been for ome months in New Zealand, at Wellington and elsewhere. He reports him satisfied with the country to cherish a resolve to "return to America and give a hand in the movement some

ing to the undersigned or the Secretary of the State Committee of the Social-ist Party in whichever state the appli-cant may be located. In view of the widespread talk about "practical Socialism in New Zealand" which Heary D. Lloyd and others have capitalist class and the working class is becoming more sharply defined with each succeeding strike. THE DUTY which Henry D. Lloyd and others have indulged in of late, Comrade La Monte's account of social conditions there will be interesting. As the "Appeal to Reason," which has sung the praises of New Zealand quite freely, assigned his sojourning there as a sufficient reason for not carrying out the original plan of sending a special IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE Comrades, let us contribute of such resources as we may be able to com-mand in aid of the Amaigamated As-sociation of Irog, Steel and Tin Work its original plan of sending a special correspondent to investigate, we pre-sume that his report will command the attention even of those who have been wont to look to the other side of the world for a model Socialist move

> On this point Comrade LaMonte writes: "As far as I can make out, the radical movement here (what Lleyd calls the 'Revolution of 1896') was a lass struggle between the small farmclass struggle between the small farmers and the big land-owners. The small farmers at first needed the support of the city workers; hence the labor program, compulsory arbitration, and the greaf consideration still shown by the

"But the city worker is relatively of infinitesimally small importance in this graping and agricultural colony; and now that Dick Seddon, the Liberal Bryan and Croker in one, has a ma Bryan and Croker in one, has a majority so big as to be unwieldly, I look to see the city worker given the "marble heart." In fact, the amendment to the arbitration line which. Seddon is, now railroading through is intended to make it possible to compet unions and workingmen to obey the rulings of the Arbitration Court and abide by its verfor Help in its Battle with Steel ation are now waging a war against organized labor by making the Amal-gamated Association the subject on which to begin operations. At our

here ere long. ituation here is that all New Zealand has gone daft with Jingolant militarthis hell-fire-and so this 'advanced, radical, step-at-a-time; almost s-So-cla'ist' is hand and glove with Joe Chamberlain and the Conservative leaders 'at 'ome.'

lass-conscious-feeling here; and, Indeed the proletarians are probably not deed, the proletarians are probably to a majority here, as yet, so that agina-tion would be difficult. We must await the economic development. The country is new, with a cruder, rawer, more 'strike-one-in-the-eyes' newness than even on prairies in the West.

"But yet, with all the work of developing a new country to be done-forest (or 'bush,' as they call it) to be felled, fields to be cleared of stumps, and roads and railroads to be built rying their 'swag' (all their property, usually little more than a pair of blankets) on their backs, and looking or work. This is astounding when ou consider that there are only son quarters of a million p the population of New Je ouble that of the state of New York.

"The government labor department loes not do half the things Lloyd's look said it did. It confines itself alost exclusively to furnishing men to They are waging a fight for the ex-termination of the Annicamated As-sociation and of the rights of work-ingmen to combine, a principle which they have demonstrated to the people of the United States that they desire the railway department for construc-tion work; and if a nien is not an exent will do nothing for him. The or dinary man out of a job has to go t the private employment agencies her "Flax mills give work to many of the

gantic flag, something like our calamus, but from six to ten feet high, grow-ing all over the swampy ground with fifteen or twenty miles of the sea. The intrees or twenty miles of the sea. The 'mills' are nothing but open sheds, where they make it into a fiber something like manila. The men generally sleep in tents and are fed at the nill. The 'washer' has to be wet through almost constantly in these open sheds, with a morning and evening temperature of about 30 degrees Febreaheit and a noon temperature of from fifty and a noon temperature of from fifty o 60 degrees. I am informed by the fax workers that few washers has long, that they 'get colds on their hests; that most mills have to 'get a sew washer every four months. And 'et this 'practical Socialist' government, with all its factory inspectors,

"Another straw that shows how the ind blows: Where I first boarded in Vellington the house was full of teamship companies and insurance impanies cierks. They were all working overtime, some till eleven or twelve night, and getting no extra, payer told me their grievances and I sked them why they did not form a

WHY DO WE SUPPORT THE STEEL STRIKE?

n regard to our position on the steel strike, both of which deserve reply. No doubt the majority of the Socialists of the country would answer the questions just as we shall, without waiting for our opinion. But it is worth whiles to take them up here, that our posttion may be understood by working-

One correspondent asks us: "Are we justified in upholding the tactics of practical opposition to trust develstrikes, on a large or small scale, seeing that it retards the progress of the main tide of practical socialistic growth by opposing the march of concentration of capital?"

The other reminds us that President Shaffer has until recently been an active supporter of the Republican party and that the majority of the mambers of the Amalgamated Association vote the Republican ticket, and asks: "How when, at the ballot-box, they oppose us and support Morgan's party?"

Let us take the questions in order. It is true that we, as Socialists, wel one the trustification of capital, because it prepares the way for the socialization of capital, But we do not love the trust for its own sake. The trust is inevitable. It is folly, therefore, to attempt to prevent trustification, as Bryan would have us do.

than the thousand independent capitalists who preceded the trust. It may be or may not be. But sooner or later the trust comes, in spite of all Populistic protest. And the sooner the trust comes and completes its work of organizing industry, the sooner will the working people make up their minds to make it a public trust and the more easily they can do it.

That is why we oppose the anti-trust But does it follow that we should wish the trust success in its battle

The trust is not a good thing in itself except for the capitalists in the trust. For the other people it is a bad thing for the whole people only when it be comes the property of the whole peo-

And who are to carry on the battle to make it the property of the whole people? Who but the working class? No others can or will. .

It is therefore necessary to have a strong, organized, aggressive, self-reliant, working class, in order that the work of the trust, now so injurious to those outside, may be turned into a the Socialist to do all in his power to strengthen the working class, to organize it, to make it aggressive, to inspire it with resolution, so that it may the sooner carry out its mission of dethroning the capitalists and setting up the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Never think that the trust system will spontaneously grow into Social ism, without the efforts of the workmen (not tramps, but decent working, ling class. It must be conquered be-

> succeed in any fight against the trust, as the Bryanites do, for that would be to put us back and begin the process

We have been asked two questions | over again. We do wish to see the fight, for every such partial victory of the workers brings us nearer to the final victory, the triumph of Socialism.

To sum up: We oppose the antitrust agitation not because we love the trust, but because we wish the development hastened instead of delayed. We support the present strike against the trust, not because we wish to see the trust destroyed, but because we wish to see the working class strengthened for its victory over capitalism.

And now for the second question: It is probably true that the majority of the members of the Amalgamated Association have voted against us and of them have learned better since last election; but perhaps the majority will ven do it once or twice more.

That is wrong on their part. It is very foolish for them to vote for either of the old parties which support the capitalist system they suffer under. We are very serry they do it. We hope they will rapidly come to see the folly of it. We shall do our part in the work of convincing them that the only way for them really to emancipate themselves is to vote themselves into possession of the mills their labor

But that has nothing to do with the question of our duty to help them in

The Socialist Party has, after long and careful discussion, endorsed the principle of trade unionism and declared that Socialists, as individuals, ought to join the unions of their crafts and, as a body, ought to support their fellow workers in all their struggles.

Did we adopt those resolutions in order to "catch" trade union votes? Did we intend to say to the trade unonists, "We will help you in your strikes on condition that you help us at the ballot-box?" If that had been our motive, we should have been as bad as Tammany.

But that was not our motive. We have declared in favor of trade union om because we honestly believe timt it is a good thing, for the working class. We declare in favor of independent political action on the Socialist platform because we honestly beleve that is a good thing for the work-

ing class. These strikers are our fellow world ngmen. The fact that most of them have voted against our party does not in the least absolve us from our duty to stand by them In their battle. It is ion method and the political method to secure emancipation. Our duty is the same. If they have not done the whole of their duty, all the more need that we do the whole of ours,

Not only for the immediate benefit t may give, but also because it is a part of the class struggle that is to bring ih Socialism, we support this strike. We extend to the strikers our warmest sympathy and our heartiest congratulations on the resolute spirit they have shown. We bid them, "Be too bold." We wish them all success not for their sake alone, but for our eake, for the sake of the working class not for the present alone, but for the

To All Comrades, Friends, and Sym-

pathizers of the Socialist Movement: We published last week a call for campaign funds, and we wish now to remind you that the campaign is on and funds are needed at once. We are to carry on war from now till election day. In order to do that, we need money and again money and more noney. We need it now. Don't wait, Rush in your dimes, quarters, dollars, fivers—and we shall not object if you fivers and we go higher still.

All moneys received will be acknowlzeltung." Send contributions to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street, treasurer

IN COLORADO.

National Organizer Vall writes under date of August 17: "Organized locals at Colorado Springs and Denvet at Colorado Springs and Denvet -former with nine and latter with thir-ty-two members. Think you will hear from them later."

LOCAL TOLEDO.

Local Toledo. O. will meet for the urpose of peorganization under the purpose of georganization under the Socialist Party, on Tuesday evening. August 27, af Harmonia Hall, 518 sum-nit street. Let every one who doesn't want to be branded as a chenp-talk wa-cialist be on hand.

future, too. FOR THE CAMPAIGN EUND.

union. They were all eager for one, said it was just what they needed; but one after another declined to take the initiative, saying if he should do so be would be a marked man and would never get another job. Yet these same oddling the damned workingn.eu' "In saying that 'we must await the

economic development, I do not mean that agitation should not be done now. On the contrary, it should be done at once if possible, for a compact group of labor members in parliament could be of the greatest service. But they bers who are merely a tail to Seddon's

Comrade LaMonte's observations of closely with the opinions of in our review of Lloyd's bo pressed in our review of Lloyd's book, printed some eight months ago, and support the Socialist contention that the growth of the effective labor move-ment keeps pace with the development of capitalism, that a true Socialist movement is not to be expected in an movement is not to be expected in an undeveloped country, and that the middle class.

—Our great and good capitalists are telling us through the public press that they love all who toll and that its in their hearts to do many things for all such, but we who toll observe that as the professions of love increase our means of subsistence diminishes. Car't we do something to direct the love of the capitalists in some other channel? s never interfered!
"Another straw that shows how the

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NEW YORK CITY TICKET.

For Mayor-BENJAMIN HANFORD. For Controller MORRIS BROWN.
For President of the Board of Alder
men-HENRY STAHL.



Socialists think the workshops of the world should belong to the workers of the world."

A man in Chicago has two hearts Can't be be prevaled open to divide up with J. Pierpont Morgan?-

The steel strikers have given the espitalist press fresh cause for complaint. They have refused to provide pensations, by breaking the peace.

Platt says the reformers are fakirs The reformers know that Platt is a machine boss. Yet Platt and the reformers are willing to work together Why?

The Steel Trust threatens to move tied-up mills in order to avoid labor agitation. If that's the game, the mov ing of mills will be a continuous per

Governor Thomas G. Jones of Alataste lies rather in the direction of ing workingmen shot, as was shown in

The Democratic state convention Ponusylvania was too much engros in denouncing the evils of Republican ism to find time to mention the Stee Trust's attack upon labor.

There was a great howl when on millionaire's son was kidnapped Eighteen strikers are kidnapped and not one of the capitalist papers raise a protest. Queer, isn't it?

Frank compade in New York City who is willing to speak for the party in the present campaign is requested t icate at once with the organ izer, Julius Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street The party needs the services of all.

Our "prosperity and full-dinner pair" edministration has again shown its in sincerity by refusing to pay bricking of wages. A good many bricklayers are already Socialists. This should con

Does anyone expect to see the off cials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transfe Company brought to account for the lives lost through their criminal eco omy? Whoever expects that will be disappointed. Observe: The officials of the B. R. T. are capitalists; the two men killed and most of the lajured were wage-workers. That makes

The reformers are so busy getting to gether harmless ammunition for their sham battle with Tamulany that they

will not have time even to think about using their influence to prevent such criminal disasters as that of the Coney Island line last Saturday. A Socialist dministration would presecute the guilty capitalists instead of perse cuting the poor women who fallen victims of capitalism.

WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH YOUR CITY?

The concentration of the population into large cities goes steadily on. In 1890 there were 28 cities of 100,000 or nore people; now there are 38. The there were 58 between 50,000 and 100, 000; now, there are 78, Then there were 124 between 25,000 and 50,000; now there are 161. In 1850 only 12.5 per cent of the people lived in cities; in 1860 the proportion rose to 16.1 per cent.; in 1870, to 20.9 per cent.; in 1880, to 22.6 per cent : in 1890, to 29.2 per cent.; and according to the census of 1900, no less than 33.1 per cent. practically one-third of the population, ived in cities of 5,000 people or more.

In the face of such a steady progress as this, extending over half a century, the advice of the comfortable philanthropists, that the poor people should leave their tenement dens and go to the country, becomes supremely ridiculous. It is probable that many individnals make a mistake in going to the cities or in leaving them, as the case may be. But it is simply inconcelvable that the whole population, during fifty consecutive years, should have steadily followed this course of concentration unless economic forces impelled them to it. We are becoming a nation of city dwellers, and we shall become more so as the years go by, unless ecocomic conditions are greatly changed: The-forces which have driven us into the cities keep us in the cities, and we must make the best of it.

Along with this growth of cities has ome a parallel growth in the importance of municipal questions. Not only are a larger proportion of the working people in the cities now than ten or thirty or fifty years ago, but they are worse housed than those who were then in the cities. The increase of consumption and the frightful infait death-rate in the tenement districts arb among the fruits of this unavoidable concentration.

It is easy for those who live on Fifth Avenue and spend their summers at Newport to advise the working people to go to the country. It is impossible for the working people to follow their advice. And the comfortable philan thropists, if they realized what it means, would not wish the workers to take such advice. Fifth Avenue lives on the misery of the East Side. Its costly garments are paid for by those who go in rags on Hester street; its sumptuous tables are spread by those who go hungry on Eldridge of Forsyth; its stately mansions could not exist without the dismal tenements of Cherry Hill; even its fresh air implies the pertilential vapors that breed disease wherever the working people find

Fifth Avenue will not trouble itself mend these things. Fifth Avenue knows its business. It talks reformeven tenement house reform-to get votes; but it laughs in its sleeve at the wretched workers whom it robs and lies to. Fifth Avenue's bables are healthy; what matter if tenement bables die like flies? The system which leaves the tenement baby without even a decent coffin clothes Fifth, Avenue's baby in fine linen and hires. bereaved mothers to tend it while

Fifth Avenue's ladies go to dance. It is the tenement fathers who mus act, if they care to save their children from this curse. It is they and they alone who can do it or who will. White bama is opposed to fynching. Tom's Fifth Avenue boodlers and Fifth Aveodded wealth that office brings, careess alike of their own manhood or of the lives of the toiling masses, the Socialist movement opens to the toflers a vision of justice, of freedom, d ealth, of comfort, of decency now de-

nied them.

A Socialist administration elected in this city this fall, even with all the power of state and nation in the hands of the enemies of the people, would accomplish more good in one term than all the preaching and ph ilosophisin and resoluting of all the reform philapthropists, from Adler and Hewirt down to Gerry and Comutock, could accomplish in ten thousand years. Read the national and municipal plat

terms of the Social Democratic Party. workingmen of New York. If you do not know the records of the Social Democratic candidates-Hanford and Brown and Stahl-bunt them up; you history of the labor movement of this city. Study the propositions of the Social Democratic Party; and study it the will of the rank and file, not by the whim or interest of leaders. Their

This city which your hands ha uilt-you have the power to leave it free men and free women, working and enjoying the trult of their infor-white their children learn and play Which will you do?

The shirt waist manufacture New York City probably reach the pro

touched by the profit-grabbing class e of the factories the girls ar harged twelve cents a week for using the elevator. Of course they are "free to climb six or eight flights of stairs twice every day if they choose. May the striking shirt watst workers win. is our wish, and teach these contempts ble bullies a lesson. And may then fathers and brothers have the mantiness to vote against a system that subjects women to such outrage. A So einlist city government would soon find a way to put a stop to-such impo sitions. Just put Ben Hanford in the mayor's chair, and sec.

Two persons killed and twenty-three njured on a Coney Island trolley car, Why? It is admitted that the track arrangement at Kensington Innetion has long been considered unsafe by practical railroad men. Why did the Democratic authorities of the city and the Republican authorities of the state allow the dangerous arrangement to be maintained? Why? It's simply The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is a rich corporation. The Republican and Democratic parties depend on rich corporations for their campaign funds. Therefore the B. R. T. is allowed to endanger the lives of thousands of people every day. Life does not count against profits, and will not until the workingmen vote their own party into power and put an end to the capitalist

SCIENCE AND IDEALS.

A writer in "Advance" begins his article on "Social Ideals" with the words: "I know it is not strictly 'sei entific' to have ideals, but I frankly confess that I cannot help it."

No doubt that is what Artemus Ward used to call "a goak." But unfortunately there are not a few among ns who really believe that "it is not scientific to have ideals." According to their temperament and their sucroundings, they decide, therefore, eithr to abjure science or to deny their

As a matter of fact, this is a mos absurd position to take. The study of cience ought to lead anyone to recoglize the power of ideals and their per fectly legitimate place in social move ments. It ought also, of course, to show anyone the limitations and the dangers of idealism.

What is an ideal? It is the picture which we form in our minds of a state to be attained, an end to be reached -or, at least, to be striven for-an ob ject to which our efforts are to be directed. The very fact of conscious effort, of intention, implies the holding of ideals. Our animal ancestors had the power of forming ideals in but s very slight degree, if at all. As a savage, man's ideals were crude and vague. All through the ages, just in proportion-as he learned to understand the world around him and the world within-that is, just in propor tion as science has grown-his fdeals have become leftler and more definite and have exerted a more powerful inmence on his conduct. In one appli cation of it, that is simply to say that society is steadily becoming self-con-

There is always, as Spencer remarks 'a soul of truth in things error There is a kernel of truth-or, at least half-truth-in the doctrine we have had so violently preached at us, that "it s unscientific to have ideals." If we forget that each of us is but a part of his class and a part of society, if we forget that man is but a part of the world in which he lives, if we forget that man's conscious life is but a part of his being and his ethical and intellectual life but a small part of his conscious existence, if we forget that men's brains are effected by their are the product of their experienceif, therefore, we fancy that we ca make the world over on any plan evolved out of our inner consciousness regardless of social and other natural onditions and tendencies then, as suredly, we are not acting in accord with the teachings of science. Our ideals must be tested and amended by eference to the tendencies of the rea world, else they will mislend us sadly. The mere ideologist is a rather futile

and troublesome person. But if we bear in mind this Dmits tion of the power of ideals, if we guard against the danger of walking into the pit while star-gazing, then we cannot to better than to hold to our k ...la, t guard them jealously, even rollg, enely, to be proud of them and to rejoke in working for them.

"Hitch your wagon to a star," said son. Only he sure you have the right star.

President Greatsinger of the Brook lyn Repid Transit Company is con rinced that the motorman was respon other for the fatal accident on the Copey Island line. Of course, that's the way to settle it. The motorman sighty probable that he was tired of life, being an employee of the B. R. T. ide. It would never do to litat that out Greatshger and the other lists of the company are murder ers, and that Moterman Sireneck was one of their victims. Yet some people will be "cranky" enough to make suc

C. Knox, formerly counsel for the Carppany, is attorney den eral of the United States, and it is his luty to enforce that law, or try to enorce it. Being asked for information on the subject by certain trustful antitrusters Mr. Knox avers that he does not know the men concerned in the Steel Trust, and "has never heard of any agreement between them and the tituent members (companies) of the Steel Corporation," Mr. Know breaks all records as a cool, thoroughgoing, unruffled, monumental liar, And the majority of the workingmen of the country voted last year for the man who has chosen Knox to neglect the enforcement of the laws! Do they like it?

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

In another column we publish a let-ter from Comrade Kerrigan of Texas, calling for action upon Comrade Simons' suggestion of an annual na tional Socialist Conference, somewhat open the Fineral plan of the reform conferences held at Buffalo and De-

His idea appeals to us as an excel-

lent one. A great need of our movement is some institution which will make possible a closer personal connection among the comrades of different parts of the country. Especially do we feel the need in the United States because the country is so large and the conditions geographical, racial, social, political, and industrial—are so widely different in the various sections. So cialists from New England, from the Central states, from the South, from the Rocky Mountains, from the Pacific Coast, should have some means of neeting, exchanging ideas on questions of import to the party, giving each other the benefit of their varying experience, and-as is often necessary learning to know each other and disabusing their minds of prejudices and misunderstandings.

The need is satisfied to a very slight extent by sending out organizers for ours through the whole country. It is our opinion, indeed, that great as is the value of agitation work done, the greatest benefit derived from such tours is in this exchange of personal nfluence. But this is not enough.

'Our national conventions are always overloaded with work so that there is little time for personal intercourse. Moreover, they are called upon to take definite action, and cannot discuss the various questions in the free and full way that is desirable. Still more than this is needed.

It is to be hoped that the National Executive Committee will be able to arrange for such a series of national conferences, to begin next summer. They should be entirely unofficial and yet distinctly Socialist gatherings, the objects being two-fold: The forming of a closer acquaintance among the Socialists of the land, and the serious discussion of such questions as may be ecupying the minds of the comrades. For instance, there is the question of 'immediate demands." This question has been discussed in the party press, but in a desultory and superficial way. It was discussed very earnestly at the convention, but, of necessity, hastily and incompletely. There is yet much or more sides of the question will thoroughly understand each other. Suppose this were taken as one of the topics for such a Socialist Conference. The arrangements committee could se lect two or three of the blest advocates on each side, who should prepare careful statements of their position. They would have months for preparation. Their papers would assuredly be listened to with the greatest attention and there would then be opportunity for questions, for comacrimony and the mutual misunder standing which commonly accompan les either a controversy in print or convention debate under the influence of haste and the necessity of prompt

action. The economic position of the farm ers, the position to be taken toward them by the party, and the methods of gitation to be used among them, furnish another question which could pro fitably be discussed at such a confer ence. The negro question is another, nd many others will suggest then wives at once or will arise from time

By all means, let us have such a con ference arranged for next summer, tion of our party.

Professors of political sconomy who defend the capitalist system say that the capitalist is entitled to profits as wages of risk." In one of the Steel Trust's mills at Youngstown, Ohio, last unday, ten tons of molten metal ex loded, killing three workingmen and njuring eleven others, eight of them fatally. The professors should explan why the workingmen, who take such the profits. Think what that one incident means: Eleven lives lost and hree more probably rulued; fourteer of support. And unless it can be post ed judge that the employers ere directly responsible for the accient, the Steel Trust has no further rs take all the risks and bear all the

mede in other minds to stake all the product, instead of giving the major portion of it to Rockefeller, Morgan, larnegie and their friends?

The Paterson board of aldermen, at the request of the trade unions, has amended the city ordinances so as to legalize picketing. The courts have de cided the other way and the manufac turers, it is reported, laugh at the new ordinance, and say the state law is good enough for them when they decide to proceed further against the strikers. Now it is in order for the strikers to vote the Socialist state ticket this fall and oust those Judges. Gov ernor Vail would be a workingman's

THE CHOICE BEFORE THE POPULISTS.

We reprint elsewhere a brief co nent on the Indianapolis Convention by the "Southern Mercury," a Populist paper, published at Dailas, Texas, and edited by Milton Parkso The "Mercury" seems to be of the opinion that our convention did nothing that the Populists would not endorse and declares that, "opon this ground, Popu lists and Socialists can act together and work together." We suspect that the "Mercatry" has falled to grasp the situation, that it does not appreciate the revolutionary spirit which domi

nated the Indianapolis Convention. But if the "Mercury" speaks with authority, if it be true that, upon the ground taken at Indianapolis, Populists and Socialists can set togethe and work together, there remains nothing for the Populists to do but to enroll themselves as members of the Socialist Party. Surely nothing can be gained by maintaining two party organizations, if they have a common and in view. All that can be accoraplished by such separate organization is a waste of energy, a division of the vote, and the maintaining of old prejudices.

Perhaps the "Mercury", will ask: But why should we foin you? Why should not join us, instead." And the answer is that the Populist Party is as the "Mercury" must by this time know-doomed to die sooner or later. Better glie a voluntary death now, by mergina itself in a strong and growing movement, then go on to a linger ing and painful end. The Populists themselves are discussing, in the colamns of the "Mercury" and other papers of their party, whether it is worth while to keep up their organization. The very fact that such a question an be raised among them proves the party to be near its fall. No one hears a Socialist discussing the advisability of keeping up the Socialist Party.

The fact is, Populism-never an alto gether healthy infant, but yet strong and precocious received its deathblow seven years ago in the fusion process. It never recovered from that shock and it never will. The efforts. of leaders some of them able and honest, undoubtedly-have, from time to time, galvanized it into the appearance of life, and may do so again. But it is only an appearance. The life is not there. The moral enthusiasm of the People's Party of 1800 has never revived. That spirit of resolution, of devotion, and of hope—the characteristic of a living movement—has passed into the Socialist movement, there to abide so long as the Socialist Party remains true to its rule of "No compromise."

The Populists are evidently not agreed among themselves, Their platform of 1900 is a compromise between opposite tendencies within their ranks. And the loss of votes was the legitimate result of that compromise.

The question is one for each Populist to decide for himself. Either he is a there is no reason why he should stay utside the Bryan Democracy. If he is, be belongs in the Socialist Party, in the party that is not afraid to call itself by its true name. In the party which is free from all records of fus on, in the party which is growing in stead of waning, because there and there alone he can do the best work for the cause.

The action of Local Hudson County n expelling Morris Elchmann for ac centing the endorsement of a capitalis party while running on a Socialist tick t is cause for congratulation. -. The ase is a painful one, and the compade have been unwilling to take extreme measures if they could be avoided. Bu it was seen that Blehmann's offense was one that threatened the very foundation of party discipline and the to be no doubt that the general vote of the branches will emphatically endor the action taken last Sundse

sed missionary, we meant to say who has been spreading the gospel for eighteen years in Persia, is now lectur ing on "True Philanthropy." She enid night: "The Christian religion will eventually triumph, but not before a bloody war has been fought." Nice follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. sn't she? And she's not the only one Christianity its prefext for levyin

SOCIALIST ECONOMICS.

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

IX.-WHAT IS REVOLUTION.

When we tell our follow-worker that there is no hope for them but i revolution, many of our heaves ar frightened. They jump to the conclu-sion that we advocate the use of torch and bomb. And our "respectable" opponents, who know better, do their best to foster this misunderstanding in order to keep up the prejudice against us. It is amusing to note that am the people who denounce Socialism cause it is revolutionary are many proudly trace their own ancestry to the heroes of '76 and boast of theh own revolutionary blood, it seems that, in the estimation of these gentlemen, revolution is a very beautiful thing it the past and a very terrible thing h the present. More correctly we might say that they approve of the revolution which has put them in power and dread a revolution that would dislodge them. Since these people have so long had

the ear of the American people and have succeeded in establishing such a deep-seated prejudice against revolution, it is necessary for us to devote some space to explaining the meaning

The word revolution, to begin with, has or should have absolutely nothing to do with the use of force or violer tory have proceeded without the use of violent methods. And, on the other hand, some of the most violent and turbulent movements have been, not revolutionary, but distinctly reactionary in their character. The bloodies pressed classes against their oppre those which record the risings of on ors, not those which record the move-ments which hersided the future. They are the pages that tell how the opgles of doomed classes against their in evitable fall.

In the second place, there is absolute no contradiction between the idea of evolution and revolution. If the word evolution means anything at all It signifies the necessary and irreststi-ble process by which everything in the world—material and intellectual—is de-veloped. And if the word revolution veloped. And if the word revolution means anything at all it signifies one of the great steps in that evolution, one of the processes by which evolu-tion goes on, one of the great crises to which the quieter evolutionary pro-cesses from time to time lead up. The people who cry: "Let us have evolu-tion, not revolution." are generally people who have but the most supere who have but the mos understanding of either

The opposite of revolution, let it be understood, it not evolution but reaction. The character that distinguishes any social movement as revolutionary is not its suddenness and violence, but its inevitableness and its comp Every reactionary tendency. every resistance, to the natural cours of social development, is doomed to failure. And for this reason it is that reactionary movements are so com-monly violent and bloody. Let us give One of the most violent and turbulant

movements of history was the Peas-ants' Revolt of the early sixteenth cen-tury in Germany. Yet this movement was essentially a reactionary one. The principle upon which all social institu-tions in the Middle Ages were founded was ownership of land. Only those who owned land had any part in the gov-ernment of the state; to them all obedirice, all bopor was due. But during the century preceding the Peasinra Revolt certain new elements had ap-peared in society. For various reaons, which cannot be explained her for lack of space, the greater nobles had grasped all power in the German empire, excluding the smaller proprieors knights and peasants allke. The old feudal idea of reciprocal rights and of commercialism. Against these changes the peasants rose in revolt. They burned the castles of the greatlords, killed many of the lords when down with a barbarity which the savagery of their own revolt. And for what was it that these peasent rebelled? Was it in furtherar necessary development of the social system? No, it was to demand a re-turn to the condition of earlier times. They demanded a re-establishmen the old principle of feudal laudlors which based all right of the principle which based all right all authority, all honor, on the owner ship of land under the feudal form. The Pensants' Revolt falled because it was not a revolutionary but a reac-tionary movement. Much as we mus-sympathize with the oppeased pens-ants, driven to desperation by the bardships incident to the change from faudalism to controller. partisings incident to the change from feudalism to capitalism, we must recognize that it was well for civilization, well for the world, that it failed. If it could have succeeded, it would only have postponed for a little time the necessary coming of the capitalist system, a stage through which society had to near in its avolution.

slitical movement in England. The political not a superior to the process of the sevent-enth contary in the hands of practically absolute monarchs and was administered in the laterate of the great landed proprietors. The Purtian Revolution, which begin in 1646, decepitated the Ring in 1640, in 1646, decepitated the Protectorate of in 1640, decepitated the king in and established the Protectors' lutism. In 1680 that sevelutioned to have failed and absolution

system, a stage through was had to pass in its evolution.

In the next century came a gre

through which society

In the same way the convention which, in 1789 and the following which, in 1789 and the following years, overthrew feudal monarchy in France and throughout western Fa-rope, was a truly revolutionary move-ment. Like the Puritan Revolution in England, the French Revolution ex-pressed the determination of the capi-talist class, which was already the economically dominant class, that it should be likewise the politically domi-

ant class.

The Paris Commune of 1871, again The Paris Commune of 1871, again, was a truly revolutionary event. The violence, the crucity, the brutality, in 1871, was on the side of the reactionists, who crushed the Commune. And conditions had so changed between 1789 and 1871, that the party which in 1789 was revolutionary was in 1871 re-actionary. A new class had appeared in society—the proletariat, and the old feudal class had disappeared. The class which in 1789 rebelled against feudal rule had by the success of the great revolution made itself the ruling Full of the enthusiasm of revolt as it had been in 1789, it/no gained power than it changed its coaand loudly condemned revolution as the deadly enemy of civilization. So in 1871 it played the part which the feudal nobles would willingly have played eighty years earlier. It was now turn of the working people volt, to preach revolution, to fight for the overthrow of existing society, to help to asher in the new age. Reaction triumphed in 1871—for the

time. But the revolution was no rushed, as revolution never can be crissed, as revolution hever can be permanently crushed. The Commun-ards of 1871 were slaughtered by thou-sands. But their spirit still lives, not-in thousands, but in fallions of prois-tarian breasts. The Commune was but the first ruddy streak in the east that heralded the coming day. Ob-scured for a time by mist and clouds It is again bursting forth in yet great cr brightness. The whole horizon is now red with the dawn. The Social tevolution, so long dream dreaded by masters, so long hoped for by the oppressed, is fast approaching its crisis. Whether that crisis is to be passed in peace no man can tell. The masters-the doomed masters-have it in their power to decide. For us, we go steadily on, glad of peace if we may have it, ready for battle if it is forced upon us, exulting in the confidence of victory assured.

CONVENTION COMMENT.

Southern Mercury (Populist.) apelis has done exactly what the "Mercury" hoped it would do. It de clared for the unconditional co-opera-tive commonwealth and holds this up as its aim. In the meanwhile, it does not ignore "immediate demands;" but, on the contrary, it pursues its idea ive steps. Populists be this. Then, again, the conven tion declared for state auti which means that reformers in every state shall adopt for themselves a plat-form to meet their existing environ-ment, without regard to the platforms of other states. A national convention will frame a national platform of which all can units. Th ecutive Committee is also restrained within safe limits. Such has been the nnvarying contention of the "Mercury" from the beginning. Upon this ground, Populists and Socialists can act together and work together.

Cleveland Citizen. The unity convention at Indianapolis last week, from the standpoint of at-tendance and accomplished results was thoroughly satisfactory.

To-day the Socialists of the United States are united. At least 12,000 members and a hundred thousand men are chilsted under the banner of the new ombined party.
The Ananias Press, ever hostile to

the working class, sent out some of the most glaring falsehoods that could the most general thanks to the In-dinophis "Sentinel" and a perverted DeLeonite on its reportorial staff. At no time during the proceedings of the convention was there the slightest doubt of amalgamation, and the dispatches to the effect that Debs was

parches to the effect that Deps was repudiated, that trades unions were not endorsed, etc., were pure rot. * * * The new party starts but under most applicious circumstances. The mid die class reform parties, which have confused the workers with cleverly worded platforms and far fetched the ories, and the old Socialist Labor Party which has disgraced Socialism by aid ing capitalists in attacking trade un ons, have been signally rep the laboring class and are rapidly dis ntegrating, thus clearing the way for a splendid movement against capital-

The Brauer-Zetfung. accomplished. And it was better mak a longer time, till the two factions came together; it was better for the later progress and for the existence and the life of one united class struggle party of the American proletariat it was a necessity that first by inner frictions the sharp, factical antagonens were ground off, that clear unde standing was established as regards the future attitude of the new united party towards all question ing the working class, and that the path was cleared from the doubts and the inistrust which had accumulated in the years of friction between the two We, and, with us, all brewary work-es, who stready stand on the founds-

ers, who already stant.
fion of the class struggle, cheer the accomplished consolidation with full on ourselves can now so before our mani-bees and teach them Socialism in its powerful glory, without liefag hauti-eapped by inner factional disputes. And also the Socialist Labor Party, which did not accept the invitation to the unity convention, will, with the development of events, come out from the separate corner and labor with the the separate corber and labor with the other chase-conscious proleserants of this country at the sacred work for the obtained of the oppress, of once. And now, councides, closes with us the new united party, become recruits and called others! In this stringer, in which all forces are needed, or your share of duty in order to do away with the system of oppression and slavery, of false-hood and decent; of observed and decent; of observed and decent; of observed and decent; of observed and decent; of

Current # Literature

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through the Socialist Literature Con

RDWAND CARPENTER: PORT AND PROPHET, By Ernest Crosby, author of "Platm Talk in Pacific and Parable." Phil-adelphia, The Conservator Press. 1901. 12mo., paper; pp. 50. With portraft. Mr. Crosby is an enthusiastic ad-mirer of Edward Carpenter, and while he says some true things about his idol, he leaves some other true things that are equally obvious, and that would seem, in an estimate like the present, to be equally important—very much unsaid. The sketch is, however, for elle most part judicious and sympa-thetic, except in the paragraphs that

speak of Carpenter's ideas on sex,
The post is characterized as a The post is characterized as a prophet with a sense of hemor, and he is distinguished from Whitman in the fact of his having a clearer conception of those things in "Democracy" of which they both sing; but this greater advance on the intellectual plane implies much more than Mr. Crosby seems to appreciate. He defends the form af verse-Whitman and Carpenter employed, but a better justification is found in Carpenter's easily on Wagner, Millet, and Whitman, in the part that treats of the relation between Wagner

and Beethoven.
"Freedom and joy in the life universal;" we are told, constitute the message of Edward Carpenter. But ideas of the meaning of freedom and of life universal vary so much—to say nothing of the foy. Most Carpenter admirers are carried away with the essay on "Civilization: Its Cause and Cure," and the "disease" germ and the "return to Nature" have turned many a good head; yet I dare say that half at least of these admirers would repudiate Carpenter if they read all of his writings, and succeeded in unifying them. So much of his work appeals to the elemental in our natures that many are carried away with the first idea they catch—and the single idea is al-ways in danger of becoming a "fixed

Carpenter is in a way dangerous reading for people of extreme emotion-al temperament. He himself has had sufficient intellectual discipline to be able to preserve his own mental bal-ance, but this much can hardly be said of most Whitman and Carpenter en

Edward Carpenter is always interesting and suggestive, and very often stimulating; and every earnest contri-bution to a knowledge of the man or to an understanding of his philosophy must be welcome. This brochure is in the poet and his work and should therefore receive wide circulation, for in spite of his friends, Carpenter carin spite of his friends, ries a true gospel for the day. R. E. B.

In another place our readers will find announced "The Comrade," an illustrated Socialist menthly, that will make its appearance September 15, 1991. "The new/magazine will be a valuable addition to the Socialist pub lications aircady in existence. It is to cover a field that has heretofore been entirely neglected. It will be the first Socialist magazine in the English lan guage wherein the writings of Social-st authors will be supplemented by the drawings of Socialist artists. The condrawings of Socialist artists. The con-tents will be made up of stories, poems, satires, biographical sketches, descrip-tive articles, colored cartoons, and a wealth of Illustrations. The list of contributions announced by The Con-rade Publishing Company is very promising. We cult the following from the promising.

the prospectus: "It has been remarked from time to "It has been remarked from time by various friends of the move-ment, that in spite of the fact that So-cialists have achieved the proud dis-tinction in all paris of literature and art we have as yet no paper of our own in the pages of which their work may be garnered to be enjoyed by the great mass of the world's disinherited who scarcely know of the great man-terpices of painting, song, and story that have been created by men and women who have worked and are working for the great cause of Socialism and love to call the poorest and downmost by that sweetest of names—ours henceforth — Comm people to undertake the task of estati-lishing such a paper, and, fully realis-isk all that is involved in such an undertaking, we have decided to respond to the demand; trusting to our fore we announce "The Comrade"—the |ournal"of the Socialist spirit."

The price of "The Comrade" will be \$1 a year or 10 cents a copy. The board of editors we shall amounce next week. "The business management will be in the hands of Comrade O. Wego er, until lately manager of The Work er, the "Volkszeitsing," and the Social let Literature Company.

"Advance," our San Francisco con-emporary, has begun the publication temporary, has begun the publication of a translation by Kaspar Bauer of Karl Kautsky's book "Karl Mary "Marx Oekonomische Lehre.") This book has long seen counted an extremely valuable one as a popularization of Marxian eco-nomics, and the translation should be welcomed by English-speaking Social

tion appeared in the issue of August 3, it will be worth any comrade's while to subscribe for "Advance" at once, asking for back numbers beginning with that date. The paper has been enlarged to sixteen pages, and me printed, and the price is \$1 a year,

The "Socialist" of Seattle, Wash, year by issuing a special "cartoot number." Mose than a score of excel lonity concented and well executed cartoons and picturies comply its eight pages, along with these and forcible commonte decision with the control of capitalism and the alone of the Socialist notes ment. Our Wissingdo companies to some praise for their characteristic on-

ton Control Branch holds its reg-meetings on the first and third ay evenings of each mouth.



a heavy parliamentary majority, but t is expected that interms difference between the Catholic and the Protes and theorems and among the three factions of the Protestant wing will one, and raised their vote from 13,500 cast in 1897 to 38,648. On the diret ballot no Socialists were elected. But in Helland, as in many other European countries, a majority is required to elect, and if no candidate in elected on he first ballot a second by the second contribution. e first ballot a second ballot is held the two highest. In ten districts nd ballot—in three against the Lib-, in five against the Clericals, and In the first three named the Clericals gave their united support to the Liber-als and our candidates were defented. In the others the Social Democrat

The fourth congress of the Socialist agriculturalists of Belgium (affiliated with the Labor Party, as the Socialist party is there called) was held at Brusch last month. A pocultarity of the Belgian movement is that, while the Solitical and trade union methods are not at all neglected, the organization is founded upon the co-cherative socieformed upon the condition of the people and to furnish the "alnews of war" for the party; and it is the idea of the Belgian Socialists that the machinery of the future So-cialist state is now being built up in these organizations. The work of the nongress referred to consisted largely

present Liberal government of nd for the Republicans and Rad who generally follow the lead of the Borialists, by introducing phis for the better inspection of factories, restric-tion of child and female labor and the the. The Extreme Left, which is commated by the Sacialists, holds the power to defeat the Zanardelli minis, try, since there is also a large and strongly reactionary...Conservative group on the Extreme Right, ready at any mement to out the Liberals. So far, the Socialists have thought better not to use this power, and have voted for the government on both foreign and home budgets. Since these votes force takes, the government has shown from takes, the government has shown the lack of appreciation of the situa-tion by defending the military massa-cres at Berrs, referred to in these col-mmns last week. Naturally, this bas atives and overthrow the minirry is seriously threatened. It is not question of principle, which is at ake, but a question of just when the se its power of defeating the govern-Liberals are lacking in resolution as well as weak in numbers, and it is only a question of time till the ministry will

The Social Democratic Party of Sweden is made up of different organi-sations and representatives of trade unions. There is a central council of unions. There is a central council of twenty-three members, and an execu-tive council of seven, which sits at Stockholm. There are three daily pa-pers, published at Stockhelm, Malmo, and Gothenburg, and five weekly pa-pers. There is only one Socialist dep-uty. H. Branting who site for one of the districts of Stockholm; this is due the districts of Stockholm; this is due to the suffrage being very restricted, as no one can vote who has not a yearly income of \$220 and direct taxes have also to be paid. In several municipal douncils there are Socialists, Alto-gether there are 521 organizations, with a mebership of 44,100.

Within the last two years the Russian government has suppressed four-teen Flanish newspapers permanently and fifty temporarily for "generally pernicious tendencies."

CONFERENCE OF

ENGLISH'S. D. F.

The twenty-first annual conference of the English Social Democratic Fed-eration was held at Birmingiam, Aug. 6 and 5. Sixty-two delegates, repre-senting 57 branches, were in attend-

earing 57 branches, were in attendance.

The conference was a most importance one, the whole attitude of the 8. D. F. being fully discussed. The discussion turned largely, on the Kantsky resolution of the Passe Gongress. A motion, That this Conference reportate the netton of the 8. D. F. deleastive at the Paris International Congress in secting for the Haupsty resolution. This motion was builty debated and finally defeated by a sute of 45 to 9.

Another interesting event was the puthdrawal of H. M. Hyndman from the Executive Congret, which was organized in the following father remark-

able letter, addressed to the Secretary,
H. W. Lee:
"Dea Lee:—In withdrawing from the
executive of the Social Democratic
Federation, after more than twanty
wars of continuous accurate." years of continuous service, during which I have placed myself unressivedly at the disposal of the organization which I helped to establish I think I owe it to myself and my old comrades ones of our body a few o fthe reasons that have led me to take this stop. "L. After so long a period of work "L. After so long a period of work on the executive, I wish to look at mat-

ters from the outside.

"2. I fail to detect among the Eugmyself, I am quite assounded at the ignorance and apathy of my country-men, and I am deeply discouraged at the result of our long contined propa-

"3. Under existing conditions of only hope lies in successful politics action. Yet the majority of our organ permanent advantage for revolution the executive have not unfrequently been resented. Burnley, Blackburn, South Salford, Aberdeen, Reading, Bow and Bromley, Northampton South West Ham, Walworth are al examples of this. The canvassin which is an indispensable prelimins to success, is persistently neglected.

I can do in the detail work of the or ganization. When the workers at large earnest, and show a determination to deal effectively with the dangerous sit-uation around us and ahead of us, I shall be glad to make common cause with them in a vigorous attempt to reincapable government by gang which now oppresses and degrades us, and to help to the best of my shifty in the establishment of a co-operative monwealth of organized Socialise then, I remain, yours fraternally

"H. M. HYNDMAN." A resolution, expressing regret at his withdrawal and asking him to allow himself to be nominated at the first vacancy, was adopted. Further account of unt of the confer vill be given next week.

RICHMOND CONVENTION.

The county and aldermanic conve tion for the county and borough Richmond, N. Y., was held at Staple last Saturday. Christ Ward presided The following nominations were made For District Attorney—Max Theiner

Braun.
For Coroner—Christian LeGrand.
For Assemblyman—Otto Krause.
For Alderman—Christopher Ward.
Resolutions were adopted expressing
sympathy with the steel workers and thers on strike and calling upon a the workingmen of States Island, re-gardless of creed or race, to do then pation by supporting the Socialist tick-et from Hanford down.

At the meeting of the local following the convention, three new members were admitted, the agitation commit-tee increased, and other business trans-

The Socialists of Sedalia, Mo., are a good start with a Socialist vote. In the city election of April they more than doubled it. Three weeks ago tion go by default, the bad Socialists enue in, nominated a candidate, and increased their vote.

New they have another chance. Th mayor intely ejected was a member of the council; so his sent has to be 611-4. Another vacancy has also occurred. The Republicans and Democrats agreed to support a Republican in on-ward and a Democrat in the other, and work together. In the Fourth Ward, our comrades were not able to nom-nate, the time for getting signatures being too short. In the Second, however, they have put up Coursele Frank N. Cunningham, a switchman, against W. E. Staton, the Democrat, endorsed by the Republicans. The election will be held on Monday, August 28. If the workingmen of the Second Ward elect Comrade Cunningham to the council they will have one man there whom they can count on to look out for their interests.

"DIVIDING UP" THE WORKERS' PRODUCT.

The Standard Oil Company declared a dividend of S per cent, on its steek of \$100,000,000 last week, bringing the amount of profits distributed this year up to \$40,000,000.

up to \$40,000,000.

A few days later the United States
Steel Corporation declared a quarterly
dividend of 1% per cent. on its \$550,000,000 preferred stock, amounting to \$9,025,000.

Thus in one week, and through only two corporations—those two the largest in the world—wealth to the amount of \$17,025,000, produced by the working class, is turned over to people who have done absolutely nothing in creating it. How long will the working class continue to endorse this "divid-ing up" of their preduct by calling their votes for the candidates of Mor-gan's and Rockefeller's class?

A BUSINESS MAN.

Why split plot through, pe people dear, Denouge-sig Morgan.

To the queer.

Recause he works by hostones cale, (The deed take the hindrones fool?) Hencestone the system, not the post.

Recause the system, not the post.

Recause the speciality of the pinnthe less, the figured fruit.

On the system of the pinnthe less, the figured fruit.

Although he hinkes moistering in eight.

Although he hinkes moistering in eight.

That all good phings seems as the many Of him who has the put, to his, And groups, See, See the take, and he many the put, to be the take the control of the pinness of the pinness of the take of action.

And groups the one total, or sixth of action, whe can, ache one total, or sixth of action.

And grove limited a "bodiscen" was all grove limited a "bodiscen" was a fall of the control.

PARTY NOTES.

Educational League, 312 E. Fifty-second street, will hold an entertainmen and lawn fets, Saturday evening, August 24, to which all countries and beir friends are invited. An elaborat program has been arranged, including smess that are to be played competivally, and the rooms as well as the summer garden will be very artistically decurated for the occusion. Refreshments will be according to the contract of the correct of ms as well as the reshments will be served. From the rtaken of in the League's rooms in sary that a good time awaits all thos

Comrade James F. Carey of Haver-hill will be the order at the Labor Day picnic held by the Trades and La-bor Conneil of Rochester. The Social-ist campaign in the Seventeenth Ward has been opened and the camrades will "make things hum" from now till

.Canadian Socialists propose to put a paid lecturer in the field to organizthe forces and do active propagand. funds to keep a good man permanently in the field.

Scott Anderson, state organizer of the Societist Party in Galifornia, re-ports in "Advance" that, between May 16 and July 28, he held fifty-siz meetings, four of them indoors, an almost all with good success. Thre four at San Diego, two at Sautelle, am so on. At Highlands he organized

The 34th and 35th A. D., Branch 2 has elected the following officers: Or gaulzer, Finger; recording secretary Feldman; corresponding secretary Feldman; corresponding secretary Springer; financial secretary, Carney reasurer, Halpern; auditing es and von Duff. von Duffi, and Feldman were elector es a standing committee to arrang open-air meetings. All Socialists livin in the Bronx are called upon to help in the party work. Meetings are held at the W. E. A. clubbouse, 3309 Third

The Socialists of New Castle are do ing class and the enpitalist class, no between a single union and a single ration, and that it will at the ballot-box. Max Hayes' speech

Comrade Lender of Youngstown, O writes us that a meeting has been called for F riday evening. August 28, at 130 E. Pederal, street, Boom 11, for the purpose of organizing a local of the Socialist Party there.

The Yorkville Social Democratic Club took in fourteen new members at its last meeting. It was decided to boid a picnic and Comrades Ulrich. Guen ther, Hall, and Misses Hatcher and Hall were elected as a committee.

Local Port Chester reports active work; three members taken in at last meeting. A strike is on at the Merty out for a semi-monthly pay day, one man has scabbed and he one

At its regular inpetition on Avenue as ing new officers: Organizer, Charle Volmer, 12 Nichol street; recording secretary, Arthur Cornelius; librarian, Carl Martens; treasurer, John Rous-selt; auditors, Comrades Bearbalter, Sedberg, and Albert Somers. It was voted tant the present state committee continue to act until a united state organization is formed under the constitution adopted at Indianapelle Treasurer's report shows \$40 in the treasury. Appropriations were made for The Worker, \$5, also for agitation meetings and for free distribution of party papers. All members and friends of the party are urged to work to make the Labor Day picuic at Lion Perk, September 2, a success, socially and has voted to apprepriate the net pro ceeds of the picnic to the steel work ers' strike fund.

All are also invited to the garden purity at the headquarters, 312 E. Fifty-accord street, Saturday evening, August 24. Admission free.—At last Friday's agitation meeting Comrade Nicholson presided and Comrade Finger and Well spoke. A drunken Tammanyite and a DeLeouite distinguished themselves by their disorderly conduct, but Finger manner in the state of the second st managed to silence the one and Philips made short work of the other. The interruptions served to win us the closer attention of the crowd, rather than to injure us. Comrade Goldbarth did good work selling and taking soil scriptions for The Worker.

Every Socialist organization in New Every Socialist organization in New York should make use of the firste pumphet pathished by the State Committee. "Why Workingmen of New York Should Jein the Social between Furty." If your organization is small send in 65 cents for a immitted copies, if it is large, send \$5 for a thousand. See that every commute always enries a few in his pocket to give out to inquirers. Order from It. Reich, 184 William street. As the price barely covers the cost of publication, cash must accompany all orders.

Don't forget that is every work-ingmen there is possible matierial for making a Socialist. It can be most specific developed by putting the party press within his reach.

Under the law as adminstered in the United States it takes ben years to hang a convicted murderer and tea admits to grant a "Sunfers" injunc-tion against a more unless union. Livening World, Rossland, B. G.

TO ALL SOCIALISTS.

nounces the Opening of Work by the New Rational Committee.

The attention of all committees and of all sympathiness of the Socialist move-ment is called to an address issued by the National Secretary of the Socialist Party. Every sympathizer should at once expell himself as a member in the duty to the enuse. The National Service? iddress is as follows:
"Office National Secretary, Room 42

Emilie Sentiting.
"St. Louis, Mo., August 10, 1901.—To
the State, Territorial, and Local Organ-izations concerned in the National Socialist Unity Convention held at Indinnapolis Ind., July 29, 1901:
"Dear , Comrades:—The National Unity Convention of the Socialist

which convened at Indianapo

Ind. on July 28, 1991, elected the undersigned as National Secretary, will hendquarters at St. Louis. Mo. The hendquarters at St. Louis, No. The convention adopted a constitution for the party which provides, among other things, for, a national committee, consisting of, one member from each organized state or territory, and it elected a quorum of five national commited a quorum of five national commit-teemen, residing at St. Louis, to su pervise and direct the work of the tary, The national committee secretary, The national communications the power to remove the national secretary, the quorum of five, or the party headquarters, and whatever the party headquarters and whatever the party is affairs of nagement of the party's affairs at management of the party's affairs of headquarters the same most be satis-factory to the national committee, which represents the party throughout the country. The convention also adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the Social Demo-

eratic Party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass.; the Social Demo-cratic Party, with headquarters at Chicago; the Socialist Party of the state of Texas; the Socialist parties of the states of Kentucky, Iowa; Kansa and Nebraska, hereby surrender the separate - and - independent existence and merge and amalgamate into one organization.

The great object of the convention having been accomplished, I am direct ed by the quorum to address you, advising you that the national secretary and national quorum of five have as sumed office and are now ready to transeat such party affairs as may properly come within their jurisdi-tion. The national committee now has tion. The national committee of the tinder consideration, designs for charters, suitable to the new party, which will be issued soon, and furnished free of charge, in exchange for charters of former Socialist organizations, one organizations do not now exist. Ac cording to the constitution adopted, the revenue of the national committed is to be computed on a basis of five cents per month for each member in good standing, to be paid by the state or territorial organization have not yet been perfected. The amount and character of the work performed by your untional committee depends in a great measure on the promptness with which said committee is supplied with funds. therefore, important that be kept constantly in mind; and at the present functure of affairs, it should receive hamedfate attention. In conclusion, the national querum expresses itself desirous of co-operating, insofar as it properly can, with state and local organizations, in building up the solid impregnable Socialist Parfy: whose mission it is to sweep the cap talist system into oblivion, and usher in the Co-operative Commonwealth. To this end, comrades, you are now called upon to arise as one in the grea Socialist revolution, and complete the work so auspiciously begun by the unity convention at Indianapolis. With

"Fraternally yours.
"LEON GREENBAUM. "National Secretary Socialist Party.

greectings to each and every comrad-

THEY MAINTAIN.

DISCIPLINE.

Local Mudson County Domands Eich mann's Resignation and on His Ro. fusal, Votes for Expulsion.

A special meeting of Local Hudson County, New Jersey, was held last Sunday, to take action on the case of Morris Eichman, who was elected as justice of the peace in West Hoboken last April on the S. D. P. ticket, and who, it was since discovered, had for-mally recepted the endorsement of the Democratic and Republicus parties for

Democratic and Republican parties for that office.

The courades have proceeded very slowly in this matter out of a design slowly if this matter out of a desti-te do most instice to Eichmann, who, it was bejeved, had; hardly realized the seriousness of his breach of faith with the party when he committed it. The matter was discussed of two previous meetings age called to lake final action upon the initiative of Eleventh Ward Branch 2, Jersey City, charging Efei-mann with violation of a ritch is sec-tion 2, of the party constitution.

mann with violetion of A riticle 6, section 9, of the party constitution.

The assecting was calm and digwised and all gellinguess was shown to give sichanama a chance to instify himself if any fluidirention were possible. After all the flicts had been brought out, the questionil was formally put to him whether or goot be would resign his oftice as the party must demand. He emphatically refused, and by an almost unanimina vote he was expelled from the party, subject to a reforendumvest to be taken in the branches.

west to be taken in the branches.

—The Right flowerable flyequinused Chumberists has written to a Lancastific tennessandent; who imprised about labor prospects in South Africa, and suid: "There is no opening for unskilled labor in the coal minus, such work being done by colored worknes." Yet the British matheter justified his German day whying by the statement that the war would spen up the mines to British labor. But the aftent-minied begger has even yet to awar that the war was to obtain for the mines charp jubor, red, yellow, black or white—Limiton Justice.

POLISH AGITATION.

the Auspiece of Polish Scolelle

The Aliance of Polish Socialis Clubs, with headquarters at 484 Noble street, Chicage, has sent out Central J. A. Barkowski, editor of the weekly "Robotnik," for an extended agitation tour, which is to last four months a least. Most of his time will be spen among Pottsis anthracite coal minor in Pennsylvania. That region taclude over twenty hamlets and towns, each containing from \$20.55. 500 Dollard. from 500 to 5,000 Polisi United Mine Workers Union, and we very strongly imbued with Socialism there having been among them several Polish agitators. The old S. L. P. hat a number of locals organized; but with

a number of icents organized; but with one exception—the sneolin Shamokin, which is now independent—they have all disbanded through the absence of comrades well acquainted with the art of keeping up a Socialist organization. However, there are still comrades in places like Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Plymouth, Wilkes Barge, and Nanticoke, who do their best, mainly ny Plymouth, Wilkes Barre, and Nanti-coke, who do their best mainly by spreading our literature. "Robotnik" has a number of subscribers in each mining locality. A large proportion of the Poles are clitzens, in towns like Plymouth, Nanticoke, and Duryen, they are a factor in politics to be reck-oued with. In Shemmidan and Mt. Carmel they are in political importance next to the native population.

next to the native population.
Comrade Barkovskii's, mission will
be a highly important one. He is to
hold meetings in each of the twenty
hamfets and town situated between
Shamokin and Scrauton. He will speak every night at outdoor meetings. distribute Socialist books and paper make personal calls at the homes of the miners, and thus prepare the ground for a grand display of the Socialist vote in the near future. Special attention is to be given to Luzerne County. The S. D. P. got last fall a fairly good vote in Nanticoke, Plymouth, and Edwardsdale, the thre

Comrade Barkowski stopped on his way from Chicago to Pitisburg at Bufway from Chicago to Pittsburg at Buf-falo, where a highly successful meet-ing was held. He spoke twice indoors in Pittsburg, but owing to the horrible heat then prevailing the audiences were not as large as they would other-wise be. A Socialist branch was start-ed, however, with afficen members, couract of them being sid and triad-couractes. He also had a very successful meeting in Braddock, which has a strong Potish population, all steel and iron workers. He is now in Shamokin and will most likely establish his head quarters at Wilkes Barre.

Comrade Barkowski will conclude hts valuable work by a tour through Con rainable work by a tour through Con-necticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode-ishund, visiting a score of the great re-tile manufacturing cities, which con-tain numerous Pelish mill hands. A Polish Socialist Cleib was repently or-ganized in New Bedford, Mass. Locats of the S. P. desirous of procuring Comrade Barkowski's services during his tour in the New England states, and willing to contribute a pert of his expenses, should communicate at once with F. Cienciara, 484 Noble street Chicago.

Chicago, Comride Barkowski will leave the commend narrowset with leave the mining region about the first week of September. Our Chicago S. D. P. com-rades, who know his untiring work rendered in that city will be glad to testify to his abilities as speaker and organizer. He was already known an agitator and organizer before he came to this country, having success-fully led a strike of ten thousand brick fally ted a strike of fen thousand makers in Buda-Pest, Hungary. W. F.

SOCIALISTS NOMINATE IN LUZERNE COUNTY

The Socialist convention of Luzerne ounty, Pa., was held in Wilkes Barry ipst Sunday. It was well attended, R. Himmelharger, president of the Cigar Makers' Union, and Nym Seward, of the Meat Cutters' Union, presided and J. G. Roth, financial secretary of the Street Railway Employees' Union, acted as secretary, The following ticket was nominated

For Sheriff-Nym Seward. For Controller-J. G. Roth. For Recorder J. F. McEnan Joseph Schneider

John Crawford was chosen as organizer: J. G. Roth, 40 W. Market street financial secretary: Fred Schade, St., treasurer, and Belly Himmelberger, literature agent. The campaign com-mittee will consist of Comrades Do-rand, Schmaker etc. Crawford, Hergert, McEnnay, Gurtenberger, Schneider, Seward, and Gerlach, Contributions to the campaign frent should be sent to the firme all secretary.

It was voted to consolidate the branches into one local with headquarters at 487 S. Qrant etreet. Wilkes, Barre, where public meetings will be held every Sunday afternoon. The Worker and "Vorwarest" were designated as the organs of Local Lausene. Comrade Geebel of Newsek, N. J. will spok Saturday evening. August 31, on "Socialism and the Labor Question." All are invited.

MASSACHUSETTS NOTICE.

MASSACHUSETTS MOTICE.

All S. D. P. organizations: whether is the past connected with Chicago or Springfield headquarters or independent of either, and all Socialist organizations that believe in political action and intend to support the political party new Lawwin in Massachusetts at the "Democratic Social Party," are requested to send delegates to a state-convention, to be held in Boston, Sunday, September S. The convention will be held in Prine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, onar Tremont street, commencing at 5.5 chick a. in.

The basis of representation is: One delegate at large for cash branch or local and one additional delegates for every twenty-five members or major fraction thereof. As the caucus delegate convention will meet at the same place on September 3, it would be will especially, for places at some distance from Boston to elect the same distanc

EQUIRE E PUTNEY, Sec'y.

SECONDS THE MOTION.

Taxas Comrado Urgos Action Upo anna How Short Hand quarters at St. Louis Exposition?

Comrade John Kerrigan of Dallan Texas., writes as follows to The

"In the August issue of the 'Interna-tional Socialist Review' there is a sug-gestion made that is well worth the consideration of all Socialists, and I

Counade Simons, in closing his arti-cle on the Detroit Conference, asks the following question: Would it not be a most desirable thing if a Socialist Conference could be called each year where the points of difference between Socialists cauld be discussed? To this ocialists could be discussed? To this Socialists could be discussed.

I answer with a hearty, 'Yes! By all means!' My idea is that early each year the National Committee abould agree upon a place where an encamp ment could be held where personal ex pense of those attending would be low r the seashore. I am sure all Social ists would agree that such yearly meet ings would be a source of delight an-inspiration. Here all Socialists would meet personally and mingle together and discuss conditions in their retive parts of the nation. Here could be invited to come each year the great eaders of thought from all over the world. The restricthess of getting away from toll for a few weeks in the summer to linger with those having similar hopes and aspirations with yourself, where life's currents run strongly in the channel of hretherhood, I must confess appeals strongly to me. must confess appeals strongly to me "Here in Texas we are to make a be

gianing in the way of a yearly en-campment on the 14th, 15th, and 16th at Bonham, where Comrade Vail will be the principal speaker. "Another idea that grows out of Comrade Simons' suggestion it that ar rangements be made for Socialist head-quarters at the coming World's Fair to be held at St. Louis. The headquarters should be made a place of enter

trainment where the charges would be moderate and the profits go to creating a campaign fund for 1904. I suppose pow would be the time to move in the matter of getting a suitable building where lodging and meals could be furnished to a reasonable number. I am nished to a reasonable number. I am sure such headquarters would be parronised by every Socialist and his frim-ily and friends visiting St. Louis, and would add vastly to the enjoyment of visit to the Fair. I know it would in my own case. Such an enterprise would be a great money-getter for the campaign fund, and put the National Committee in good shape. What de you think of the ideas I advance, com ndes? Let us hear from everybody.

OKLAHOMA SOCIALISTS PLEASED WITH RESULTS

Comrade G. G. Holbrooks of Mei-ford, Oklahoma, writes us as follows: "Please say to the comrades of the new Socialist Party that the Socialists new Socialist Party that it heart and of Oklahoma are with it heart and soul. We fully intended being repre-soul. We had convention. We had sented in the convention. We elected a delegate and collected one hundred signatures to his creden-tials, but the letter sent notifying him of his selection was not deliver him till it was too late for him to get to Indianapolis. But we are well-pleased with the result anyhow, and we hope to be heard from in the nea future."

FULL TICKET PUT UP IN WATERTOWN.

The Social Democrats of Watertown and Jefferson County, New York, held their, city and county convention of August 15. Nearly one hundred contrades were present and great enthusiasm prevailed. O. W. Curtis acted as chairman and Levi Carpenter as secre-

tary. The following ticket was nominated

For Congress (Twenty-fourth Dis-triet)—Raymond D. Bull. For Assembly (First District—How-ard C. Rosemboom; Second District-

Thomas Lynch. For Mayor of Watertown-Albert M. For President of the Common Coun-

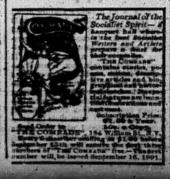
cil—Thomas Millington.

For Aldermen (First Ward)—Jes. McCarthy and George, Mackey; Second

Ward—Joseph McManns and Charles Kellogg; Third Ward—Geo. Gract and Wm. E. Kaley; Fourth Ward—Frank Crimmins and Thes: Carlin; Fifth Ward—H. A. Barber and Frank, R. Puller; Sixth Ward-Levi Cerps and Philip Ackerman.
Good work is expected from the

OBSERVE THE DIFFERENCE.

To All New Readers of This Paper .-Please observe that the party which this paper represents—the body which this paper represents—the lody which, at its recent convention in Indianapolis, adopted the name of Socialist Party, but which, for campaign purposes is known in the state of New York as the Social Democratic Partylias absolutely no connection with the Socialist Labor. Party, so unfavorably known among workingmen for its anatagonism to the trade union movement. This paper, in accordance with the ragonsm to the trade union movement. This paper, in accordance with the policy of the Socialist Party, supports the principle of trade unionism, but cans upon the trade unionism sof to neglect the use of their political power at the ballot-box for the emancipation of the working class.



OFFICIAL

Tional Executive committee. Leon Greenbarm, Room 421, Emilie Bidg, St. Louis, Mo.

E BOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.— 184 William street, New York City. (The Party's Literary Agency.)

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, John M. Reynolds, 421 Sutter street, San Francisco. Meets on Sest and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE-W. E. White, 225 Exchange street, New Haven, secretary, Mests second and fourth Studen of the mouth at Aurora Hall, 125 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE Score tarp, R. A. Morris, 84 S. Sadians street, Chicago. Muets second and fourth Fri-days in the month, at 65 North Clark street.

EBNTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Societary, Dr. Walter T. Bobbets, 2214 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE, Secretary,

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE,
Sourctary, Squire F. Putney, 4 B 1
mont street, Somerville: Assistant and
Franctart Secretary Afbert O. Chifford,
Mount Asbura Station, Cambridge,
Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary. Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE Sec-retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 5.5, Andrew Bidg. corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minnespolia.

NEW JEBSEY STATE COMMITTER— Secretary, John P. Weigel, Treaton, N. J. Meeta third Sunday in the month, at 8 p. m., at Newark. NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Secre-tary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York, Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., st above place,

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday even ng. PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary-treasurer, J. W. Quick, 6229 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE-Secre-tary, P. V. Danshy, Brunswick House, Rutiand.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE-Socretary, Joseph Gilbert. Box 637, Seat-tle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 . m., at 230 Union street.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party nnouncements can go in that are not in his office by Tucaday, 3 p. m. CONNECTICUT.

STATE COMMITTEE. RECEIPTS. July 1, cash on hand
July 1, Local Storington, stemps
July 4, Local New Haven, stamps
July 9, Local New Haven, stamps
July 12, Local Head Stamps
July 12, Local Startbord, stamps
July 25, Local Bindgeport, stamps
July 25, Local Bindgeport, stamps
July 25, Local Startbord, stamps
July 25, Local Startbord, stamps

July-Postage and mong order
July T. N. P. Geiger, meaher
July 18. N. P. Geiger, meaher
July 18. N. P. Geiger, meaher
July 24. H. Bussman, printing
July 24. H. Bussman, printing
July-H. Bussman, printing
July-J. J. Kienan, printing
July-J. J. Kienan, printing
July-W. E. White; Geiger's expris-

\$21.10

Following is the report on expenses of delegate to Indianapalls Convention:
July 25, received Local New Haven. \$50.00
Expenditures.

Railread fare \$11.50
Rotel bill 6.50
Contribution to convention 5.50
Postage and papers 5.5 Balance

\$50.00 W. E. WHITE, Secretary.

To the Subdivisions of Local New York:
Primaries for the election of delegates to
the county, borough, assembly, and alder-manic district conventions will be held on
Saturday, August 21, between 1.30 and 9.30
p. m. The following delegates are to be

representation as to new termina, five 45 termina Broux Borough convention, five 45 delegates for each assembly district. To Kings County and Brooklyn Borough acroscomion, three 45 delegates for each mention, the state of the second products of the sec To Kings County and acrosses to cach assembly district. To Brooklyn judicial district conventions, free (5) delegates for each assembly district. The Brooklyn judicial district conventions, free (5) delegates for each assembly district may decide the number of delegates to the assembly and aldermanic district conventions. Special and complete instructions as to primaries, one yeutions, and nonlinations are sent to see yeutions while the primaries will be bed will be found helow, and all mambers of Local New York are requested to attend.

KINGS COUNTY PRIMARIES Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County, to elect delegates to the county, borengin, judicial, assembly, and aldermane district conventions will be held on Saturday, August 31, at the following places.

on Saturday, August 31, at the following places.

First A. D., 123 Scheemarhorn street.

Third A. D., 533 Sackert street.

Fifth A. D., 223 Sockets street.

Seventh A. D., 1232 Sold street.

Seventh A. D., 1232 Sold street.

Seventh A. D., 1232 Sold street.

Twoffth A. D., Turn Hall, 16th street,

near Fifth avenue.

Thirteen A. D., Eckford Hall, corner Eckford and College streets.

Fourteenth A. D., 187 Montrone street.

Fiftheenth A. D., 187 Montrone street.

Seventeenth A. D., 188 Deah street.

Seventeenth A. D., 188 Deah street.

Sinteenth A. D., 188 Milloughby street.

Nancteenth A. D., 188 Milloughby street.

Nancteenth A. D., 253 Hamburg avenue.

Twentieth A. D., 251 Hamburg avenue.

Twentieth A. D., 675 Gleenmore avenue.

NEW YORK PRIMARIES. Primaries of the Social Democratic Party New York County to elect delegates to be county, berough, unsensity, and ablor-antic district conventions will be held in studing, August 21, between 7200 and 9-20 m, at the following places: SORDUGH OF MANNATTAN,

BORDOURH OF MANNATTAN.

Broad A. D., 186 William strete.
Third A. D., 202 Bleecker street, E.

Mayers.

Fossith A. D., 202 E. Broadway.

Fifth A. D., 202 E. Broadway.

Fifth A. D., 202 W. 18th street.

Beveath A. D., 208 W. 18th street.

Beveath A. D., 208 W. 18th street.

Righth A. D., 208 W. 20th street.

Work
Fight A. D., 208 W. 20th street.

Work
Fight A. D., 208 W. 20th street.

Work
Fight A. D., 208 W. 20th street.

Thirteenth A. D., 208 W. 20th street.

Thirteenth A. D., 208 W. 20th street.

Fourtweath A. D., 208 W. 18th street.

Fightweath A. D., 208 W. 20th street.

Restreeth A. B., 401 W. 20th street.

Buttenth A. B., 181 W. 201 street.

Twenty-fact A. D., Colomba Hall, 201 E.

Statest and Columbus avenue

Twenty-fact A. D., 202 W. 202 street.

Twesty-fourth & D. 1000 Second avenue. Twesty-spath & D. 1472 Second avenue. Twesty-spath & D. 2012 Second avenue. Therefore & D. 2012 Second avenue. Therefore & D. 2012 Second avenue. Therefore & D. 2012 Second & D. 2012 Second & 1902

Thirty-chief A. D., 128 H. 112th street.
Thirty-thief A. D., 128 H. 112th street.
SOMOGCH OF BRONZ.
Thirty-barefi A. D., 2020 Third avenue.
Thirty-barefi A. D., 1200 Third avenue.

TORGAMIZER'S NOTICES.

Banners with the name and emblem of the party-and the names of our candidates in be had for \$1.25 each, if ordered from the parey, me had for \$1.25 each, if ormerse, the organiser.

Leaflets containing our national and causifications will be ready by the end of this week and can be had from the organization and alder Maps giving the new election and alder namic districts are ready and can be had

> MAY DAY CONFERENCE. Pollowing is the Buancial report of the

Br. 5
Socialist Liedertefel aggress of the Socialist Liedertefel aggress

telt was paid by local New York,

J. GERBER, Secretary.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

Audited and found correct.

H. WALTHER,

Auditing Committee, Local New York.

Letter Box

ZAMES E. WILKINSON, Lawrence Mass. - Your question will be taken to somewhat faily within the next two washs. In the meading remember the saying that there are three grades of the "lies" damned les, and attistics. "The truth is

GEO. A. WWEITTLAND, Bristol, Conn. ing that the only people more bigoted and until that the only people more bigoted and until that the "professionally religious are the "professional free thinkers." Pentecost afterward proved the truth of his asying in his own person. Our observation is that, with few exceptions, the "free thought" and "indied" publications.

THE PARTY NAME.

To All Readers of This Paper in the State of New York: The party which this paper represents, heretofore known as the Social Democratic Party, decided at its recent convention in Its dianapalis to assume the name of SOCIALIST PARTY. The provisions of the slection laws of this state are such, all the state of the clection laws of this state are such, all the state of the control of the state o of New York through the present cam-paign. Our ticket will be found on the official ballot under the name of 80 CIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY and under the party emblem of the ARM AND TORCH. That is the ticket for worklugmen to vote.

The Rochester "Pest-Express" wants a new infor organization started. "The platform of the organization," says the "Post-Express," should be: "Freedom of Contract: No Dictation; the Right to Work." Which, being inter-preted, means; "Servillty to the Capi-tellet; No Endependent Thinking; the points; No dadependent Thinking; the Duty of Starving for the "Post-Express" wants on American Federation of Scabs. But it is too late on the day for, that sort of, thing to successf. Class conseigus and Schallst thought are growing too fast among the workers for organized scalety of whatever brand to succeed.

—It is now sinted that the Standard Old Coupany is laying blane to control the Saide trade of the world, and that teithin, ten years this will have been accomplished. There is no reason why the scheme should not succeed, previded the capturies politicians, can hold the voting cuttle in line while John "Excessories, their four-footed brethren.—The Workers' Con

TO CRUSH UNIONS.

eti Carriago Manulaginese Die charge Two Thousand Employees and Vill Run Hon-Union Shape

CINCINNATI, August 18 -- Mor than 2,000 carriage warkers were notified by seven shops, here, sast, night that their services were not needed, and that the places will open Sept. 3 as not shops. The following factories were closed:

Ratterman & Luth, Anchor Buggy Company, Lion Buggy Company Sayres & Scovill, George Enger Com-pany, Hugay Buggy Company, and

rany, Hugay Buggy Company, and the Sechler Carriage Company. Hundreds of girls and boys also will be thrown out of work. Nine factories here were combined recently under one corporation, and announced that they would employ whom they pleased, fix their own wage scales, set-tle matter of apprentices, and piece work and contrast system. work and contract system.

At the American Buggy Company and the Brown Carriage Company, the owners discharged leading officials of the Carriage Workers' Union and replaced them with non-union men. The 200 employees of these two firms struck last Wednesday after submit-

struck last Wednesday after submitting a proposal to the owners, who referred them to their recent circular, stating that they would stand by it.

Following so closely en the similar act of the manufacturers in various lines in Dayton this leaves no doubt of a well organized conspiracy to crush trade unionism in Ohlo- and in the whole counter, indeed.

the whole country, indeed.

The Republican and Democratic papers have said nothing about the breach of faith committed by these breach of faith committed by these manufacturers and their wanton inter-ference with the rights of labor. All their criticisms are reserved for strik-ers. It is to be hoped that those lock-ed-out workingmen will have the spirit to reply to the challenge, with a solid Socialist vote in November.

CLARK AND THE COPPER MINERS.

Copper King, Senator, and Corruption ist Makes Attack on Arizona Work-

Walter A. Clark, copper king, con Walter A. Clark, copper king, convicted briber, and sentfor from Montain, is the owner of the United Verde nines at Jerome, Arizona, one of the richest groups of mines in the world. The work of copper success is particularly arduous and, dangerous to health. A few weeks ago the miners at Jerome asked Clark to establish the

Aght-bone day. His answer was a flat refusal. The 1,600 miners then struck, only ten falling in their daty to their

It is now announced that Glark has would rather let the grass grow in the

would rather let the grass grow in the streets of Jerome than grant-my men an eight-hour day."

"My men," mark you! Gould a Russian tsar speak with higher sitthority. Why can Clark-call those-miness, his? men? Are they not free citizens of this glorious republic? Yes, the law says they are free. But they emmot live without working. Clark can, but they cannot. Clark owns the copper deposits which Nature has provided and the mining machinery which per deposits which Nature has provid-ed and the mining machinery which workingmen have created. Without those things these miners cannot live. So, by owning the mines. Clark owns the men. Shylock said: "You take ray life when you do take the means by which I live." It is so that the capi-talist controls the lives of the workers lo-day. He owns the means by which

they live.

If these 1.600 copper rilliers at Jor-cine will cast their ballots at the next election for the straight ticket of the election for the straight ticket of the Socialist Party, the only party which declares that the workers themselves should own the means of production, they will do more to dethrone this American fear than a hundred strikes will accomplish. Each of them has one vote. Clark has one. "Sixteen hundred to the man according to t dred to one," is a suggestive ratio

This Clark is a Democrat and a Brr-nite. Before election he posed as a friend of labor." On the strength of that pretense he got the support of workingmen in Montana. This is bow repays them. Before election had as a rabbd antistrust advocate Immediately after election he came out creally as a member of the Copper Trust. Moral for working class voters: Put not your trust in capitalists, how-ever friendly their words; depend on your own class.

your own class.

The Republican papers of Arizona pre expressing their sympaths with the strikers. This is natural, because the strikers. Clark is a Democratic politician. They do not tell their readers what there ewn President McKinley, alongs with Democratic Governor Steumenberg, did in the strike of the silver and lead In the strike of the silver and used nulners of Idaho, two years ages—how troops were sent in, martial law de-clared, strikers arrested by hundreds, leaders railroaded by corrupt courts and packed juries to the penitentiary. and a "state blacklist" established regalast all union men. The copper miners of Arizonh" should read that etory in Harriman's book. "The Christ War in Idaho." Republicans and Dem-cerate fight for the spoils of office, and both are liberal with words of sym-pathy to labor, but when it course to action, both unite to help the eaplialist

"FRIEND OF LABOR" GETS INJUNCTION.

CINCINNATI. O., August 20.—Ex-Congressman John J. Lentz and Louis G. Addison appeared before United States Judge Clark to-day and secured dependently permanent injunction restraining strikers at the plant of the Ohio Press ed Brick Company of Roseville, O. from establishing pickets at the works and interfering with the work.

Lentz is somewhat famous as a lond-mouthed "friend of labor" in the Dem-cratte party. This should leach Ohio workingmen not to trust their "friends" who train in their spemies' parties. 200 ° and

All truth is safe, and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men for motives of expediency, is either a covered or a criminal, or both.—Max Millier.

The Economic Struggle.

The Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Lay-ers' Union of New York at its last meeting decided to give financial aid to the steel workers. In view of the lockout of collar workers at Troy, it was resolved that no member purchase "Lion Brand" collars; members are in-structed to demand the union label on all clothing they buy. Officers were elected as follows: Pesident, J. Daly; vice-president, E. Dalton; financial secretary, Jas. Minter; recording secre-tary, J. J. Ward; warden, J. Tobin. The union was granted a charter as Local No. 30 of the Ceramic, Mosale, and Encanstic Tile Layers' International Union. Committee Chris. Ward improved the occasion to appeal for uni of all workers at the ballet box on b half of the S. D. P., with Benjamin

has been invented. Although workingmen do not have much gold coin to weigh, the invention will affect the "labor market." Each machine will "labor market." Each machine will do the work of six men now employed

Hauford as its candidate for mayor.

been elected to an office in his organi-zation as a special mark of honor and confidence because he had disregarded a court injunction against "picketing This little fact is so significant that it needs no prophet to interpret it, says "The Public" of Chicago. Nothing more is necessary than a reasonable degree of knowledge of human nature. If means that the time is almost at hand when strikers will quietly dis regard injunction orders and suffer such penalties as the courts may see fit to impose. That is destined to be one of the episodes of the development of government by injunction.

The "Southern Tobacco Journal" "the spread of Socialism in the past few years is greater than is generally supposed. It is not hard to make converts to it with things as they are now."

The police of San Francisco are displaying brutality toward strikers. Men are clubbed right and left, for no other offense than passing near strike shops. Several Socialists have been among the victims. If all the men who are on strike now had voted the Socialist ticket last fall, the authorities would not dare to perpetrate such outrages.

The "Southern Mercury," a Populist paper, editorially advises all working-men to provide themselves with rifles and, where organization is possible, to form military companies. It cities Rlackstone as an authority for the right to bear arms as the final guarandeclares that if the right of working-men to arm themselves be questioned, this very fact is justification and proof of the necessity of such action.

Typhold fever has broken out sme the scabs in the Allis-Chalmers works at Chicago. These men, who took the places of striking machinists, havebeen living in the factory and the com pany shows the estimate it puts on the men who betray their class, by its negmen who betray their class, lect of ganitary precautions.

Justice White of Buffalo has continued the injunction forbidding the strik-ing machinists to "interfere in any manner" with the scabs at the Holly works in Lockport. White is a Repub-lican and his action matches that of Democratic judges like Freedman and Bookstaver.

Three hundred employees of the Stirling Boller Company at Akron, O., struck Menday.

Employees of Austin, Nichols & Co., wholesale grocers of New York City, struck Tuesday for shorter hours. Tammany city government promptly sent police to suppress them.

It is uncertain, as yet, whether the proposed cut in wages of Fall River cotton-mill operatives will be caused out. A strike would almost certainly follow, and the bosses would like to avoid that. They may resort to a par-tial shut-down of all mills, instead, thus reducing the output and raising

nnanimously adopted a resolution which provides that hereafter menbers of the New Jersey Federation shall refuse to give any news to any person connected with a newspaper unless said newsgatherer is a member of the Newswriters' Union or other la-bor organization, and that after August 1900, representatives of newspa-pers shall not be admitted to conven-tions unless they can show a union card.

The International Association of Textile Workers has decided to amaigamate with the American Federation of Textile Workers, which is composed of Jextue workers, which is composed largely of Fall River operatives. The amalgamated organization will be known as the United Textile Workers of America, and will have an aggregate membership of about 80,000. It will take in the silk weavers, carpet weavers, jute spinners, cotton spiemers, and several other groups of workers in the trade. The amalgamation will take place on November 19.

MURDIROUS SCABS IN TROY

The striking shirt, collar, and waist The striking shirt, collar, and waist cutters in Two are having trouble with the thugs imported by the United Shirt and Collar Company to break the strike. On Tuesday one striker was snot by a scab and another was struck with a "billy," rendering his unconscious. The man who was shot is expected to die.

A few months ago, when the street-car men were on strike. Governor

A few months ago, when the street-car men were on strike, Governor Odeli made haste to call out the mili-tia to intimidate them, although there had been no violence to compare with that exhibited by the scale in the pra-ent case. But Odell will not send sol-dlers to protect the strikers. Not he. Suppose we had a Socialist in the state house—just suppose?

STRIKE CAINING.

men themselves have voluntarily offer ed-to do so. On the other hand, the Socialist Labor Party literature, with its vicious attacks upon the trade un-ions and their officers, has created singer and resentment.

When one considers the principle at

when one considers the principle at stake in this strike, the number of workingmen involved, the thousands of men, women, and children whose welfare is bound up in it, and the strength and unscrupulousness of the opposing forces, one must realize what a despicable work the Socialist Labo. Party leaders are engaged in. At a time when complete solidarity is neces-sary to success, these people are doing all in their power to breed suspicion and distrust among the struggling strikers. And like valtures they hover over the battle-field, ready to feast upon the remains of the workers, should the strike fail. How can workingmen be taught to vote for Social sen when they are led to believe its csuing depends upon defeat for every effort they make to better their imme-diate condition?

Some may think I give this subjec too much attention, but from what too much attention, but from what I have seen, I believe it necessary, so that the Socialist Party may not be identified with the gang whose actions would shame even Judas himself.

McKeesport is quieter this week than it has been for many years, quieter than when there was no strike. This will be understood when it is remen bered that in ordinary times the rost by hight and day. Now these mills and still. The men and machinery that sweat and grind out profit for the capitalist class are taking a rest. In the spullf streets, now almost freed from noke the workers are talking the smore, the workers are taking the situation over and over again, or retailing stories connected with their labels in the mills. There are 13,000 of these men now and a more peaceable body of strikers never resisted the typining of alcorporation. Meetings are being held continually from morning being held continually from morning till night. Last night I attended a meeting in the Collseum, at which \$500 men were present, and the ma-jority of whom joined the Federation ng held continually from morning of Littor. Across the street from where I write are the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association, where the lodge meetings are held. Just now the sound of appliance came spattering out of the open windows. A meeting is going on, and some one has made an

ppreciated point. The situation in McKeesport is not ng less than remarkable. Before the strike came on, organization was prac-tically dead. It had been so since 1894 two years after the Homestead affair, when a strike was lost. Since then the Amalgamated Association had small control in McKeesport, and other crafts were disorganized. For seven years the steel workers have been at the mercy of their employers, and while the latter have grown money bloated, the men have had to work harder and harder. Improved machinery has been introduced and increased the product of the mills, but wages have not increased in propor-tion, in most instances have remained stationary. Improved machinery has meant-increased speed, and while in union mills the workers have enforced some advantages, here the employers have gotten the full benefits. But the men of McKeespert have rebelled at men of Mckeesport have last. They would be fit only for wage slaves if they had always remained quiescently submissive to these condi-tions.

To-day organization is the rage in all crafts. The Amalgamated Association is growing rapidly, and every member digible is being taken into member-ship. The unskilled laborers are organizing into locals of the American Federation of Labor. The carpenters' union is expanding, and the barbers, bartenders, and painters are forming union, and aCentral Labor Union is on the way. All this comes about through the unexpected response made by the men in the National Tube Works, the Boston and Demmler Works, the Boston and Demmler plants to the general strike order of the Association officials. Nothing is more bewildering in this whole affair fo the local residents than the unani-mity with which the order was obeyed. They did not expect it; the local un-ionists are as much surprised as pleasionists are as much surprised as pleas-ed. When this is so, what must it all dave meant to the trust officials and managers?

hem the situation is inexplica ple. They, who were so complacently raking in wealth from the exertions of the workers, comfortably inventing new schemes and rules by which pro-duction could be increased and the induction could be increased and the in-bor cest lowered, apparently, never jeckoned upon any change occurring to cit short their pastimes. To them, the workers were either too ignorant, too shipld, too much engrossed with get-ting enough to satisfy the landlord and kiep regular the visits to the butcher and baker, or occasionally Jay up a mite in the savings banks, to dream of change, much less revoit as they of change, much less revolt as they have done now. But one who knows the working people can understand it. We know that though behind them lie centuries of submission to the ruling classes, yet slowly but surely the germ of submission is being supplant-ed by one of intelligent aspiration and revolt. We know that the working classes are not brutes, but men and women with hearts that feel, bodies that can suffer and have suffered, and with brains, thanks to education, that

with brains, thanks to education, that are beginning to think.

Knowing this, we can explain the McKeesport riddle. And in its solu-tion we can see plainly the doom of the capitalist system, with its wrong and wee, its overwork and underpay, its starvation and strikes and its devas-tating effects that distort all humanity.

There is an amusing feature about the strike here which I cannot help touching upon. It is amusing and pathetic both. It concerns the newspaper correspondents. The poor fellows are in rather a scrry strait. It comes about in this way. When it became evident that McKessport was about to cut some figure in this consect and when Mayor Black's position became noised around the country, reporters flocked in here from different cities. They came with their imaginations already stirred with the scenes of carnage they were about to witness, and their imaginations have been

working overtime ever since. They are the busiest people in townstrying to get news. There has been no carnage, no bloodshed, no candbagging, no intimidation. The pickets have done their work quietly and effectively. Not even a perty drunk is registered at the police station against the strikers since the struggle began. The strikers have refused to furnish sensational copy, and the "special correspondents" are disappointed and unhappy.

happy.

They are complaining that "unless They are to be pitted. Think what a calamity it would be if they were com-pelled to report nothing but the truth-W. M.

A DAY AT MONESSEN.

Trust Owns the Town-Union and Non Union Conditions Compared.

(Special correspondence to The Worker.) MONESSEN, Pa., Aug. 20.—Monessen is four years old with about 2,500 inhabitants, twenty-five miles above McKeesport on the P. & L. S. railroad Sensational reports in the drilly press brought nie here this morning. A few hours investigation convinced me that the Trust thespossession of the local government, lock, stock, and barrel.

Monessen is a borough and the burgess is the highest official, as the mayors are injecties. The present in-cumbent is one Harry Rhinehart, a Republican and business man. Since the strike began he has become notorious for his activity for the Trust, and Lis for his activity for the Trust, and his open animosity us the workmen. He has declared openly that he would do all in his power twicep the mills running, and he has used every effort in that direction. Now the workingmen are cursing each other for electing him burgess for four years.

Next to the burgess in authority is the chief of police, a fitting representative of the select council of seven mem-

tive of the select council of seven mem-bers, which elected him. There is also a night patrolman and during the just few weeks there are a number of dep-uties attired in plain clothes hauging around. From burgess down, all are smirched with the same trust pitch. A more unsavory crowd could not ince been gotten together to meet the pre-ent occasion. I said all, but there is one councilman who is without sus picion.

If the workmen last election intend ed to vote for men who would fight them while in trouble they certainly nade a successful choice.

made a successful choice.

Sixty men are out at the tin place
mill, and three hundred at the specimill, both trust properties. A foundry
and wire mill also here are independent concerns. The men at the latter
place say they are ready to quit, but
they have not been asked to. Both
the trust mills have been unorganized
until recently. The men were afraid
to organize, for every now and again
some one asspected of being a union some one suspected of being a union man was discharged. But when the strike order came in July the men in both places obeyed it, and demanded the union scale.

the union scale.

Monessen provides a good opporturity to learn the difference between mills governed by the union scale and those which are not. Nuder the non-union scale rollers get \$1.80 a ton Less than in union mills, doublers \$1.70 a ton less, and unichers on an average of \$7 less a week, with other departments in proportion. A crew in union mills is limited to 240 pair on a turn, while a similar crew in other mills turns out an average of 500 pair. The company does not weigh until the night before or morning of pay day. and the men are thus prevented from comparison with their own figures. Weights should be posed every day, as in union mills. The men have to so cept what the company gives them: Is it any wonder the Trust objects to un-ion interference with their business? A refined method of robbing the

workers is furnished in the "bonus" system. The Trust holds 10 per cent, of all wages until October of each year, when a portion is paid back. Again late in December another portion is paid, but the Trust always retain enough money to serve as a surety union. Any one who quits or is dis-charged forfeits the "bonus." At pres-ent the company is supposed to have \$50.000 in its possession which the queu-should have received as wages. There are men now working in the tin-n-ill who would quit were it not for that bonus. And all the time the company has the use of this money which they turn into a means of t ntimidation against their employees. The cost of maintaining this system is taken cut of the men's bonus when paid—an a l-

ditional injustice. lickspittles have done everything postrouble. The strikers were unable to hire a hall for their meetings and were forced to establish a camp by the river. forced to establish a camp by the river, a mile above the town, and there new members were initiated nightly. But the manager of the tin mills, Percy Donner, assisted by a servile clerk, had Daniel Hendarson, the lodge's president, with two others, arrested on a trumped up charge of illegal liquor selling. Their trials have not come off yet. The camp is still doing business as union headquarters. is union headquarters.

Henderson, by the way, is a bright young fellow who incurred the local trust officials' enmity by running against their candidate for council at against their candidate for council at the Republican primaries has year and defeating him. But by the use of money and liquor they defeated Han-derson in the election. He is the leader at Monessen, and has displayed excel-lent judgment in the present struggle. He will make a good Socialist very soon.

The chief occupation of the burgess and his subdrdinates these days is annoying the strikers and trying to cause an outbreak. The strike pickets are dogged and exasperated to an almost unbearable degree. The burgess has gone so far as to take men into the mill himself. Fesferday he served Henderson with the copy of an ordinance, a clause of which provides against any person "obstructing the public thoroughfares in any manner." This is taken as a warning against picketing

ers was arrested for "treggsseling" on this very piece of land, and when taken before the burgesa was flacd \$12.80. The strikes, askedade waive the trial, but the burgess refused the request. Mr. Rhinebert serves his masters well. One of the trying things the strikers have had to contend with the strikers have had to contend with was the act of a business man, who turned out early one morning and act-ed as deputy guarding the tin mill. However, the general sentiment is with the mea.

Just now the Trust is making streng-

ous efforts to run the two mills. A carload of provisions arrived Saturday house inside the steel mill. Shat was followed by a party of non-unionists. When the party left Pittsburg there were fifty men in it. These were just sleven all told when the darkened train that bore them slipped in here Sunday morning. These were year seven and morning. These men are green and the damage they did yesterday while at work has caused the mill 76 be shot down to-day. At the tin mill-the nonunionists are working night and day, but turning out inferior material.

the contrary notwithstanding, there will be no trouble at Mouessen, unless the Trust causes it. The onlymnicfactors are the legal authorizes themselves. I found the men asspeaceful and as determined as at McKeesport And there are few men who would re-sist the temptation to summarily pun-ish their tormentors as brittely as they have done.

STEEL STRIKE NOTES.

The New Jersey Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, at its convention held in Camden this week, woted to give moral and financial support to the

Columbia Typographical Union of Washington, D. C., expects to give \$1,500 a month to help the Amalgam-

The Buffalo Nut and Bolt Works have been closed for lack of steel, owing to the strike.

LYocal Manchester, N. H., of the Socialist Party, advised the state com-mittee to appropriate \$10 for the strik-ers, and take other measures for assist-

Mayor Dennis of Wellsville, Ohio, whom the capitalists have been prais-ing while they denounced Mayor Black of McKeesport, Pa., has sworn in and armed thirty of the company's scabs. This is a beautiful exhibition of "impartiality, in enforcement of law." It should be observed that the town where the mayor hastens to help the company is the only one where riots occur so far, while the town where the wicked, anarchistic mayor sympathizes with the strikers is distinctional. with the strikers is distinguished for the good order preserved. The con-trast is instructive. The capitalists would like nothing better than riot and

Comrade Mailly has addressed several of the strike maetings and was warmly received.

It is reported that the Amaigan men of Alabama will contribute \$9,000 a month to the strike in the Swel

Mayor Black has been receiving a number of abusive anonymous letters one of them reading: "You will neve live to serve your term. Semebody ought to kill you. There is a place for such fools as you."

The steel workers of East St. Louis, III., resolved not to go out on strike, but to offer 15 per cent of their wages to the strike fund. This assessment will yield \$2,400 a week.

The Bricklayers' Union of Pittsburg rote \$1,000 to help the steel strikers.

A "WORLD" LIF

The report published by the New York "World" that President Shaffer refused to consider an offer of settle ment made by the Trust is repudiated by Secretary Williams in these terms: "It is a dirty lie. No offer of the kind was made." Those who know the reutation of the "World" will readily t lieve Secretary Williams. motive of the statement is easily seen

TAMPA STRIKE BROKEN.

It is reported that the strike of Span ish cigar makers at Tampa is broken ish cigar makers at Tampa is broken, some 400 having gone back to work. The strike was defeated by the criminal methods used by the Business Men's Committee, who not only kidmapped eighteen strike lesslers and faretbly closed the soup-kitchens established for the benefit of the strikers, as previously reported; but f ollowed this up last week by ordering seventeen more active union men to leave town within twelve hours, ou perfi of their

Neither the mayor of Tampa, the sheriff of Hillsboro County, the gover-nor of Florida (all Democrate); nor the Republican president of the United States has seen fit to use the power of the law to restrain these properted criminals. Which shows how good it would be to have Socialists in such

COMMENT UNNECESSARY.

LEBANON, August 15.—Engineer Bert Hall, of a south-bound freight on the Central Vermont road, WHO HAS BEEN WORKING NIGHT, AND DAY, lay down on the ground beside his engine between the siding and the main line while waiting for a train here last night. He was so, fired he fell asleep. He stretched his arm out over the main track and did not hear the approaching train. He was awakened by the wheels passing over his arm, which was severed at the elbow. Hall is one of the best known epithmeers on the road. He was taken to his home in New London.—New Haven Courier.

—I accept unreservedly the views of no man, living or dead. "The master has said, it" was never conclusive with me. Heven though I have found him right nike times, I do not take the tenth proposition on trust, Unless that also be proved sound and rational, I reject it. - Hornez Grackey.

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NOTES OF COMBINATION.

The two gas companies of Bridgeport, Conn., have passed into the hands of the Philadelphia syndicate which al-ready controls the gas and electric sys-

tems of so many cities. A further consolidation of Chicago elevated roads is rumored as a proba-bility of the near future. This time it is the Metropolitan and the South Sid

The Universal Tobacco Company has The Universal Tobacco Company has bought the Harry Weisinger factory, at Louisville, Ky., and will soon take ever the Nall & Williams factory in the same city, the Piper Company of St. Louis, and other independent concerns. It had already absorbed the McAlvin factory in New York and the McAlpin factory in New York and the Pall Mall Cigarette factory. When the process of consolidating all the important "independent" factories is completed, it will doubtless go into the

Four of the largest glass companies in Belgium are to be combined into one, with a capital of \$2,000,000 under American control.

The Elkin-Whitney syndicate of New York, which has for years been extending its holdings of gas, electric, and trolley systems in all the large cities, is supposed to be back of the In-ternational Power Company incorpor-ated this week in Connecticut. The capitalization is \$250,000,000, and the articles are so drawn as to enable the

President Schwab, who recently ac quired options on the property of the Bethlehem Iron Company, has trans-ferred them to J. P. Morgan & Co. It is supposed that they will not be for-mally incorporated in the United States, Steel Corporation, as that would bring all the armor-plate mills into one company and might result in the government building its own armor works. A pretense of competition will therefore be kept up, while the same persons control both con

It is reported that J. P. Morgan has acquired the City Line of fourte-in steamers plying between England and India, and will incoporate it in his Leyland Line, which already comprises sixty vessels.

A QUESTION THAT

"WILL NOT DOWN." Comrade Farmer of Texas is not sat

sfied with the decision of the National Convention on the question of "imme-diate demands" and he desn't hesitate to say so. He expresses himself in the following terms in the

following terms in the "Social Economist" of August 6:

"The greatest objection that I have to the work of the Indianapolis convention was the adoption of what is called immediate demands. This is as noncialist in the country who has any use for these immediate démands, and no for these immediate démands, and no Socialist will use them in propaganda work, and why a convention composed-of men, most of whom certainly un-derstand Socialist propaganda wanted to burden the platform with a lot of nonsense is not quite clear. At least there is very little consistency in such

there is very sittle consistency proceedings.

"There is no doubt that the united parties will be able to do much more effective work than could be accomplished while they were divided, but there should have been no red tape business about the platform. It should have been clear-cut and without

equivocation.

"So far as I am concerned, I have no use for the immediate demands, for I know they amount to nothing. This paper will recognize no man as a So-cialist who goes over the country howling for immediate demands. I want straight Socialism unmixed with any nonsense and this is what I shall fight for, as I have done in the past."

Read Harriman's "Class War in Idaho." Very timely in this period of strikes. Secialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York. Price,

—The Wednesday morning papers announce two robberies. One of \$500, 000 from the Selby Smelting Company by a couple of obscure thieres. The other of \$20,000,000 from the people by

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