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MASSACHUSETTS NOMINATES.

George H. Wrenn . Heads the State Ticket of the United Party.

Well Attended Convention at Boston Two Days' Sessions-Vote to Change Name to "Socialist Party."

Here is the stae ticket for which the united Socialists of Massachusetts will fight this fall: For Governor George H. Wrenn of

For Lieutenant-Governor-Charles W.

White of Winchester,
For Secretary of State—Alonzo H.
Dennett of Middleboro.
For State Treasurer—Wendell P. Bos-

worth of Brockton.

For Attorney-General-Clarence E. Spelman of Westfield.
For Auditor-James J. McVey of Bos-

ton.

The state convention was held in Paine Memorial Hall, Hoston, last Sunday and Monday. The nominations being made on the latter day. There were in all 138 delegates present. Comrade Wrenn presided over the first day's session, while Comrade Carey was in the chair on Monday.

Considerable discussion was had on the question of "immediate demands," but they were finally retained. A reso-lution was passed to petition for the change of the official party to "Socialist

G. H. Wrenn, the candidate for gov ernor, is a cigarmaker by trade. He is this r-one years old. He has been pres-ident of the Springfield Central Labor nion for five years, and has several mes been delegate to the state branch the American Federation of Labor. W. White, the candidate for lieuten-

t-governor, is an electrician by trade.
A full report of the convention will too late to be put in type for this issue.

IOWA SOCIALISTS' ARE AT WORK.

Hold State Convention at Des Moines Endorse Acts of Unity Convention and Nominate Full Ticket

The state convention of the Socialist irty of Iown was held in Des Molnes on Thursday, Sept. 5. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor-James Baxter of Hite-

For Lieutenant-Governor - W. A.

For Lieutenant-Governor
Jacobs of Davenjort.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—A.

F. Thompson of Centerville.

For Railway Communissioner—H. C.
Middebrook of Rock Rapids.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. E. Stavens of Byrlington.

The convention unanimously endorsed the acts of the Unity Convention at dianapolis and adopted a platfo pledging the Socialists of Iowa to un-compromising support of the principles of Socialism as there set forth and to vigorous work for the eause antil the canitalist system shall be destroyed and the Co-operative Commonwealth

FULL TICKET IN SAN FRANCISCO.

6:01 115. Party Enters the Field for the Fall Campaign, and Will Be Heard from on November 5.

The Socialists of San Francisco have nominates in rull ticket for the coming election and will make a lively calapaign from now till November, 5. The

For Mayor Charles L. Ames. For Auditor N. C. Anderson. For Treasurer Oscar Selfert. For Tax Callector—Ludwig Berg. For Recorder—Emil Rouch.

For Coroner N. J. B. Schultz. For City and County Attorney-Can

For District Attorney-W. C. Shep

For County Clerk—Scott Anderson.
For Sheriff—John Messer.
A full list of candidates was also
thosen for the board of, supervisors,
eventeen in number.
Of the twenty-eight candidates, all
her two are trade union members.

but two are trade union members, which goes to show that the Socialist Party means what it says when it de-clares that the trade union battle for the present defense and improvement of Labor's condition and the political battle for Socialism should be carried

battle for Socialism should be carried on simultaneously and harmoniously by the working class.

A large increase in the Socialist vote is sure to result from the afforts of our San Francisco comrades. The line will be clearly drawn between the Republihe clearly drawn between the Republi-can party, representing the sherests of the capitalists, and the Socialist Party, standing for the workingmen who have been forced to brave the hardships of a general strike in defense of their organ-izations. It remains for the working-men of San Francisco to say how large the vote shall be, how emphatic the re-buke to the capitalist administration.

The delegates to the New York Coun The delegates to the New York Cons-ty and Manhattan Borough Conven-tions to be held at the Labor Lyceum Baturiay evening, Sept. 14, are request-ed to come early, in order that the busi-ness may be finished promptly, as the General Committee will meet immedi-ately afterward and has important business to transact

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

CAREY AT ROCHESTER.

Massachusetts Socialist Chosen as Laber Day Orator.

Large and Attentive Audience Applauds His Remarks -- Changed Conditions Demand Intelligent Action on th Part of America's Working Poople, He Says.

*Comrade James F. Carey, one of the two Socialist members of the Massa chusetts legislature, was the orator a the Labor Day celebration of the organ ized workingmen of Rochester, N. Y., which was held at New Haven, near the city. A large audience listened at-tentively to Comrade Carey's remarks and punctuated them with hearty ap-plause. He said in part: "Mr. Chairman, Men and Women of

the Labor Movement:

"I feel myself somewhat handicapped at the outset, owing to a certain item which I saw in one of the daily papers here concerning my official title, inad-vertently referring to me as Congress-man Carey. It is not my fortune to be member of congress. You might think that I would like to have the letters M. C. after my same. I wouldn't like to. because they mean to me, not Member of 'Congress, but 'Misplaced Confi-

"It is hard to estimate the value of a man, but the railroads have done it fo us. A friend of mine once told, in speaking of the railroads, that a freeborn American citizen can travel from Boston to San Francisco at a cost of \$80; now the rairoads will carry a hog weighing 150 pounds that same dis-tance for \$6, so that the difference be-tween a hog and an American citizen is \$74 in favor of the hog; then the rail roads will carry a congressman for nothing, so the difference between a congressman and a hog is just \$6. No do you wonder that when a paper calls me "congressman" I do not like it?

INTELLIGENT ACTION NEEDED

"Now laying all jokes aside, we are here for a more serious purpose. We are here in the name of Labor, in the name of the organized working class of this city. There are times when we should devote our minds to the consid-eration of the serious aspects of human life, and to-day, upon this day dedicated to you, the workers of this city, of this state, of this nation, you the dispossessed ones of the earth, you the bearers of the burdens of civilisation, a civilization that you share as the hur gry dog-you have much to think of civilization that you share as the hungry dog—you have much to think of. You may agree with me or not, you may call me what you like, but it is your duty to listen to those who in the name of Labor seek to create that intelligence which properly used will mean the emancipation of the working class of society. class of society.
"In order that you may understand

the duty that devolves upon you, the workers of Rochester, it is first necessary that you understand that since the days of our fathers, since the days when the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock, a change has come over the dreams of the American people, and that change demands on your part ac-tion consistent with it. Because of that change there is such a thing as the organized labor movement. Now what is this change? It may be to some of you words that you may not care to bear, but, nevertheless some day, soon er or later, the truth of that change will be thrust upon your ears; some day it will be received gladly by all of you, when the circumstances press of you, when the circumstances press, upon you as they will and force you to see the logic of the statement that, in the name of the labor movement, and in the name of the working class, the uncrowned king, the king who wanders like a pauper, the king who builds the palaces and does not live in them, the king who clothes the daughters of king who clothes the daughters of his masters with satins and silks while his own daughters walk in rags, the king that dies like a dog, standing in the presence of plenty—I say in the presence of that uncrowned king, dreaming away in his want of knowledge, in the name of that working class, I say to you that the change that has taken likes there first the foot of white taken place since first the foot of white man pressed the sands of my native state, that change demands of you that you THINK with all of the brain that you possess. and when you have thought, then ACT in accordance with the conclusions that you may reach.

HOW CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED.

"The time was in this republic when the means by which the people pro-vided themselves with food and cloth-ing and shelter, in the days of the early republic, in the days of our fathers, ing and shelter, in the days of the early republic, in the days of our fathers, were in the possession of each family. Each family was properly speaking independent. There were ne tramps cr millionaires. There was no need of some people asking others for work. There were no trusts. The tools of production were simple and inexpensive. But the power of human genius applied itself to those simple tools, and they grew like a living thing. As the hand loom by successive steps became the improved Northrup loom, and as the piece of broken glass which the shoemaker used for scraping the bottom of the sole became transformed into a buffing machine, these tools became more and more complex and by degrees they passed out of the possession of the people and into the hands of a small class that is constantly growing smaller. This class has now become the arbitels of the destiny of those who had formerly owned the tools. The people have become divided into two classes—THOSE WHO OWN THE FACTORY AND THOSE WHO OWN NOTHING THOSE WHO OWN THE FACTORY

AND THOSE WHO OWN NOTHING BUT THEIR LABOR-POWER.

men did not operate them to make shoes or clothes for themselves, for each factory made more than their owners could consume in a lifetime. What was the next and logical conclu-sion? The workers realized that the owners of the factories produced shoes. not for his own use, but for sale. Therefore it is to the factory owner's interest to buy the commodities that enter into the production of shoes a the lowest possible price, and to sell the finished product at the highest pos-sible price. They say to the workers: We will organize, we will consolidate and control our commodities and rego hate its price, but you workers should not organize. But you have learned better; you have organized, you have attempted to form a trust for the pur pose of controlling the price of your labor-power.

"New what is the cost of a day's la-

bor? The cost of a day s labor is the cost of the subsistence of that inborer for that day to enable the laborers to live and reproduce their kind. Now what quantity do you require to live upon? In China they may live upon rats.

economic power of the working class standing between the workers and the there would be an eternal and contin-ual tendency of wages downward and downward, until they would reach the lowest standard upon which it would be possible to exist.
"The rade unions, therefore, attempt

to interfere, demanding that the standard of living of the American workers shall be higher from year to year, but the development of trusts en-ters there and attempts to destroy the unions by open opposition or by the introduction of labor-saving machinery which floods the market with an in tween the rocks and the whirlpool. On the one side is the growing concentrafused, to recognize the legitimate or ganization of the workers. On the other hand are the workers, displaced by improved machinery, who are ready to take the places of the men who go

on strike. "It remains for you to recognize this novement is not a pathway of roses that it has the unemployed upon on side and the improved machinery

that you make to better your co Though many days pass between now and that better day, I see the death of the present system and the dawning of that resurrection day which steadily approaches. Out of the grave-clothes in which they have been encased, out of the depths of their woe will the workers rise triumphant crowned by the glory of their own manhood. Each day when the sta goes down you are one day nearer the lawning of that resurrection, the ulti mate triumph of the labor cause. (Ap

"But all of that, friends, can be ac complished, as I said only by intelli-gent action, by a willingness to bear the burdens that the movement puts upon you. When you go on strike, you do not go upon strike to enfor plo the do not go upon strike to enjoy ple three times a day. I have had experience, belonged to the trade unions for a num ber of years, and I have eaten snowbal pudding many a time. But now I am working in a law factory. (Applause.) It is not yet a union shop, but I am doing my best to unionize it. I am growing stouter from the taxes wrung

rom the overworked capitalists. "I have seen men in the unions have come whining around after a day of strike, and insisting that they were starving or on the verge of starvation six hours after the strike had been declared. Now what do you think of such a job that will necessitate a man' starving six hours after he is out of it? What do you think of the logic of a they have a good job, who, when they go on strike three or four days, begin to starve to death? WHAT DO YOU THINK OF A JOB THAT YIELDS SUCH SMALL RETURNS YOU THAT WHEN YOU GO ON STRIKE FOR A WEEK OR TWO, YOU HAVE TO STAND OFF THE BUTCHER OF THE GROCER? A job of that kind do not want. I would rather starve loafing than working if I must starve anyway. Those are the kind of jobs

anyway. Those are the kind of joiss that you have now.

"There are some of, you who look upon my statements with dismay, but still you are fair enough to say that I have a right to my convictions, as I say you have to yours. I will stand by you and fight with you for the trade union movement until the heavens fail, and then upon the ruins I will stand with you and build another heaven.

"Those of you who may not agree with my extreme idiosyncrasies—in my shop we use that kind of words—I say, if you do not agree with me, that you will at least not take offense at the simple statement of the belief of a work-

ple statement of the hellef of a work ingman; although I am not a worker in a shoe foctory now, yet I am still of the working class and their interests are mine, their possibilities are mine, and their wrongs are mine, and all that I have is theirs even to the cannon's

MAN AND MACHINE.

"As I view the situation, the development of the trusts, the increasing number of the unemployed, the increasing pressure on your unions by the trusts on every side, I feel as the old Irishman out in Cleveland: This is the story: There was an old Irishn working on the docks, shoveling coa the days of the hand snovel; he used listen to fellows who talk when elec-tions are on. He heard a Socialist sa that the laborer had one advantag over the machinery which displace

(Continued on page 4.)

LYING ABOUT THE STRIKERS.

President Shaffer the Vic-Journalism.

The Old Game of the Capitalists, to Disoredit Leaders in Time of Strike treply he reports here. I notice he met by Fabricated Statements and Fake "Interviews" - The Highly Moral "Times" and the Scab "Sun" Join

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.- The cus lies. We appreciate this power because we know how the people are deceived by its exergise and we have felt it in

ur work. the steel strike is over the strikers and their leaders will appreciate to what an extent the capitalists will go to maintain their supremacy, and of what vast importance it is to have a press which will be wholly free from capi-talist influence and devoted solely to. the interests of the working class.

These remarks are preliminary to another interview which I have held with President Shaffer of the A. A. relat-

circumstantial story, evidently concected with the utmost care to make it appear credible, to the effect that the 1 u Plate Workers' Protective Association had an old score to pay off against the Amalgamated Association of Iron and

paragraphs, alleged to be taken from an official statement of the Tin Plate

yould have to grant an advance also the tin house men, as the union of the tin house men would undoubtedly de-mand it. Shawer replied:

"The tin house employees are not entitled to recognition in this discus-sion. They are not skilled men, and

Workers, contradicting this article and I received a reply from him thanking me for writing to him."

dent Gompers delegated me to repre-sent the A. F. of L. at the first conven-tion of the tin plate workers, which was held shortly after at Columbus, Ind. There the national organization was formed under my direction and I reported my work to the A. F. of L., convention which was held at Detroit reported my work to the A. F. of L. identical, we have therefore acted on convention which was held at Detroit this appeal before our regular meeting, the following December. While the with the following result: That we exsession at Columbus the delegates were received by the governor and I was se-lected by them to make the answering

address.
"A more complete lie than this whole article was never published. I believe that all labor, skilled and unskilled, should be organized."

should be organized.

President shafter was even more emphatic in his repudiation of an aliged interview with him published in the New York "Sun," one portion of which

How long do you think this strike will last? "Till both sides come to their

they can't get them in any other way, they have the reports stolen."

"How do you think a settlement can be reached?"

"Why on terms satisfactory and honorable to both sides. After this fight has gone on for a while and feeling has become less bitter I think a settlement will not be difficult."

"Do you think it will be easier to reach a settlement two mouths from now after the Steel Corporation has lost considerable money, the strikers have lost their wages and in cases where the mills have recopred monument their

jobs, than new?

"Shafter's reply was that lessons will have been learned, and he went on to say that he still hoped for arbitration."

In regard to this characteristic "Sun" report. President Shafter said:

"The Sun" reporter visited my house and stated that his paper had been giving the manufacturers' side of the trike and now desired to give our side. With that understanding we become engaged in a conversation which as-

samed the character of a social chat more than an interview. Naturally is stated our position as forcibly as i could, and never made the ridiculous datements attributed to me by this

"Did he ask the question, 'Are you willing to say that the Amalghmated Association has made any mistakes in this matter? "

"He did ask me that question, but I did not recognize it. It was too absurd for me to notice it. I never made the that we made an offer to submit to arbitration at the very beginning. This the newspapers have never made clear. They have purposely kept this point obscure. Our offer to submit the ques-

tion to arbitration still stands." "The man who wrote this 'Sun' arti-The man who wrote this 'Sun' arti-cile is without any sense of decency or shame. I 'am especially resentful to-ward him because I gave him the hos-pitality of my home and treated him as a priest. I accepted his word as a gen-tieman, although I knew the paper he represented is a scab sheet, would quote me fairly. His coted is a scab sheet, that he therefore must disgusting. I cannot find words strong enough to express my opinion of him and such work as he is ** W. M.

THE SOCIALISTS TO THE STRIKERS.

Sympathy and Assistance Given with on Appeal for Class-Conscious Voting

The fellowing resolution, unanim adopted by the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Socialist Party at its meeting of September 4, needs no com-

"Whereas, The Billion Bollar Steel Trust, in its war of extermination upon the organized workers known as the Amalgamated Association, is exemplifying the attitude of the capitalist class toward organized labor, whose organizations the capitalists would destroy that their exploitation may be the more

"Whereas. The Socialist Party is the political movement of the working class whose purpose is the overthrow of the capitalist system, and the emancipation of labor; the only party to which the wage workers may look for essistance, by its historical associa-tions, its affiliations, and its principles Recessarily in sympathy with every ef-fort of the working class to better its economic conditions; therefore, be it "Resolved, That the Socialist Party

of Pennsylvania, by its Executive Com mittee, congratulate the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers upon their inspiring mani-festation of solidarity and assures them of the party's meral and financial sup port; and be it further

"Resolved. That these oppressed wage workers be reminded of their moral obligation to themselves and their class to maintain that solidarity on Election Day and register their connnation of the system that perpet ates their industrial slavery by casting a freeman's ballot for the class-coa scious party whose victory spells their industrial freedom—the Socialist Party. y "Resolved, That a copy of these reso-lutions be transmitted to Theodore J Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association, and published in the party press."

Equally self-explanatory is the sub-joined letter from the State Secretary of the Socialist Party to the Secretary Treasurer of the Annalgamated Asso-ciation;

"John Williams, Secretary Treasurer A. A. of L. S. & T. W., U. S. A. Pitts

"Near Sir and Brother:-The Social ists of the state of Pennsylvania hav-ing noticed the appeal of the Amalgan-ated Association in our party organ. The Worker, and as our interests are tend to our straggling brthren our syn pathy, and will pledge your organiza-tion our moral and financial support. You must, however, remember that our party consists of workingmen only and that we have a rampalgn coming upon us this fall which will make it imposns this fall which will make it imposextent we would like to do. But we hope that the \$25 herewith forwarded will be of benefit to you. If the struggle should extend a long-time we will meanre you that further contributions will be made.

e made.
"Fraternally yours.

J. W. QUICK. Secretary State Committee, Socialist Party of Pennsylvania."

ENDORSE THE S. D. P. At a meeting of the Button Workers' Protective Union of Rochester, held on Thursday, Sept. 5, the following reso-

lutions were adopted:
"Whereas, In the coming municipal
campaign, a mayor and other city officials and a board of aldermen are to
be elected, who will be charged with
the responsibility of administering the the responsibility of administering the affairs of the city, either for the weat or woe of the working classes of this city; and

"Whereas, The interest of the work-

"Whereas, The interest of the working class demands that all public imprevements be made by the city direct, i. e., by the direct employment of labor upon such improvements without the intervention of contractors, either with, or without a strike clause, and "Whereas, Citizen laborers employed upon public works should receive at least two foliars per day of eight hours labor, whether this public work be the building of parks, cleaning, repairing or making of streets, in the erection of new school houses, of which latter this city is in such dire need that many of our children are enabled to attend school but one half day of each school day, and

THREE TEXTS FROM THE STEEL STRIKE.

men to run them."-Warner Arms of

Here the issue is squarely presented by the capitalist. His mere statement of the question, he no doubt thinks, will prejudice the public in favor of the trust. He thinks that the idea of the men "running" the shops is so preposterous that it will meet with ready condemnation. The Socialist Party believe that the men should "run." or to improve on Mr. Arms' expression, own the shops. What do you think about it, you men who work in the shops?

You made the shops.

You do the work in the shops Your labor makes the steel which en iches the trust owners.

Why don't you OWN the shops, and run them by electing your own man agers and directors?

What do the trust owners do? They "finance" the trust, they work rather hard manipulating the stock market and crushing out competition. ALL THESE THINGS ARE UNNECES-SARY. ALL THESE THINGS WHICH THE TRUST OWNERS DO SO ENERGETICALLY ARE DONE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUTTING IN THEIR POCKETS POSE OF TAKING FROM YOU THAT WHICH YOU PRODUCE.

The trust owners hire a few un known men on salaries to manage and direct the actual work of production in the shops. This you could do your-selves, electing the managers from your own ranks.

Whi'e the capitalists own the shops, you have to work for just enough wages to support you.

If you owned the shops, you would get the full product of your labor be-cause you would not be paying encrnous dividends to a class which does nothing but own you and rob you, IT IS LEGAL FOR THEM TO ROB YOU BECAUSE YOU ELECT LAW-

MAKERS WHO BELIEVE THEY

SHOULD HAVE THAT PRIVILEGE The capitalists own the land. They have no right to the land because na ture leaves it for the use of all. The land-existed thousands of years before the capitalists ever lived. They did not make it. They have no right to fence it off and call it their own, espe-cially as they don't live on it or work

ingmen built the mills and mined the metal, and cut the stene, and chopped

The capitalists own the steel you make in the mills. They have no right to it. If they furnished capital to start the mills it was capital that was nade for them by your fellow work ingmen. If they pay you wages it is only part of the wealth which you pro-duce that they give you back in wages.

They have no right to the land no They have no right to the land nor the mills, and if they did not own the land and the mills they would not own the steel you make. But they HAVE the land and the mills. Vested rights? "Vested rights cannot stand against natural human rights," says Lincoln. "Human rights are always constitutional," says Charles Sumner. You have a vight to own the land and

You have a right to own the land and the mills, and when you own the land and the mills, the result of your labor vill be your own, and not that of an other class which holds the lands and he mills to which they have no right

The only way you can get the land and the mills is by combining in a working class political party and vot-ing to take the land and the mills from property. This party is the SOCIAL-IST PARTY. Mr. Warner Arms, of the Steel Trust, has told you what the question is. It is whether you will own the mills or the capitalists will own them. IF YOU THINK YOU SHOULD OWN THE MILLS, VOTE FOR THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

platform contains all of the above, and,

every other public manner, to employ

union men at union rates of wages of

andlord capitalist on the other, do

hereby pledge our unqualified support morally, financially and with our votes to the candidates of the Social Demo-

cratic Party and call upon all trade un-

NEW JERSEY TROLLEY WORKERS

Occasionally the capitalist or the | politician lets slip a saying which is of more import than he dreams. Sometimes his sense of humor forces the truth out of him under the guise of a joke. Of such nature is the famous question of Timothy Campbell, "What's the constitution between friends?" and Tom Reed's deeper witticism: "An honest politician is one who stays bought." At other times rage or the arrogance of power draws an unwise utterance from him, like Vanderbilt's, "The people be damned." The Steel Trust magnates have recently spoken wiser than they knew, and we see that even out of the mouths of capitalists may come wisdom, although the capitalist knows it not.

"This is no time for arbitration."-

Morgan to Shaffer.

Right. The struggle between the working class and the class which owns the capital which the working class has created, is to be settled, not to be arbitrated. "Nothing is settled until it is settled right." If you arbitrate now and call a truce, the class struggle will soon break out anew. It will not be downed, and must be settled.

THIS IS NO TIME FOR ARBITRA-THE WEALTH YOU CREATE. ALL
THESE OPERATIONS DO. NOT
PRODUCE ANYTHING. THEY ARE
TON. THIS IS NO TIME FOR ARBITRATION. THIS IS THE TIME SET
TO THE TION. THIS IS THE TION. THE TION. THE TION. THE TIME SET
TO THE TION. WORKERS FAILS IN THE STRIKE, IT CANNOT FAIL AT THE BALLOT BOX. Let there be no arbitration, concilla-

tion or compremise with the universal evil of capitalism. There can be no permanent arbitration of interests that are as directly opposed as those of the wage slaves and the trust owners. Any truce which may be called is only a lull in the widespread conflict, only a breathing spell in the struggle' which must be carried on to the final victory of the workers. There can be no permanent gain except by the abolition of the system of private ownership of land and capital, and the consequent abolition of injustice and class rule.

THE CAPITALIST, ARROGANT WITH POWER, REFUSES TO AR-BITRATE, AND WHEN ELECTION COMES YOU CAN DO THE SAME,

The capitalist has stated the terms of the struggle. No quarter to the capitalist class until they have been deprived of their stolen privileges and power, and put on a level with the rest of humanity!

The capitalist refuses to arbitrate tion and want will enforce submisison. When election comes the capitalist will tell you that your interests and his are the same. See that your vote is given to Socialism. Stand together and hold out for your

original demands without arbitration as long as you can, and then, if the necessity of feeding your hungry wives and children forces you to a truce, do not forget that you have, and always have had, the power to decide these WORKINGMEN, YOU CAN DE-

CIDE THIS QUESTION, OVER WHICH YOU ARE STRIKING, BY A CROSS MARKED WITH A PEN-CIL ON YOUR BALLOTS AT THE NEXT NATIONAL ELECTION.

Strikers! even though you are forced to patch up a temporary agreement with your masters now, do not forget to carry this question to the ballot-box. WHEN YOU GO INTO THE VOTING OF THE WORKER'S PARTY, THE BOOTH YOU DO NOT GO THERE SOCIALIST PARTY, WILL VOTE TO ARBITRATE, YOU GO THERE FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS OF THEIR TO ENFORCE YOUR WILL, AND OWN CLASS TO HELP THEM IN IF YOU WOULD ENFORCE YOUR WILL YOU MUST VOTE THE TICK-ET OF THE WORKING CLASS,-THE SOCIALIST TICKET.

THIS IS NO TIME FOR ARBITRA-TION. THIS IS THE TIME FOR REVOLUTION—A PEACEFUL REV-OLUTION AT THE BALLOT-BOX.

SUING UNION OFFICERS. Suits have been instituted in Chicago in the Superior Court and the United States Circuit Court against A. E. Ire-land, business agent of the Machinists' Union, and John Beaton and J. J. Kep-

all public improvements, without the slightest regards for the effects of such a course upon the rate of taxes to be ler, strike committee of the Machinists Union, to recover \$1,000 damages for "malicious combination to interfere with the business" of Robert-Tarrant and the Allis-Chalmers Company. 1t oald by the capitalistic taxpayer; there-"Resolved, That we, the Button Workers' Protective Union, in regular meeting assembled, recognizing the op-portunity of the working class of electwas against this union that an injune ng to office in the coming campaign men who we know will protect us from the profit-seeking capitalist on the one hand, and the penurious tax-saving

There is only one way for the ma-chinists and other workingmen to guard against such persecution. That is by voting for judges and other public officials who will be pledged to inter-pret and administer the law directly in the interest of the working class as against the capitalist class. There is only one party which pledges its candi-dates to such a course, and that is the Socialist Party. It is "up to" the workingmen to vote as they strike, to boycott all scal tickets on election day.

HERKIMER COUNTY CONVENTION.

Meetings of the Street Railway Employees' Union of Essex, Union, and Hudson counties are held every Saturday evening at 124 Market street, Newark (two flights up.) All-employees of the traction lines of Essex, Union, and Hudson counties who create the wealth of the trolley corporations and earn for themselves the barest living by the hardest labor, all those who feel the need of protection from capitallat greed are cordially invited to attend and join their organization. A convention of the Socialists of Her-A convenient of the Socialists of Her-kiner County, New York, for the pur-pose of nominating a county ticket for the impending election, will be held at Frankfort, Monday, Sept. 23, at 7207 p. m. All Socialists in the county are invited to attend. For further particulars address, Charles Wilkinson, Box 838, Frankfort.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

"The d-d fools don't know what's good for them."-J. Pierpont Mergan. Perhaps Mr. Morgan is right, al-

though he meant something quite different. He meant that the strikers were fools because they rebelled at working for the wages he was willing to pay them, and were ready to step work to defend themselves against his oppression. Mr. Morgan, this is only oppression. Mr. Morgan, this is only the beginning of the strikers' wisdom. If they are "d-n fools" at all, it is because they did not demand all of their rights instead of a small part of them, and because they did not vote against the interests of your class when they

They permit you to own the mills they work in and pile up millions for you, while they den't get enough to carry them over a few month's idle-ness. Perhaps they don't know what is good for them. If they did know, what was good for them you wouldn't be a millionage, Mr. Morgan.

They are willing to work hard for enough wages to keep them alive and let you take the rest. Perhaps they don't know what is good for them. If they did know what is good for them, you wouldn't be wasting thousands of

They are foolish enough to vote for your lawmakers and your judges, who try to break their unions with injunctions, and are ready to call out the militia to shoot them into submission, in order that you may continue to bleed them of militons. Perhaps they don't what is good for them. If they did know what was good for them, you would never have accumulated an art collection worth a wast fortune, to hold like a dog in the manger, Mr. Morgan, It would probably be in a public mu-

For years they have maintained you For years they have maintained you and your class in unexampled luxury, and thought themselves lucky if they got enough to support their families. Perhaps they didn't know what was good for them. If they had known what was good for them, Mr. Morgan, would not be able to nay \$150,000 what was good for them, Mr. Morgan, you would not be able to pay \$150,000 for a Gainsberough picture, when you would prefer looking at the tape of the

BUT THEY ARE BEGINNING TO LEARN WHAT IS GOOD FOR THEM THEY ARE LEARNING FAST, AND WHEN THEY FIND OUT IT WILL AS A SAD TIME FOR YOU AND YOUR WHOLE TRIBE OF TWO LEGGED HOGS, MR. MOR-

They are learning in every strike and in every one of their organized struggles against the capitalist class. They are learning that when they join a union to defend themselves they are focked out and can supplicate

or starve.... They are learning that every power of the law and courts is used against them, regardless of the constitution. They are learning that the lawmakers

and the judges and the militin are the tools of the capitalists. THEY ARE LEARNING THE NE-CESSITY FOR INDEPENDENT PO-DITICAL ACTION ON THE PART OF THE WORKING CLASS. And OF THE WORKING CLASS. And when they learn this they will have learned the took to their freedom and

Morgan says, "The d-n fools don't know what is good for them." Re-member the words of Kossuth: "A fool in revolt is infinitely wiser than a philsopher forging a learned apology for his chains. If the men know what is good for

them, they will stand together like men; they will fely on the help of their brother organizations and sympathiz-ers, they will fight the struggle of the strike to the last ditch, and shoulder to shoulder will endure the hardships that lie is the path of victory.

AND, if they know what is good for them. AT THE NEXT ELECTION THEY WILL VOTE THE TICKET-

THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CAPITALISTS, AND FOR NATION-AL OFFICIALS WHO WILL M AKE THE MILLS AND MINES LAND THE PROPERTY OF THE PEOPLE, SO THAT THEY MAY RE-THEIR LABOR.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET IN BROOKLYN.

The Social Democratic convention for Kings County and the Borough of Brooklyn was held in the Labor Ly. cetim last Saturday evening and the folowing ticket was nominated: For Sheriff-Henry Studt.

For County Clerk-Jos. Wm. Dooley. For Register-Wm. Koenig. For Surrogate—Alex. Fraser. For County Judges, Peter E. Bur-

mas A. Hopkir For Borough President - Peter J. Clanagas.

For Coroners-Dr. Wm. C. Hager and I. Lackenmacher For Police Magistrate at Large

Thos. F. Cuna.

CONNECTICUT. To All Comrades Attending the State Conference: The meeting of the State Conference

to draw up a form of stale organization for submission to referendum vote will be called at Arbeiter Leidertafel Hall, 104 Asylum street, Hartford, Sunday, quested to come prepared to begin promtply and get through quickly. W. E. WHITE, State Secretary.

See that every German working

man you know gets a copy of Schlas-ter's "Municipale Forderungen der So-cialdemokrafic." One hundred copies

tim of Venal Capitalist

pittsburg. Sept. 4.—The cus-tom of the daily press in misrepresent-ing, distorting, and falsifying news re-garding the labor movement is an old story to many of us. Socialists under-stand that in the press the capitalist class possesses its greatest power for perpetuating its domination and that one of the functions of modern journal-ism is the retailing of half-fruths that will do more injury to the working will do more injury to the working class cause than the telling of whole

The mass of workingmen have not understood it, but are learning fast. It is altogether probable that by the time

ing to two articles which appeared re-cently in the New York "Times" and "Sun" respectively.

The "Times" published a long and

Steel Workers and particularly against President Shaffer. The article closed with the following

an official statement of the Tin Plate Workers' Association: "Two years ago, while we were dis-cussing scale points with W. H. Gra-ham, vice-president of the American Tin Plate Company, that gendeman showed a communication from Presi-dent Shaffer, which was sent in reply to a statement by Mr. Graham that if the granted certain wage advances to the Amalgamated members employed in the hot mills of the company, be

sion. They are not skilled men, and should not be organized."

President Shaffer said: "This article was originally published in an Anderson, Indiana, ispaer and is a complete lie. I did not write to Graham on the subject and I certainly never used tie expression credited to me. I wrote to the vice-president of the Tin Plate Workers contradiction this article suid.

"My relations with the Tin Plate Workers' Association are most cordial, At the Kansas City convention of the American Federation of Labor, Presi-

"That is rather a remarkable statement. Are, you willing to say that the Amaigamated Association has made any mistakes in this matter?

"My people know what I think about that, replied Shaffer, darkly. I think the manufacturers know, too.
They get my reports right along. If they get my reports right along. If

Why on terms satisfactory and

day, and
"Whereas, The Social Dem.
Party is the only political party

The Worker. lowed that law to go whenforced through the five years that he has been Organ of the Social Som PUBLISHED WEEK 184 William Street, New York ows and orphans weep over rallway By the Socialistic Co-operative Pu-liching Association. P. O. BOX 1913. workers' graves and true of thousands pain and danger as great as he feels TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. contributed to his election, have swall ed their dividends by this manifold Bundle rates president, of his own personal and untroops, carefully chosen for the pur pose) into the Cour d'Alenes to crust the mineral strike to overturn all civil laws, to re-enact at the Bull Peu the te railroad innocent men to prise to establish for the benefit of the As far as possible, rejected communica Standard Off Company, a system of military despotism hateful to all the Butered as second-class matter at the American traditions he professed to hold so dear.

tested as Czolgosz' act of last week; forget them now. If we sympathize with him as a man in mortal pain, we STATES. sympathise a thousand times more ceply with the fever stricken soldier In 1888 (Presidential). in those "hospital" corps, with the 1890 13,331 1892 (Presidential) 21,187 maimed and slaughtered railway tollers, with the miners hounded from

N.W YORK CITY TICKET.

BENJAMIN HANFORD.

MO RIS BROWN.

PRESIDENT BOARD of ALDERMEN

HENRY STAHI.

MARIAT

THE LESSON OF THE ATTEMPTED

There can be but one opinion am

lear-thinking Socialists in regard

the attempt upon the life of President

McKinley-that the man who com

mitted it played the part both of

riminal and of a fool.

No man who understands the social

thie of reasoning from cause to effect

ald suppose that the killing of the

boad of the government or of any num-ber of public efficiels or even of the

eat capitalists who dictate the action

those officials could right the wrongs

of this system or give liberty to thes

whom the capitalists and their officia

egents exploit. On the contrary, such

It is surely not necessary for us fur

the crime, for the public is rapidly

Searning that the Socialist movement

olicy, that it represents the very oppo

As men and women who look for

nd needless suffering, we sympathize

with the man William McKinley in his

palu and with his wife in her grief.

ur opposition to the principles he rep

esents and our utter condemnation of

ter us from feeling or expressing

But in the storm of hysterical talk

that has been raised, in the midst of

the unthinking condemnation which has been carried to the point of rant

which has been carried to the point of

gush-it is right that the same and the

icere should speak certain words of

We are sorry for the man who has

But we do not forget that this sam-

an is the responsible head of the ad

ed men suffering from dysentery an

Lyphoid fever to go without medicine.

while army contractors, supporters of

that administration, were counting their

We do not forget that this same man in the chief executive of the nation.

nistration which supplied retten

fain a week between life and death.

the often instricere condolense

his whole political career should not

ward with hope to the end of violence

bor's emspelpation.

dite of Aparchism

such human sympathy.

system in which we live and who is ca-

and th

LLOULL.

POR MAYOR

FOR CONTROLLER-

their homes in Idaho. The public has, not unnaturally grown hysterical over this crime; and gn 1900 (Presidential): the capitalist newspapers have (with a few honorable exceptions) done the S. D. P. 96,918 stmost to lash this hysteria into mad-S. L. P. 33,450

The New York "Herald" (a paper to cowardly to express an opinion save when it is sure of being on the popuiar side) has been loudly clamoring for the re-establishment of the tortures of the inquisition; and the gilt-edged "Commercial Advertiser" seconds the demand. Others, while not going to this ridiculous excess, are still demanding the enactment of special laws against "dangerous agitators," like the famou

ee; and that, owing to his crim-

ow-while the railroad capitalists, who

We do not forget that this man, a

compelled volition, sent troops (negro

All these are historic facts; as well at-

exception laws of Germany. If they would but have learned from history they would know that cruel punishments never prevent crime, but always provoke it. And the history o the Socialist movement in Germany growing from year to year in spite of Bismarck's "blood and fron" policy should teach them the suicidal felly of their plans. But it is always the fate of a roling class to suffer from its own foolish cowardice. They are afraid of free speech; and when they begin to curb free speech their cause for fea-

is trebled. If they were wise-if the agents of class rule ever could be wise-instead of talking about repressive laws, they would be asking for the causes of sucl crimes and trying to remove them.

There is no considerable class or group of the American people that serihighly improbable that Caolgons' ac was even the result of a conspiracythough the police will do their best, now as in 1885, to prove or to manufacture such a comspiracy.

But it is remarkable that even the news of the capitalist press shows how little real indignation or sorrow ha been stirred among the people. And all over the country, in Massachusetts Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and else where, individuals or groups of mennative Americans, and by no mean revolutionists -liave impulsively ex

pressed joy at the attempt. . What does this mean? It means the there is a most wide-spread and deepsented discontent in the land, a feeling that injustice prevails and that the government is its agent, a feeling of blind antagenism to the ruling class. liscontent will express balanced "crank" like Czolgosz. On the other hand, it has not yet learned to express itself to peaceful, intelligent, and organized action. The Socialis are teaching it that.

But the capitalists cannot or will not earn that such crimes as this always have their cause in justified social un rest-that the real guilt lies finally at the door of those who have disinherite their fellowmen and would make of them mere hewers of wood and drawers of water.

There is one way and only one of guarding against the repetition of such wild and disastrous outbreaks as this. That way is to establish social justice, to inaugurate real freedom and equality, to create genuine social content and fraternity by the overthrow of capitalism and the building up of the Socialist Commonwealth.

NO ROOM FOR AN "IF."

Referring to a report that Pinkerton sen were being imported into an Ohi city by the Steel Trust, the "Official Strike Bulletin," issued by the Amaigamated Association, says: "If this be rue, it is high time for the people to speak at the ballot box in favor of Sodalism, or meekly submit and become owned bedy and soul by them."

Whether it be true or not that Pinker ticular Obio city referred to, the Ar gamated Association knows, as we all know, that the power of government to city, state, and nation is regularly use arged with the enforcement of the against strikers of all trades; that labor bills are killed by city councils, legislating to the use of safety appliances tures, and congress; that executive offi-

on railroads; that this president has alcers sllow judges to issue injunction diers; that police, militis and federal troops when necessary, are sent out to this and sheet strikers into bein growing in enormity from year to year; that Republican and Democratic uthorities are equally guilty; and tha to be found in the class interest of th swners of the world, as opposed to th class interest of the werkers of the

In view of these tacts there is reason for an "if." It is indeed high time for the working people to speak a the ballot box in favor of Socialism, be sause that way lies their only safety from becoming abject slaves.

Let us hope that the members of the Amalgamated Association will mak their power felt on November 5 and that their landers will not be afraid to land them in the right direction.

The St. Louis "Slobe-Democrat" or of the most influential capitalist paper in the West, noting the increase of the Socialist vote in recent elections and the success of the unity convention, declares that "the Socialists will be formidable political sect three wears hence," Let every Socialist resolve today to do his utmost to show on No vember 5 that our party is already formidable enemy to capitalist exploi tation and misrule. . .

MISCONCEPTION OF TRADE UNIONIEM.

In a recent issue of "Commonwes semi-socialistic publication in this city, we find an editorial criticism of trade unionism set forth in these

lisuniting one; while it opposes the capitalist, it does so with the methods of the capitalist, and its application is strikes is always inimical to a body of men equally entitled to work in the economy of the world, but who have not accepted the trade union principle and the strike thus becomes a war of workingmen on workingmen. The capt talist always has this weapon to de fend himself with against the strike whether the strikers are wrong or right in their original demands."

Of course, there is a certain amount of treth in this statement of the case; but the element of truth is very small compared to the error. It is true that in the struggle between organized in for and capital there is often inciden tally involved an antagonism between organized labor and organized-or, to speak more correctly-between class conscious workingmen and those who are not class-conscious. This is the point upon which "Commonwealth" bases its declaration that "the tradunion principle is really a disuniting one." But the facts by no means jus tify that conclusion.

There are unions, a few only-the used to be more such-which proceed on the basis of securing a monopoly of employment for their own members and excluding other, workmen from membership. Such unions full in th long run-and deserve to fall. To then the criticism of "Commonwealth" just But the general policy of the trad

unions to-day is to gather into their ranks all the workers of their respec ive trades and to give to all of them whatever benefits their organised of fort may be able to secure. And it li a well-known fact that the benefits of rade union activity extend beyond the nembership of the unions. In many trades the non-union workers are ab to command better wages or to enjoy better conditions than they otherwis could, simply by reason of the fact that a considerable portion of the workers in the trade are well organized. With the exception of a very few organize tions, which do not deserve the name of trade unions, it is absolutely false that the action of the union is injuri ous to those outside its ranks. The verreverse is the fact.

But it appears from the closing words of the paragraph quoted that the editor of "Commonwealth" has in mind, no simple non-unionists, but scabs-me who offer to take the places of strikers is time of trouble. His sympathies are here entirely misplaced and his reason ing is false.

There is war between the capitalis lass and the working class. It is bitter and unrelenting war. There is no industrial peace; there are only oc casional, incomplete, and insecure in ervals of truce. Every strike or boy cott or lockout er blacklist is an act o war. Let us be frank about this It is best to call things by their right names "Gentlemen cry 'Peace, peace'—bu there is no peace." That historic say ing is as true in this application as in original one; and crying "Peace" will never bring peace so long as the conditions which produce war con

Moreover, this is a righteous war or Labor's side. It is a war for human emancipation, a war for human solidar ity, a war for the rights of manhoo for the protection of womanhood, for the salvation of childhood.

Welt, if, in any righteous war, on who belongs on our side gives aid and comfort, for whatever rementy, what do we say? We say his
not is treason and he a traitor. We may
not be about a secure him. We may find
the about a secure him. We may find
to render the masses of the people
and depondent.—Daniel Webster.

nay find that he was sorely tempted that he was driven by the leah of want, applied by the very power against which we are fighting and which be gives his aid. We may excuse the traffer in such cases, but we must not ondone the treason.

In the days of the American Revolu tion there were colonists who, from to the British forces. Our revolution ary forefathers and to take strong caus. They drove many out of the country and confiscated their property ome they hanged. Would everyobe cal to a body of Americans who had, not accepted the principle of American independence," therefore "the principle uniting one?" In the time of the Civi War there were men in Boston and New York and Philadelphia and elsewhere in the North who tried to give aid and comfort to the Confe Rather strong measures had to be used against some of them. Would anyon -at least, anyone who believes that war to have been a just one-say that Northern men who had not accepted the principle of maintaining the Union and opposing slavery," therefore "that principle was a disuniting one?"

The cases are quite parallel. The scab may be, in some cases he is, ex-cusable—just as political traitors and ordinary. Hars, swindlers, thieves, and robbers are sometimes excusable—all the conditions of early training and present temptation being taken into account. But scabbing is not to be defended on that ground, any more than any other crime.

· A great deal of maudlin sympathy is being poured out for the scale just now by the capitalist newspapers. Men who claim to be Socialists, as the editor of "Commonwealth" does, should not join In the crocodile weeping of the "Sun." The service editors who support the capitalists in declaring lockouts and keeping blacklists, in cutting down wages and maintaining excessive bours of labor with periodic shut-downs while thousands are clamering for employment—these editors are loud in defense of "the right to work," when it is

question of bringing men in to break a strike. Men who claim to be half-way Socialists will do well not to join in this hypocritical outery. The editors of the trustified press, while praising capitalists who refuse to allow their em ployees to join unions, who tyrannizo petty ways, who can go to the extent (as has several times been done to recent years) of forbidding them to take any part in politics—the same lickspit ties who defend these tyrante are now vehemently olamoring against the "abridgement of personal liberty" by the unious. Men who wish even to nmand the respect of intelligent workingmen, not to say of Socialists, will do well not to take part in this

Personal liberty is a good thing-pr vided it be not liberty to do social wrong. It is desirable that all mu should do right of their own choice But if some refuse to do so, then their personal liberty must give way to the mmon good.

The right to work is from our standpoint underlable. But when during a battle for the establishment of that right, the phrase is twisted into a justification of aiding the very class which denies the right to work, then the phrase becomes mere cant.

"Thou shalt not steal thy brother's job" is the first commandment of the procept is a first condition to success mat liberty to all and to guarantee to all the right to work and the right to enjoy the product of their labor.

Judge Henshaw of the Supreme Court of California has knocked out the "Initiative law," by which it was made possible for the people to enact laws that boodie legislatures were inclined to smother. This is a lesson to the di rect legislation reformers to support a class-conscious Socialist party. With out it, every reform secured through obbying and petitioning are sure to be

American capitalists will capture the world's trade if American workingmen will only work cheap enough and hard enough to enable them to do it.

A miner has been arrested in Frick's dnes in Pennsylvasia because he tampered with a signal lamp and cause the death of a mule. Suppose he will be punished because it wasn't a man

The worst we can say about young Rockefoller is that we believe all the nice things the capitalist papers are

that was killed.

If trade unions did not keep wages up the capitalists would not be con-cerned about the "personal liberty" of

Current # # Literature

Ali books and pamphlets mentle in this column may be obtaine through the Socialist Literature Con-pany, 184 William street, New York.

"Woman: Het Quality, Her Environ-ment, Her Pousibility," is the title of a pamphlet of thirty pages, by Martin Moore Avery, issued by the Socialist Press, Boston. The author argues that the injustices suffered by her sex are incidental to the fundamental injustice mense gets to aumunity that may be expected to flow from the establish-ment of real equality and appeals to the women of the land to throw their energies into the Socialist move on a human instead of a commercial basis. Price, 10 cents; twelve cop

Beginning with the current num

of the "Social Crusader," which has been published as the editorial and news letter of the Social Crusade changes its name to the "Socialist Spir It will continue to be edited by Franklin H. Wentworth, which will sure its literary quality and earnest outlook. Comrade Weatworth has call-ed to his aid an éditorial fellowship ed to his aid an editorial fellowship which promises to be of great value to the Socialist movement. William Mailly, late associate editor of The Worker, and John Spargo, English So-cialist writer and speaker, have both been specially engaged to make per-sonal investigations of matters vitally sflecting the movement, and present them in interesting fashion to the read-ers of the "Socialist Spirit." George D. Herron, William T. Brown of Rochester, and Leonard D. Abbott are also actively interested, and will con-tribute special articles. The subscrip tion price will remain at 50 cents tion price will remain at 50 cents a year, and sample copies may be obtained at any time by addressing the office, 600 Ashland Block, Chicago. The September number contains, beside editorial matter, special articles on "The Fellowship of the Socialist Spirit," setting forth the work to be underlying and forth the work to be undertaken and including interesting biographical sketches of Comrades Mailly and Spargo, "Christianity and the Military Spir-it," and "The Navy and its laduences." Comrade Mailly has been for the past meenth constantly among the mon of the great steel strike at McKeesport, Pittsburg. Monessen, and Welleville, from which points he has writter value able weekly letters to The Worker. His special articles for of the strike and will embody his per sonal experiences and impress among the striking workinen.

In the "International Socialist Re view" for September, Charles Vereque writes on "The Children of the Work ing Class and the Parti Ouvrier Fran French municipalities have do for the children of the pro "Mother" Jones contributes a brief sketch of "American Preedom in West Virginia," where she is now working among the coal miners. Caroline Pemberton presents some interesting extracts from an afficial report of the South Artisan Beautiful Countries. berton presents, some interesting ex-tracts from an official report of the South African Republic in regard to native lifeor, threwing light on the mo-tives leading to the Beer war. Pete Curran writtes on "Socialism in English Trade Unions" and Issac Cowen on "Trade Unions in America To-day." Other articles are: "The Labor Move-ment in Japán," by Sen Joseph Kata-yama; "The Social Spirit of the Nation-al Educational Association," by Geo. A Miller; and "Idealism and Indus try," by C. H. Ashbee, and a power "The Socialist Comment," by Freder

SOCIAL ACTION.

The man who "never joins an organi-sation" has not yet learned the value of social action. Although he is deriving its benealts every day of his life, in hundreds of ways, reaping comforts and conveniences which would never be his were it not for the co-operative. peligion of Labor. Obedience to that, arm believer in individual effort.
The man who disclaims all belief in
Socialism, yet who nevertheless unites
with his following in organized effort
to effect his ains, is far more of a So-

to enoct. his aims, is far more of a So-cialist, though he knew it not, than the man who calls himself a Secialist yet, makes no attempt to act, in concart with his fellows, for the belief in the macfuness and efficiency of social ac-tion is the principle upon which the doctrine of Socialism is founded, and from which that from which that doctrine cannot be separated without failing to pieces. J. B. Cole, in Advance.

THE TRUST CLOUD.

We knew the storm was gathering firms donen years of facts.

And now we are missing the facts thanders dear analysis there we want to the facts of t

It couts its sembre shadows o'er Production's lawful sphere:
Twould shad the statistic of the statistic of Should labor the statistic of Should labor the statistic of Should labor the shadows of the shadows of the shadows of the shadows of the shadows owner glow.

We now it yearly gaining strength.
We fink its threat aling pow?
We know its gathering forces had
For as no yearn! thow?
Without its angular forces had
within its angular forces with
And sin its special drippings with
Old Gloury for their mank. horars o'er industry's realm. and would shat out the light; shirtles on its background wh

Airdes on its to particles units drink the gelden acctar it drink the gelden acctar it describe from Labor's life, bearing from Labor's life,

The greatest cloud that e'er above The earth in darkness gloud Contains' within itself the force That tagged its gather'd food. The Trust cloud, loo, its lightning has, its welfarefords shall the Because the rights it would control lieloug by right to all.
Michael Seiforcea, in Annigamented Jou.

IN NEW ZEALAND

Boasted Scheme of "Pra tical" Socialism on Vergo of Failure.

New Zealand Labor Legislation, Not Being Established by a Class-Conselous Labor Party, is In Danger of Being Revoked by Middle-Class Re-

BONGOTEA, N. Z., August 8.-The prediction made in my recent letter to you that labor would soon be given the cold shoulder or "marble heart" by the Liberal or step-at-atime "Socialist" ministry has been fulfilled much soonno leisure for a long letter, I feel I mus give you and the American comrade a summary of the situation.

The farmers, who are nu and productively the most importan class in the colony, have recently (with in a few weeks) organized a Farmers Union, which is organized avowedly of the basis of class interest. It is esten matter what party is in power, its pro gram must be carried out. It already has a membership of 8,000 in this, the North Island, and is growing rapidly. The South Island is to be organized soon. The program has two chief points: 1. The repeal of the labor legislation, on the ground that it has made wages artificially high and thus injured the farmers as employers of la-bor; 2. The repeal of the protective tariff duties in the interest of the farm-

conscious, self-reliant bedies, but are largely the creation or outgrowth of the labor legislation, and they have made so much use of the arbitration act, keeping the conciliation boards alid ar-bitration court constantly at work over petty disputes that they have alienated any sympathy they once had from oth or classes. The compulsory arbitration act has fostered a dependent spirit in the unions, and at the same time has undoubtedly created much friction by the facilities it has offered for airing petty grievances. It MAY have pre-vented strikes, but this is by no means certain. It is true no strikes have occurred, but it is quite possible five or six years might have rolled by without strikes without the act, for this is not an industrial country. There are half a dosen towns (of the second rate) in Ohio which are scarcely known outside the state, any of which is larger than in the mark in saying Dayton has mor manufacturing than all New Zealand put together. In view of this, a strike here is improbable under any laws. In-deed, so far as I can learn, there never

rolony.

This much will give an idea of the situation in general and show the forces that are at work to influence the Premier, Seddon, who rules as auto-cratically as Hanna, while talking with the Inclinty of Bryan. Seddon, be it remembered, is the man upon whom the believers in the New Zenland Utopta vin their faith.

Diopin pin their faith.

On the 5th instant, only three days ago, a deputation from several unless (labor) called on the premier with proposals to increase the efficiency of the labor legislation. Among these was one that the representatives of the un-ions be given free rallway passes to the

some general remarks as to the

some general remarks as to the work-ing of the system now in vogue. Ho had, he said, good reason for recently saying that if things went on as they were going there, would be a break-down. He had received a telegram from Aucklaud stating that four hun-dred receive had been closed to man case. dred people had been cited in one case there. That was riding the thing to there. That was mineressary. Again, the same evidence was repeated in cases ad nauveam, and the business of the boards was clogged by unnece repetitions, which affected empland employed; the result was that sides were getting sick of it all. He was sorry most time they had a tendency to in-jure what he considered beneficial legislation. If the arbitration court did not get its work squared up they did not get his work squared up they would have to appoint an additional judge. That was the plain English of the present position. AGAIN, EMPLOYERS DID NOT WANT TO BE EVERLASTINGLY IN TURMOIL.

* * He dould not countenance the proposal to give unionist delegates free sallway passenges. AND THOUGHT UNIONISTS WOULD HAVE TO ACT WITH GREAT CIRCUMSPECTION OR THEY WOULD HAVE PUBLIC

Commenting on this the New York
"Times" (Wellington) a staunch Seddon supporter, if not a mouthplese,
says: "If the labor unions do not inke
note of the signs of the times and
mend their ways accordingly they must
not complain if their best friends—inclinding the premiser (III.T. THESE) not complain if their best friends—in-cluding the premier—CUT. THEM ADRIFT AND INSIST UPON THE REPEAL OF LAWS WHICH ARE BEING ABUSED."

It is serrely too soon to chant a requiem over the corpse of the New Zealand utopin. REQUIESCAT IN

se reformers and "friends of la

Inose retorners and trients of m-bor" who are bent upon avoiding the ugly hurdle of the class struggle and fielding some easy byepath to the Oc-operative Commonwealth will soon have to look elsewhere for their illus-To my mind the situation is most en

To my mind the situation is most encouraging. It is a good thing for the New Zealand unionists to learn that they must cease relying on the favors of a middle class ministry, and must rely solely on themselves and the efficiency of their organisations—that, in a word, they must work out their own salvation. They will thus develop a militant class-conscious spirit. Again, the farmers' unions and their many newspaper organs are drawing class lines so sharply and basing their program so spenly on material class interests that they are doing more than haif of our propagands for us.

The lesson to the American semi-so-

of our prepaga beneficial.

Ranstead brought out here have recent by launched a New Zealand Socialist party. I hope to be able soon to send you fuller information about it and shall do what I can to push agitation. for conditions appear most favorable to

Seddon stated the other day he would ask this measion for parliamentary authority to acquire and run a state coal mins. There is a crumb of comfort for Wayland, Lioyd, and that lik, but readers of The Worker will remember that wood is the poor man's fuel here, s that this is simply another middle clas step, chiefly in the interest of the man

ROBERT RIVES LAMONTE.

HOW CAPITALISM REWARDS GENIUS.

The Greater of a Great Industry Poor and Homeless in His Old Age.

The New York "Evening Post" r ates the pitiful story of Luther C. Tib bets, the man who, by long years of bets, the man who, by long years of careful labor, developed; the seedless mayel orange, thus creating the third greatest industry of the state of Cul-fornia and laying the foundations, as the "Post" says, "of very many large fortmes, and a multitude of small ones." Tiblets gave twenty-servely pears of his life to the work, refusing offers which would have brought him an immense income, but would have endan gered the success of his experiment, in spired not by the hope of wealth, but by the enthusiasm which every right-minded man has in his chosen work. At one time he accumulated a modest California, the irrigation compan swooped down upon him and worker his ruin. To day he is eighty years old, and he has just been driven from his home, the scene of twenty-seven years conscientious labor, by the mortgage

The "Post" article closes with the words: "Some day California with he building a costly menument to the founder of the orange industry of the ountry." He asked for bread and they will give

him a stone.

That is the way the capitalist system

aborers or men whose genius revolu tionizes whole industries and sciences t keeps them alive so long as some idi parasite can profit by their toil, and then it plunders them and turns them off to the, old and alone.

Some day the world will learn to honor those who work to protect then in the enjoyment of life, instead of guarding the "vested interests" of greedy drones. The world is already earning—for the working class is turning to Socialism, and the working clas has the power to rule the world, once

THE GENTLEMAN SCAB.

"Oakland, August 20.—Students of the University of California turned in to-day and broke the tie-up in shipping he college men boarded the brig Will inm G. Irwin, which has been unable se get away on account of the strike

"Among those who went to work are several members of college fraternities. Their names are: Oscar Sheffield, Sig ma Chi; B. T. Bowland, Taylor Mc-Lean, Cleve Baker, Zeta Pal; William Childa, Robert Ritchie, Jr., F. H. Mc Millan, and D. K. Baldwin, Sigma Al-pha Epsilon. With them worked a gang of twenty-five Roumanian longshoreen from San Francisco.

"The students claim that they do not went to injure the cause of unionism but wanted to earn a little pocket money. They were offered \$6.75 a day and engaged to work until next Satur-day night.—San Francisco Advance."

It is being asked: "Where do the Sotallete stand in relation to the strike?" To this we answer that the organized movement in this country, as well as all over the world, sympathizes with the strikers and assists their by all means and Labor, a division of which leaves the Socialist no choice but to array himself against Capital.

The thinking man, be he Socialist or not, must perceive that the course of dency to draw together the wage-work-ers of all trades and occupations. Every strike quickens the movement of amai-gamation and solidarity, teaches the workers their dependence upon one an-other and the utter useldsmess of ap-pealing to the capitalist. Once compre-heuding the meaning of this classstruggle the worker bec omes an uncom ld and force the power from the capitalist class. So much for the general situation and now for the local incident above

cited—of genteel scabbery. When men go out on strike they risk losing 'ac bread and butter for their families. These collegs students know this and cannot plead ignorance. Now we can place the boys in one of two categories, either they believe their interests are with the capitalist class, in all contests with tabor, and are in duty bound to. advantage of the men's necessities to "turn an honest penny."

These young gentlemen are sons of bankers, real estate agents, small merhants and the like and have learned, rom close contact with their fathers' usiness, that the time to make money out of their neighbors is when they are in trouble. At home they have become familiar with these little maxims:

A satisfactory mortgage can best be

A widow and her corner lot can be more easily separated immediately after her husband's death than at any

after her husband's death than at any other time.

Adviterated food cannot be refused by customers who are deep in debt.

Knowing these truisms and desiring to "earn a little pecket money" the boys follow in the footistens of their fathers. All of which goes to prove how absurd it is to assert that a college education untils boys for mercantile life.—John Murray, Jr., in Santa Earbara People's Papes.

Our > E>teemed Contemporaries AAA (and OTHERS) AAA

Tribune, Ressiand, B. C.
A conflict that may or may not be averlous as was the one that began in 1861 is surely coming in the United States. The fines are becoming pretty tightly drawn, and it will only need a few more such injunctions as those is-sued by Judge Hanford of Washington and Judge Gager of Connecticut to bring on the condict. The signs are little different from those that proceeded the greatest civil war of modern times. and the forces arrayed are much that same. The slave power became arrogant; but it was no more-arrogant than is the money power to-day. Conservative people tried to stem the tide in 1860, just as conservative people are trying to stem the tide now. Will his

ory repeat itself?

The Independent, New Britain, Conn The citizens of Tampa have under-taken to settle the cigarmakers' strike there in a manner entirely new, but which is characteristic of the South. They organized a vigilant committee, kidnapped the strike leaders and officers of the union and spirited them away. Of course such action is unlaw-ful, but such trifles as law and other people's rights is never allowed to setand in the way of a Southern mob, for according to their ideas, right makes might. This is not the first time they have acted in a lawless manner toward labor organizations. In 1 several organizers of the Knights Labor were murdered in cold blood for trying to organize the laboring people saved their lives by flight. Labor lead ers and "niggers" are placed in the me category in the So have any rights that a mob of respecta ble (?) business men is bound to ce

Cincinnati Chronicle (labor paper.)

The constitution was pre-slavery. The Dred Scott decision extended its protection to the territories. But Lin-coln told Dougless in spite of it he would vote to exclude slavery from the territories. Ergo, Lincoln was an out-law and a traftor. Twenty-five thou-sand men died in Southern prisons in attestation that the law and right sometimes get divorced. • • • In this gray world we have gotten far enough along that when right an I

might win a struggle right gets the credit; but don't everlook the fact that might is the power to be reckoned

Appeal to Reason

The constitutional convention of Vir-ginia has adopted a property clause for voting. A man must possess \$300 of taxable property or he cannot vote. If a business man falls and has nothing, he cannot vote. It is money that votes, not men. Wealth alone may vote for the rulers. This will cut out many white men from voting. It is going back to feudal conditions: Little by little the ruling classes will curtail the ballot. Poor men are good enough to enlist in the army and get shot "fight-ing for THEIR country." but not good enough to vete! Now they ought to be consistent and give the man with \$600 two votes and the one with \$800,000 should have 2,000 votes. If not, why not? The convention was composed of one hundred members, sixty-two of whom were lawyers and the balance bankers, manufacturers and large prop-erty owners." Fifty-nine were or had been officeholders? Not a mechanic or laborer in the whole list, yet they compose the majority of the state! what is good for the working mules o Virginia! Kansas it would deprive one-third of the voters of their franchise; if enacted in New York it would deprive one-half. The people have been fulled into forgets that eternal vigilance "is the an exceeding great cost for the mistake

before many years.

The labor problem is a workingman's problem, of him and by him, as well as for him. The capitalist will not seek to solve it for the laborer: the workingman 'must do it for himself, point around which better conditions must center. Instead of begging and trusting to others to legislate for them the laborers themselves should be proerly represented in the legislature; those who are not of you cannot appre ciate your true wants or even under-stand your condition; it is the most complete evidence of indolence and indifference on the part of the laborers that they are not better represented.

Trade Union Advocate, Trenton, N. J. The time is coming when union men will realize that the best place to fight their "battles" is at the polls. The secret of our coming power and success lies in electing legislators and executives who are known to be in sympathy with us. Party ties must be thrown to the winds.

Southern Mercuty,
"Keep out of politics!" Yes; if the
people can only be persuaded to keep
out of politics the gilt-edged contingent
will be well pleased. They will cheerfully take upon themselves all the burien of making the laws and relieve the den of making the laws and relieve the clod-hoppers and grimy sens of the shop of all care and responsibility in this respect. Of course, fearing the people, fiamilton like, they will dis-franchise all they can, and seek to per-suade the risk, through the columns of a subsidised press to "keep out of rollikes."

A writer in one of the current maga-sines says: The rich Bostonians are pose by sitting for a long time on large some of maney." Trying the impossi-ble task of hatching more money. Some day these reposeful fellows may learn that productive labor foreduces all wealth, and when the laborer demands all the product of his toil, these rich men who have been so long sitting in repose will have to exchange their dig-nity for a pair of hustling clothes.

PARTY NOTES.

Commade Barringer writes that the temrades held a rousing meeting at Kenic O.; four hundred people listaned to the speakers and brought out the whole, supply of Rierature. A large part of the population of Keula is made part of the population of Xeula is made as of negroes employed by the Cordage Frust at wages of about 55 a week. This Republican party, through Bishop Ar-sett, has heretofore controlled their

The Socialists of Chichinati have es ed headquarters, with a free g room, at 1123 Elm street.

THE 20TH A. D., BROOKLYN IS poing to be heard from in November. The campaign committee is hard at rork. At the last meeting it was dework. At the last meeting it was de-cided to order 5,000 of the platferni leaflets to be distributed at the Labor. Lycenm and also to print 10,000 copies of a leaflet with an address to the veters of the district. It was also voted send each week 200 copies of The orker to voters in the district during the six weeks before election; this is in defition to 100 copies a week which are taken regularly. Banners, transparences, speakers platforms, and other squipments for the headquarters and street meetings have been secured and a large stock of Socialist literature is on hand. Branch 2 voted \$25 to the nupsign committee and Branch 1 will on take similar action. All Socialists in the district are called on to help in the work. Address the secretary, E. S.

IN LUZERNE COUNTY .- Comrade oth of Wilkes Barre writes that comrade Goebel's visit did the local movement an immesso amount of good." He addressed meetings at Wilkes Barre and Luzerne and also audiences attended and showed their audiences attended and showed that interest both by their close attention and by contributing liberally to the ex-penses of the meetings. Regular meetings are held at the headquarters, 487 Grant street, Wilkes Barre, every Sunday at 3 p. m., and

bendquarters, 22.

Barre, every Sunday at 3 p. m., and Comrados Crawford, Roth, McEnaney, Beward, Schadte, and others are working hard for the canes. Comrades Jarsek, Knappitch, and Nilenavic are also doing good work at Nanticoke. The local was represented in the Labor Day.

L. McKnapy, our candidate. rade, J. F. McKnaney, our candidate r recorder, and Organizer Crawford for recorder, and Organizer Crawford carrying a banner calling on the work-ers to vote as they strike, against capi-talism. At the last business meeting dour new members were taken in, and it was reported that 240 signatures had already been secured for the nomina-tion papers. The manufacture show-of \$8.23 in the treasurpt-pers.

THE LACKAWANNA COMRADES Mesic Hall, Carbondale, for three years Mesic Hall, Carponamic for hendquarters, with meeting roams and free reading rooms and they are going to work to get subscriptions for party papers. The movement is young in this locality, but just fall's vote showed that it has taken a footbold and the comrades propose to show a good advance this fall.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COM-THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COMRADES have elected by general vote a
State Committee countiling of the following comrades; kelward Cole, Dorer: Frank Tuesseria, Portamonth,
Michael H. O brig Nashaa; George
Hulle, Manchestera-James S. Marray,
Concord. The State Semestary is Louis
Armstein, Dover; States Organizer,
Charles W. Greme of Salem Mass.

Socialists have arganized at Escan-dido, Cal., and Cape Lirardean, Mo.

Dr. Thos. E. Will of Buskin College, Trenton, Mo., has been invited to de-liver four addresses, on Socialism at Centerville, In.

The boys of Bucknell University, ork Ps., are going to debate on So-

Socialists in Georgia, Colorado, Oregon, and Nebraska are trying to for state organizations.

inted matter in con that issued by the national organiza-

Nebraska comrades will me Wention at Omaha on Sept; 25.

Applications for charter from Indian pots, Ind., and Controlls, Ill.

State Committee of California has

voted to change name to Secialist lows has formed state organization with W. A. Jacobs as accretary, and bendquarters at Davenport.

During the first four weeks following the opening on indional headquarters requests were received from over one hundred and fifty workers for instruc-

Nearly two thousand latters containing circulars and letters, have been mailed from national headquarters since they were opened.

The 22 A. D. made a good beginning at outdoor meetings last week. 6

The EAST SIDE SOCIALISTS got The EAST SIDE SOCIALASTS got waked up last Friday night at a crowd-god meeting held in Central Falace Hall to ratify the acts of the Unity Conven-tion. Comrade Halpern, as chairman, apened the meeting with a few fitting remarks, saying that he was poond to preside at a meeting which marked the end of factions and the establishment of unity on the East Side. Morris Hill-quity was the first spenter, followed by Comrades Zumettin, Windersky, and

both farmer factions to bond all their legiciles to my that the conse of So challen has much advanced by his blde for the S. D. P.

New local organized at Bellevue, O., last week, with six members and six more positively promised.

MAX HAYES OF CLEVELAND was the Labor Day orator at Pridiadelphia. The other five nights of his week he gave to the New York City campaign of the S. D. P. On Tuesday he spoke at One Hundred and Forty-sighth street and Willis avenue and had a splendid meeting; Miss Johanna Dahme also spoke. Wednesday he addressed a good meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, and on Thursday he spoke to the Cloth Spongers' Union. Friday night he invaded the 16th A. D. and had a very large audience and from there he went to the East Side unity meeting. On Saturday, in spite of the heat, he spoke to a full house at 208 E. Eighty-sixth street, and also to an open air meeting near by; Comrades Feld-MAX HAYES OF CLEVELAND WA fair meeting near by: Comrades Feld-berg and Lee also spoke. Hayes is al-ways welcome in New York—only his stay is always too short.

joint meeting on the fourth Thursday of each month. At the last meeting of taken in. A fife and drum corps is be ing organized. Two thousand leaflets have been printed, to be mailed to meanbers of unions residing in the district.

VAIL'S DATE IN NEW JERSEY.

The State Committee of New Jersey as arranged the following dates for comrade Charles H. Vall, our candidate for governor, and asks the aid of pamed in making this the most successful series of meetings yet held in New Jersey. There may be slight changes before the week is out, but the Oct. 1—Arington.

Oct., 2-Hackensock. Oct S. Orange

Oct. 6-Paterson. Oct 7 Dover

Det. 10-Washington

Oct 11 Relvidere.

Oct. 14 Bound Brook. Oct. 16-Plainfield.

Oct. 17-Elizabeth. Oct. 18 New Brunswick.

Oct. 19 Perth Amboy. Oct. 20 Jamesburg. Oct. 21 Bordentown. Oct. 22 -Burlington.

23-Atlantic City.

Oct. 25-Bridgeton. Oct. 26-Vinelands

Oct., 27—Salem. Oct. 28—Camde Oct. 28 Camden. Oct. 29 Trenton.

Oct. 30 Newark. Nov. 2-Jersey City.

Nov. 3.—Hayonne. The New Jersey State Camp Committee will meet Saturday, Sep terested will please consider this suff cient notice and are urged to be pres ent without fall as bu importance will fome up.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

The Labor Day celebration at Williamsport, Pa., was an unqualified success the best ever held at that place. An impressive parade was held, after which an immense crowd gathered in Vallament Park to hear the speaker of the day, Geo. H. Goebel of Newark,

ends Cooks! made's labor speech Comrade Goelel made a labor speech on straight Socialist lines, pointing out-the grawing power of organized wealth, the prepressible struggle between Cap-ital and Labor, the systematic attack now being made upon the labor organi-gations, and the consequent necessity artices, and the consequent necessity of united action by the wage-working class, not alone in the trade unloss, but sine on the political field. He showed that poverty is the inevitable lot of the orker and that economic justice. equality, and freedom can come only through the carrying out of the Social-Iewa state organization decided to let program—the social ownership of let program—the social ownership of

the means of production by the ones who do the work.

Another large mass meeting was held at the court house in the evening. D. M. Shallkop, business agent of the Molders Union, spoke on the advan-tages of trade unionism and Courade Goebel also spoke on the same lines as The whole celebration was very and tefactory, and the workingmen ar-

much pleased with it.

CAMPAIGN IN ONIO.

The Ohlo comrades are at work. Gee. E. Bigelow is billed for a series of after ineetings as follows: Menday and Tues-day, Sept. 16 and 17, at Dayton; Sept. 18, at Kenia; Sept. 13, at Springfield; Sept. 26, at Gelambus; Sept. 21; at Cir-dleyffle; Sept. 22, at Portsmouth; Sept. 23, at Pomerpy; Sept. 24, at Bellaire. Comrade Frederick G. Strickland will.

Comrade Frederick G. Schemmer time. He has been speaking at Toledo, Fremont, Bellevue, Postoria, Findiay, and Manneld. On Monday, Sept. 16, he speaks

at Delaware.
Comrade Wilshire spoke twice in Dayton and had large and entirestastic audiences. The police started to interfere, took some of the comrades to the
station and then, when they saw the
Socialists were not to be sourced,
dropped the whole plan and allowed
the speaking to go an undisturbed.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept. 8 .- 40 consider Zametkin, Winchersky, and Miller. Finally, Max Hayes made a same minute speech which roused goal multiplication. The chairman called on all minute application for montheship in the party then and there, and sixty-four responded. If it, now, for these are usually as an acquised their constants and as an acquised their constants and as an acquised their constants and as an acquised their constants.

ot 19. Of the reto no doubt. You would think to see the comrades working in this town that a campaign was on for pre-

AT ERIE, TOQ.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 8.—H. Gaylord Wil-shire opened the campaign here hast Friday, with a masterly address to a large and intensely interested audience which assembled early and remained to the finish. The speaking took place in Tenth street, a favorite location

pretensions to "eratory" he has a pleas-ing delivery, and his well cultivated voice has good carrying capacity, and he was ciently heard and well understood as the frequent and general ap-

peaker inxited questions and for a half

Local Eric has adopted the resolutions of the United Labor League of Philadelphia as a campaign leaflet, and trade unionists are finding it very in-teresting and instructive reading. Lo-cal nominations for Eric County have een made as follows:

Perry. For Poor Director-Wm. H. Stephen

For Coroner-Dr. A. A. Woods.

THE CITY CAMPAIGN.

Comrade Slobodin was in the chair at the last meeting of the City Campaign Committee, held Sept. 6. R. Cantor was seated as a delegate from the Yorkville Agitation Committee, Chris-tian Legrand from Local Richmond. and John A. Kilgus from the Harlem

Agitation Committee:
The Organizer reported that leaflets
and subscription blanks had been printed. Arrangements were made for the circulation of the lists and all com-rades are urged to do their part in raising the campaign fund. A great deal of money will be needed and it ought to be brought in early, so that the party may promptly take advantage of all tunities that offer themselves.

opportunities that offer themselves.
Leaffets are to be supplied to subdivisions at \$1.25 a thousand. One hundred thousand copies have been printed and all of these ought to be put into the voters' hands before the end of this. the voters' hands before the end of this mouth, as other leafiest will then be ready for distribution. Districts are called upon to organize their forces for house work, as well as to distribute leafiets at meetings, in shops,

Comrade Hanford's letter of accentof this month, and it will certainly be of this month, and it will certainly be a valuable campaign document. The comrades should be prepared to distribute it premptly, following up the platform, leaflet, Comrades Hillquit and Lee have been instructed to draw up a third leaflet, which will be in print by the middle of October.

It was decided to co-operate with the alist Literature Company in printvertisement of The Worker on the other. The Organizer was instructed also to order 5,000 portraits of our candi-date for mayor, which will soon be rendy and which comrades will pla in conspicuous places throughout the city. Five thousand invitation cards and 100,000 advertising cards for the Cooper Union meeting of Oct. 12 will

Cooper Union includes also be printed.

The Yorkville Agliation Committee has decided to held a parade on Sept. 26, to be followed by a mass meeting 28, to be followed by a mass meeting. This action was approved. The York-ville Young People's Social Democratic Club is reported to be doing good work. The attention of all young people interested in the movement is called to for them to do, such as distributing leaflets from house to house, selling literature at party meetings, geiting sub-scriptions for The Worker, soliciting, contributions to the campaign fund. contributions to the campaign rund, site. Those who are ready penmen and are willing to volunteer their services in the evenings can make themselves marked at the various headquarters by addressing envelopes and wrappers for the sending out of subscription lists, circular letters, papers, and the like.

ed that the 31st A. D. is ending out 300 copies of The Worker every week to enrolled roters, in addition to 100 which are taken regularly for distribution at neetings. The commades address the meetings. The committee address the wrappers and the papers are mailed from the office, a considerable reduction in price being given.

The date of the next meeting was fixed for Thursday, Sept. 12, but after this week the Committee will meet

this week the Committee will mee every Priday at the Labor Lyceum.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN PUND.

To All Comrades, Friends, and Sympathizers of the Socialist Movement:
We published inst week a cali for campaign funds, and we wish now to remind you that the campaign is on and tends are needed at once. We are to fynds are needed at ence. We are to carry on war from new till election day. In order to do that we need money and again money and more money. We need it now. Don't scalt. Rush in your filmes, quarters, dollars, fivers—and we shall not object if you go higher still.

1.00

\$140.00

TO SOCIALIST WOMEN.

OFFICIAL

TIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Leon Greenbaum, Boom 427, Emilie Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.

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

ALIPORNIA STATE COMMITTEE Servicery, John M. Republis, 422 Sutter street, Ean Francisco. Meets on first stud third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE, W.E. Waite, 220 Rechange alreet, New Haven, secretary. Meets second said fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Hall, 125 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, R. A. Morris, 314 E. Indiana street, Chicago. Meets second and fourth Fri-days in the mouth, at 63 North Chark street.

RENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Dr. Waller T. Roberts, 2214 West Main street, Louisville, Kg. MAINE STATE COMMITTEE Secretary.

ASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE
—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 B.J.
mont street, Somerville: Assistant assis

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTER Secre-tary, Carence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Haum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE Sec-retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room S.S., Andrus Ridg., corner Micollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI STATE COMMUTEE Secre-tiff, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street.

NEW JEHSEY STATE COMMITTER-Secretary, John P. Weigel, Treatton, N. J. Meeps third Sunday in the mouth, at 5'p. m., at Newark. NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tury, Leanurd D. Abbett, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 8-p. m., at above place.

PENNSTLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary-treasurer, J. W. Quick, 6229 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia. VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, P. V. Danahy, Brunswick House, Rotland.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Josep Gilbert, Rox 637, Sea 11e. Meets first Sunday in the month, . m., at 220 Union street.

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

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S NOTICE.

The National Committee now has on hand a full atock of printed supplies, including due atamps, state and bear charters, bank, applications for charters and membership arise two types of membership arise, one for a due-paying system, the other benig for an attendance system, the National Committee has also pruited a ment little leafer containing inatructions upon arguitation, which may be had tree on application to the National Becordary.

STRIKE FUND. The following is an account of the strike und in ald of the steel workers, up to Sep-

This, of course, takes account only of noney transmitted turough National Secretary, National Secretary,

NEW YORK.

LOCAL NEW YORK. Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York. Socialist Party, with time and place of meeting. If you are not elevant place of meeting, if you are not elevant of the party member, but believe in the principles of Socialism, do not fail to attend the next meeting of your assembly district, join the party, and go to work, let. 30, and 30s A. D.—Every Monday at 22 University Flace.

20 and 6th A. D.—Second and fourth plants of the meeth, at 73 Ledlow 4th A. D.—Bvery Friday at 264 H. Broad. Ath A. D.—Breey Friday at 264 E. Broadway.

Ath and 10th A. D.—First and third Friday, at the Labor Lyceam, 64 E. Foarth street.

Th A. D.—First and third Tuesday, at Colonial Hotel, 343 W. Seventeenth stret.

Bit and 11th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 430 W. Fritry-delight at third Friday, at 430 W. Fritry-delight at third Friday.

A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 324 W. Forty-second attreet.

14th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday, at 238 E. Tenth street.

15th and 17th A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 437 W. Fifty-third street.

16th A. D.—Freey Friday at 616 E. Frith street. street.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and third
Thursday, at 421 First avenue.

19th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 125 Ameterdam avenue.

Zist A D.—First and third Tuesday, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street mi Columbus avenue.

22d A. D. Every Thursday at 312 E. Pifty-second street.

24th A. D. Second and fourth Menday, at
1050 Second avenue.

28th A. P.-First and third Thursday, at Second archine A. D. (SOREMIAN BRANCH.) Second Thursday, at 826 E. Seventy, and fourth Thursday, at third Thursday, at 28th A.T. First and third Thursday, at 20th A.T. First and third Interest 20th A.T. First and and fourth Wednesday, at 20th E. Eighty-sixth street.

Sixt A.D. First and third Friday, at 2 M. One Hundred and Teirth street.

32d and 33d A.D. Second and fourth Tuesday, at 20th 7 Third syspen.

34th and 35th A.D. FRANCH I. GEB-MAN-Second and fourth Friday, at 20th ANNA Accord and burth Thissday, as 2000 Third ayenus. ANNEWED DISTRICT. Piest and third Saturday, at Welde's Hotel. Tenth arms; and Widte Piatus avenue, Williamsbridge. BROOKLYN.

2d, and 3d A. D. (American Franch, and third Friday, et 121 Schermerne Stockton street.

Th A. he—First and third Thursday, at Blakenfolds, 1222 Fifth street.

12th A. D. Every Suturdity, at Torn Ha. X. Sixtheenth street, near Fifth avenue.

13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Sciurday, at School's Hall, corner Eckford and Colper streets. urdar, at Schford's Hull, corner Schford and Celber attracts. 15th A. D.-First and third Saturday, at 1857 Montroes archive. Montrove service.

Only 17th and 18th A. D.—First and third third the service and 18th A. D.—First and third Mostley, of the third Mostley, of the service, 16th Williamship available to the service, 16th Williamship available third Wednosday, at 287 Humburg available Wednosday, at 287 Humburg available to the service and the service 20th A. D., BRANCH 2, ENGLISH—Send and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Erogre venue. Zist A. B., DRANCE I. GERMAN-Pirel nd third Friday, at 675 Glotmore avenue. Zist A. D., BMANCH R. ENGLISHS. Se-nd and fourth Wednesday. at Keystone fell, Pennejivania und Giranore avenue.

OBGANIZER'S NOTICES.

To the Members of Local New York who are withing to work for the party during the seed formulation.

Committee: The venturing to be at head, Alendy the two great old purchase are general months care the members are to good the most over the members. In other care, the second of the control of the control

NEW JERSEY.

Commides:—You are better requested to attend as:—You are battery requested to attend a fact, or are better requested to attend a fact, or are the fact, or a fact, or le County. Per order County Committee. WM. GLANZ, Organizez.

OHIO.

Whereas, The following comment on the constitution adopted at the late Indiagnaphia comreation, by the late Indiagnaphia convection, by the late Indiagnaphia convection, by the late Indiagnaphia convection of the Indiagnaphia confidence of Indiagnaphia Indiagnaphia confidence of Indiagnaphia Indiagnaphia control Indiagnaphia Indi

LOCAL TOLEDO.

trade union movement of to-day; therefore he it Resolved. That Local To-deed size that the National Committee he called upon to furnish a uniform the leading spon to furnish a uniform of the state of the card and due stamps, and the it further. Resolved. That a copy of these resultions he sent to The Worker. 'Workers' Call, and 'Missouri Socialist' for publication, and request all locals detake like action, he leving such action necessary as a means of pre-terion unit a more specific constitution is Adopted by Local Toledo, Sacialist Party, at a regular meeting held on August 24. jed by Local Toledo. Socialist Party, predict in the papers please copy.

THOS. F. KEOGH.
Secretary.

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

Don't send anonymous letters.

SPONDENCE

As to Asitation Speeches.

At the meeting of the sub local New York, 23 A. D., last Friday evening, the subject of speaking at the series of the subject of t As to Agitation Speeches.

founded, and that an effort should be made to effect a change in this respect at the meetings bereafter to be held in this district.

The uncerties as to how this change the vefected was discussed. It is very crident that it would be neither good taste nor good policy for the chairman of these meetings to surgest to the speakers that are sent to us what they should say it, and after canedering they should say it, and after canedering they should say it, and after canedering they should say it is to they should say for they should say for they should say it is to the speakers they should say it is say they should say it is they should say it is say they say they should say it is say they say

nomic freedom. and of all. We heg to assure the Spinskers' Club that though we are sweaking sinistly, it is not all in the spirit of criticism, but only if he way of suggestion as so what we this would be the most effective work in o JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.

etter Box

JOHN STOLL, Chicago, III.—Mr. Pepir tatement that Eugene V. Brewster, we combatted for office by the B. D. P. with edng a member of the party, and that analysis of the office by the R. D. P. without meaning a member of the being a member of the being a member of the being a member of the property of the R. D. P. without a ported Bryan is untrue.

The furth one these: Brewster was purty meanier when he was namelacid After accepting the mouthington he began I write lattice to the newwangers virtually saling the waters to magniful After accepting the mouthing the full saling the waters to magniful After accepting the name and the saling the water and the saling the water and the saling the saling

II DOUKLN New London Com.—Cerminity as permitted with the
minity as permitted with the
minity as permitted with the
minity as permitted to nonimate a tent who is not a perty tacember and
an uncompromising Sacialist. If a man
does not believe in Socialism and is not
willing to work NOW, with all his nepti,
in order to get if at man, because the
local is in forager of committing so fooling
and unaccisitatic an act as the noningting
of such a min, it is the business of the
Ritae Committee to Investigate and take
action in the matter. M. J. KRAMER, City.-We do not kno

d E. Buckenter. The Commends in not be a miliated by the S. C. P. A., but by the following the winner widows. P. Disc Share S Shall St.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

tanding advertisements of Trade Unions other Societies will be ther 1600-under beeding at the rate of \$1, per ine per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their Siness of meetings.

BRANCH 2, St. D. P., Serb and 25th A. D. Gormany Socialist Science Clubs, meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Educa-tional Club, 2309 Third avenue.

BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brechlyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Revertees awone. All Socialists of the district are instited to Join. R. Bloom, 62 Evergrees avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

CARL BAHM CLUB CHURICIANE UNION. Meetings every Tuesday at 1 a. m., at 64 East 4th Street, New Yor Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary

Fre.

CIGARMAKERS' PROCRESSIVE INTERKATIONAL UNION No. 20. Office and
Employment Bulvan: 64 East 6th Street,
—District J. (Solmaina), JEL East Tist
Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District
II. (German), at 10 Stanton Street,
meets every Naturday at 8 p. m.—District
III. meets at the Clubbouw. 200 East 86th
Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District
III. meets at 14c Numer 20 East 86th
Street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—
District IV. meets at 142 West 42d Street,
every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI.
meets at 14f East 5th Street, every Saturday
day at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 24f
East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p.
m.—District VII. meets every Saturday
evening at 1422 Second Avenue.—The
Beard of Supervisors meets every Tree
day at Faulinber's Hail, 1501 Second Board of Supervisors meets every Turn day at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at S p. m.

PENNSYL VANIA.

WILKES BARRE - Local Luxerne Co. Ps., Socialist Party meets every Sun-day at 3 p. m., at 487 South Great street. All Socialists are invited.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

the United States of America, The above loadety was founded in the rear 1884 by workington mitude with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought its minerical attention states with more than 1,100 feb 180 local branches in a more movement. Workingmen between 18 miner movement of age may be admitted to membership up of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$1.00 feb 180 local \$1.00 loc the United States of America,

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WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR SOCIALISM

Whenever .. you have an "argument" with an honest workingman and find, as is usually the case, that the only reason that he is not a Socialist is because he knows not what Socialism is, try and get him to subscribe to THE WORKER forthree months. If he cannot or will not subscribe. go down in your own pocket and pay for his subscription to THE WORKER for three months-fifteen cents—if you can possibly spare the money. At the end of three months you will probably have a regular subscriber to THE WORKER and an intelligent and hard-working Socialist comrade, who will do with others as you did with him.

CAREY.

(Continued from page 1.)

him, in that he could vote whereas the

machine couldn't. This was all Greek to Dennis. (Nearly all the working peo-

voted the old party's ticket straight-as

straight as you can vote a crooked thing. One day he decided he would go to the old country. He used to get

\$3.50 a day shoveling coal. He hung up his shovel and stayed until his little roll went where yours go usually. He came

back and went down to the dock to go to work. When he got down there he looked for the hundred or more of his fellows with whom he used to work.

but he saw them not. He saw an iron

thing unloading the coal. He went to the foreman and asked him for a Joh,

and the foreman said: 'Why, we have

a gigantic arm that picks up one hun-dred and twenty-five tons of-coal and

dumps it as soon as you can dump a shovel full.' Dennis, when he looked

upon it, thought of the possibilities of

shovels) being forced into trampdom;

rou don't want yours to go, and of his sons, and all that. He thought of the

power of that machine to starve a hun-

dred of his fellow laborers and then he turned around and started over the bank with the shovel on his shoulder.

The engine was puffing and smoking

nim, and with true Irish zeal, thinking

of what he heard that crazy Socialist

say a few months before, and shaking

his first at the machine, he said: 'You can puff and you can smoke, and you

can smoke and you can puff, but by gobs you can't vote.' (Great applause.)

in office four years, but selected by own class, the working class, which is more comfortable. I want to tell you some

of the things that happen in the Great and General Court, as the legislature is

called in Massachusetts, showing you how the 'Powers that be' regard you.

for the right of trial by jury for the

of the leaders of one of the two old par-

this statement: He said that this bill for the right of trial by jury emanated

from the men who were against lav

and order. What do you think of that? He said that the bill was brought up by those who wanted to divide up and

were enemies of the Republic. I wait-

ed long enough to give some of the 'friends of laber' in the old parties a chance to defend the workers from the

attack made upon them, the insult huri-ed into their teeth, and not one of them moved. I then told him many things

that may have done bim some good and

may not. It is well that you should

that the class that demanded this legis-

lation was the organized working class

that class which laid the foundation stones of this Republic in their graves, who cemented those stones in their

blood, who had allowed their veins to

run dry and bad given their lives as free as air that this Republic might live

and that while they suffered, you and

your capitalist class have fattened upon their blood and their sacrifices."

"It is said that a man is judged by

judge me by the company I am keeping because it is not my fault.

"I tell you men of the working class

that the workers of this nation are

that the workers of this nation are compelled by the economic pressure to organize themselves into unions for protection, and your organizations are beset on every hand by men who seek to destroy them. You would commit a crime against your class, against your

children and your children's children, if

you weaken the power of the laborers as expressed by the trade union move-ment. Give to that movement all that

you can honestly and consistently give

so that there will be at least one citadel

where the workers can fly in time of trouble. (Applause.)

"Build up your trade union move-ment consistently and at all times, but as you build it up REMEMBER THAT

THE HISTORIC MISSION OF THE

WORKING CLASS IS NOT TO PER-PETUATE A SYSTEM WHICH EN-ABLES THEIR LIVES, THEIR LA-

BOR POWER TO BE BOUGHT AND

SOLD AS A COMMODITY, BUT THAT THE INTEREST OF YOUR CLASS IS TO ESTABLISH A CON-DITION WHEREIN YOU SHALL

NEITHER BE BOUGHT AND SOLD NOR BE IN WAGE-SLAVERY, WHERE THERE SHALL BE A SYS-

TEM BASED UPON THE PRINCI-PLE THAT MEN HAVE FOUGHT FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN, WHERE

ALL THE PROPLE IN THEIR COL

LECTIVE CAPACITY WILL OWN THE MEANS BY WHICH THEY

LIVE.
"I have often thought of the free-born

any that he ke

upon their (Applause.)

w that there are those in this world believe such things of you. I said

ties-which one does not matter-

"When I introduced a bill to provide

REGARD THE WORKERS.

and the thought grew so bitter

HOW THE MASTERS

and of their daughters who, go where

ple's name are 'Dennis' now.)

Over the ## Water

The fourth congress of the Socialist Party of Argentina was held in Buenos Aires last mouth. Argentina being still n'neav and undeveloped country, devoted chiefly to agriculture and cartle raising, the lines have not been sasharply drawn as in the United State and Europe, and the Socialist move-ment is still small and not altogether clear. A uarge part of the time of the congress, was devoted to the discussion of demands for the relief of the small farming class. The religious question came up, but the congress put it aside with a declaration that religion is private matter and has nothing to do with politics. Planks were slopted depolitics. Planks were sciopted de six bours as the minimum for employees between fourteen and eighteen years of age, and prohibit of the employment of children under fourteen; for compulsory education; for better factory inspection; for the estab-lishment of aristration courts composed of representatives of employers' and employees organizations; for legal recognition of trade unions; for municipal autonomy, proportional represent ation, separation of church from state, democratic organization of the utilitia and abolition of the standing army.

Twenty-one organizations, were rep resented in the congress by mairty seven delegates. While heretofore the So cialist movement in Argentine has been alwost entirely confined to the German in migrant population which is ver numerous, only three of the delegate in the present congress were Germans. The rest were native Spanish Americans, with the exception of a few representatives of the tallah population, which has also become range large in HT

The Social Democratic Party press in Germany consists of fifty one daily newspapers, six published three times week, one fortnightly, and two nthlies, besides the scientific weekly "Die Neue Zelr"), two humorous pa trade union press includes one thrice a week paper (that of the printers), thirt; weeklies, one published three times a nineth, twenty fornightlies, and eight

The fifteenth national compress of the Secial Democratic Party of Norway was recently held in Schristiania. E chty-three delegates werd present representing forty-three organizations. The report of a year's work shower that during that time thirty sight or ganizations political bodies and trade party, which now comprises one hun-dred and fifty stitlinged bodiace Fortynine of them, with a membership of 5.760 persons, are in Christiania and one hundred and one, with a member-ship of 5.161, are in the provinces—giving a total membership of 10,921,

The vote in the last parliamehtar; elections was 7.013, as against 647 in 1857. The fact that the total vote is naller than the party membership is accopunted for by the fact that many of the workers are excluded from the franchise and partly by the fact that the party was able to enter the field in only a few distracts.

In the recent elections to the genera ecuncils of the departments of France the Socialists lost four seats and gain ed seventeen, a net gain of thirteen The net gains and losses of the rarious parties are as follows: Socialists gain-ed thirteen; Radicals and Socialist-Radicals gained 70; Republicans and "Rallies" lost 55; Nationalists gained 9: Monarchists lost 27.

According to the latest reports, the Social Democratic party of Bohemia is in flourishing condition. It comprises, fifty-one political groups, with 5.670 members; 201 educational associations, with 15.215 members; and 154 trade unforce with 17.647 members. The party fors, with 17.647 members. The party press consists of eleven political papers (two of them dallies), seventeen trade union journals, three scientific reviews, and a humorous sheet. The chief party organ, "Pravo Lidu," published a Prag, has a circulation of 12,000.

It is reported that the British Trad It is reported that the British Trade Union Congress at Swansea has voted to accumulate a fund to fight the recent House of Lords picketing decision and other legal wrongs." It appears from the dispatch that the intention is to attempt a further fight in the gomra, but it is to be hoped that the British workingmen will adopt the much quickr and surer way of fighting with ba

makes it impossible to attach the funds and other property of trade unions for damages awarded by the courts in cases brought by capitalists against the damages awarded by the courts, in cases brought by capitalists against the unions for picketing, boycotting, or other trade union activity. The decision is considered a very serious blow to the labor movement, but its direct result ought to be to make enough focialist votes at the next general election-to frighten the Lards and the courts into reversing the decision.

BUT UNION LABEL GOODS.

out of the factories to-day. I was go himselfowith American whistles and bella and-plow the whistles and ring the belladm the rear of the e belisifu the rear of the American rees they would think their bosses ere calling them and they would run backward. (Applause.)

"I simply say to you men, working-men, those of you that now do not con-sider yourselves the equal of the mighty ones of the earth, I say to you that the sooner you realize not oni the rôle that you play in civilization. the sooner that instant will arrive when you will be prepared to take step that will lead you out of this purgatory of industry. essed as you are by

"Although dispossessed as you are by your masters; although they look upon you as hewers of wood and drawers of water; the time is coming when the workers will realize that they have built up this temple by their brain and muscle and the temple has been usurp ed by their economical masters. You have filled the temple with the children of your genius, with all our art and literature, and having builded that tem-ple you have allowed your masters to usurp it and themst you into outer darkness. You are not allowed to enter, but hearing the strain of the music that is within and stealing a ray of the ligh that is there burning, you, the workers, have wondered outside of the temple you have builded. That is your ter ple, and you should become conscious of your rights and should say to those who have usurped it, that the doors of that temple shall be open to the lowest and least of the human race; and if they refuse to allow those, who built it to enter, tell them that you, the dis-possessed ones, you who have built it, have the power to destroy it. (Long and loud applause.)

THE LESSON OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

Our readers have no doubt kept themselves informed as to the great strike in the steel industry, so a detailed review of the causes leading there to i here unnecessary. '-

Every effort consistent with honor has been made by the men involved Every concession that could safely be made has been granted. Yet so pow-erful has capital become and so strong-ly entreuched does it, consider itself. that nothing short of conditions that would eventually and certainly elim-inate the Amalgamated Association would satisfy its agents, Morgan and Schwab. The fight is really not for wages or trads conditions. The fight is for the right to organize. And it is so proclaimed by the billion dollar stee "It is a fight to a finish." the say, "and when the strike is over the will be no more Amalgamated Associa-

There is the declaration of the trust "I know your masters; I have been it will receive the support of every em ployer of labor in the country.

What does this declaration signify's

inates the workers in the steel indus rty will either be free men or slave It means that they will have the right to bargain for wages, or else that they will be compelled to rely on the phileans that they will have the anthropy of the employer to give them whatever reward for their toll he may se. It means that they will be independent and self-respecting citizens of a great republic or serfs of a most grinding taskmaster—a trust—without conscience and without soul. It means that the vaunted intelligence and su perior skill of the American worker repudiated. It means that capi nost be master—supreme and unap-proachable—and that labor must be docile and subscrvient, relying entirely upon capital for the right to live. It means that labor, the bone and siney of the nation, the bulwark of our in stitutions, the reliance of our govern-ment, is no more to be free industrially or politically. For there can be no political freedom where industrial slavery exists. It means that whatever conditions are forced upon the steel workers as a result of this strike will, that men dike Morgan and Schwab hust be ratired from the management of the steel trust; that the trust must recede from its position, and that the right of labor to organize and treat for conditions of employment must be

recognized, or else— IT MEANS THAT THE LABORER. FORCED TO MAKE USE OF THAT INSTRUMENT WHICH HE SHARES EQUALLY WITH THE CAPITAL-IST, WILL VOTE TO TAKE OVER THE STEEL INDUSTRY AND MAN-AGE IT FOR THE WELFARE OF WITH THE CAPITAL THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

That is Socialism, you say. Very well, my brother.
Socialism or slavery. These are the alternatives that conditions are forming to place before you.

Which do you choose to accept?

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

The Socialists of Maryland will re The Socialists of Maryland will re-tain the name of Social Democratic l'arty through the present campaign. The campaign committee appeals to all Socialists to fall to and work for the cause—not alone those who are already party members, but also those who have held aloof in the past on account of the division with the rest. the have held aloof in the past on account of the division within the party then existing. Help is needed in gathering signatures to the nomination papers, without which all the other work will be wasted. Money is needed to distrib-ute literature and arrange meetings. Every Socialist is urged to give all pos-sible aid, both in personal work and

money. Meetings are held every Monday eve meetings are held every Monday even-ing at the Laber Lyceum, 1011 E. Bal-timore street, Baltimore. Information can be had from the secretary of the campaign committee, Samuel R. Angel, who may be addressed at the Laber Lyceum.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

"Bradstreet's" reports 100 failures in the United States during the week, against 188 for the previous week, and 154, 123, 142, and 173 for the corre-"I have often thought of the free-born American citizens, as I heard the whistle blow; I have thought of the destinies of the men whose ancestors fought at Bunker Hill; and I have seen those men run like a deer, at the clang of the factory bell or the tooting of the factory bell or the tooting of the factory whistle, those men through whose veins flow the historic blood of Bunker Hill and Valley Porgs; those men I may are being whistled in and whistled the who dare not reason is a fool be who dare not reason is a slave." sponding weeks of 1900 to 1807. About 86 per cent of the total number of con-cerqs had capital of \$5,000 or less and 11 per cent. had from \$5,000 to \$20,000

************************ The Economic Struggle.

Students from the University of California are working as scabs docks at San Francisco, where the men have been on strike for several weeks. No class struggle, is there? Capitalists don't control the educational institu tions, do they? No need of a Socialist party, eh?

The Republican and Democratic Board of Police Commissioners of San Francisco has added to the force on hundred and fourteen "specials" re mended by the Employers' Association This is exactly what the workingmen now on strike should have expected when they voted for Republican and Democratic candidates at the last elec-tion. They will have a chance to cor-rect their mistake two months from

The introduction of the Mogul engines on the eastern branch of the Eric Railroad running from Jersey City to Port Jervis has given ten crews an everlasting vacation. Now say that the lot of the workingman is a hard one!

May Kahn and Lena Grossman. striking cigarmakers of New York, were fined \$10 each in the Yorkville Police Court for "intercepting" three women on the street and dissuading them from working in a strike shop. This furnishes another good reason why workingnen should vote the So-cial Democratic ficket. We want police magistrates who will not treat work ingwomen in this fashion.

Several striking garment workers or trumped-up charges during the past week. Such things would not happen with Ben Hanford as mayor:

At the last meeting of the Franklin Association of Pressmen, New York. Comrade Jos. Wm. Dooley introduced a resolution to add to the regular of der of business for each meeting a dis-cussion of economic and social questions. The motion was seconded by Concrade Moschowitz and unanimously adopted. At the next following meeting, Sept. 10, Comrade Dooley opened the discussion on "Child Labor."

Gomrade Jaffe has been elected business agent of Cloak-Makers' Union No 1 of this city.

At a conference between the Amal gamated Association and the indep dent iron manufacturers held Youngstown, O., last Thursday, the wages, of puddlers were advanced 25 cents a ton and the wages of finishers 1.3 cents a ton. The raise affects 20,000 men and applies from Sept. 1. This is one of the indirect effects of the strike

Along with the news of the inten glass companies comes news of the formation in Belgium of a fake union or strike-breakers' association among the glass workers, under the patronage of the bosses, on the same lines as are being followed by the capitalists in the machine trade in this country. Capitalism is international in its interests and in its methods, and only international

Max Hayes addressed the Clota Spongers' Union of this city last week upon invitation. Morris Brown has aiendy spoken there and Benjamin Han-ord is booked for a speech at an early ate. The Socialist speakers are well

Algernon Lee spoke at the last meet-ing of Cigar Packers' Union No. 251. There was a good attendance and all showed the greatest interest in Com

FROM THE WORKERS.

A Southern subscriber writes: "The mer's Awakening' in your issuof Sept. 8 is one of the best stories I have seen. It ought to be made into a leaflet and sent to every drummer in the United States. That man Oswald is full of promise of good work. Take-care of him." We shall.

A comrade in Newport, Ky., sends in \$6 for a full set of the portraits of Marx, Engels, Bebel, Liebknecht, Sinz-er, and the Socialist members of the German reichsing, to adorn his home. Nothing could be more appropriate on a workingman's walls.

Comrade Smith of Bellevue, Ohio, writes: "To my mind The Worker is the best Socialist paper published for those who wish to know the real prin-

In a certain newspaper composing room in this city, where nearly seventy operators are employed, there was, a year ago, only one Social Democrat. He resolved to convert the shop, even though it might cost him considerable time and mouey. He began by paying out of his own pocket for three-month subscriptions to The Worker for his brother printers. Very soon some of these men came to him with their half-dollars for yearly subscriptions. Two dollars for yearly subscriptions. Two or three of them contributed a donar each to supply the rest of the men for three months. Then more regulars came in. Then other literature was in came in. Then other literature was in-troduced. The result is that to-day about half the men are regular sub-scribers, twelve are party members, six more are sure to vote the ticket, and several others are likely to do so. GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE.

LECTURES AT THE SOCIALIST

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Socialist Educational League, 312
East Fifty-second street, New York
City, will open its fall course of lectures with an address this Sunday, September 15, at 8:00 p. m., by Courtenay
Lemon. Subject: "Class-conscionsness."

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS

A VALUABLE PAMPHLET

For Circulation Among the German Speaking Workingmen in This Cam-

A very useful pamphlet for circula

A very useful pampanet for circula-tion among the Gorman-speaking voters in this municipal campaign is the "Municipale Forderungen der So-cialdemokratik," by Herman Schlueter, edfor of the "Volkszeitung." The read-ers of that paper have already seen the fatter in the form of a series of the matter in the form of a series of edi-orial articles and will recognize the advisability of bringing the pumphlet to the attention of the largest possible number of German-American workingmen in the city between now and elec-tion day. After a general introduction, the author takes up successively the subjects of education, public health, i.e. bor laws, and regulations, provision fo the unemployed, municipal ownership the housing of the people, city finances municipal self-government, etc., show ing what the Social Democratic Party proposes to do for the benefit of the vorking class of New York City, if put in power by the votes of the working

This valuable pamphlet (24 pages) is published by the Socialist Literature Company, and is sold at five cents copy, putting it within the reach every workingman who wishes to understand the municipal program of the Social Democratic Party. In order/that subdivisions of the party, educational clubs, and other organizations may be able to circulate it extensively, still lower prices are offered for quantities: Ten copies will cost 25 cents, fifty copies, \$1; one hundred copies, \$1.50

Every Socialist organization in the speaking population should at once buy a hundred or a rew hundred copies anpush its circulation. It will mean votes for our ticket in November.

CONVENTION NOTICES

Conventions of the S. D. P. to nom! nate candidates for officers to be voted for at the election of Nov. 5 will be

JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS to nom!nate police magistrates for the Second Judicial District of New York (as provided by the new charter, one in each congressional district in the Borough of Brooklyn, Friday, Sept. 13, at NEW YORK COUNTY CONVEN

TION, Saturday Sent 14 at 7:30 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth MANHATTAN BOROUGH CON-

MENTION, Saturday, Sept. 14, at 8 p. mi, at the Labox Lyceum.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVEN TIONS in all assembly districts in the countles of New York and Kings, Fridny, Sept. 20, at 8 p. m.
ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS in

all the aldermanic districts of the Bor oughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx, Friday, Sept. 20, at 8-p. m.

FOR BROOKLYN WORKINGMEN. The Socialists of the 16th, 17th, and

18th A. D., Brooklyn, have furnished. for the use of workingmen, a two-stors chthouse on Fulton street, junction of On the first floor is the assembly

room, for meetings, lectures, debates, te. where every Saturday night prom! ent speakers will discuss eeo subjects.

The second floor is given over to the

library, billiard and poel room,

The opening will be Saturday evening, Sept. 14. Comrade Burrowes will be chairman, and the welcome address will be delivered by Ben Hanford, may eralty candidate of the S. D. P. of the other prominent persons , who will be present are T. A. Hopkins, can didate for county judge; P. J. Flans-gan, candidate for president of the Bor-ough, and Thos: T. Deyer, candidate for police magistrate.

With such an array of speakers a meeting is promised such as is seldom offered, and one which those looking. for an intellectual feast cannot afford

You are cordially invited to attend and being anyone who talks or thinks of problems affecting workingmen. Workingmen are especially invited to inspect the clubrooms on this occasion, and acquaint themselves with the purpose of the organization.

LECTURES IN 21ST A. D.

The 21st A. D. has arranged a series of Sunday evening lectures to be held in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, as

Sept. 15—John Spargo, "The Social Problem and Its Solution."
Sept. 22—James R. Brown, "The Exposition of the Single Tax."
Sept. 22—Benjamin Hanford, our can-

didate for mayor. Oct. 6-Thos: B. McGuire, "Dangers

of the Present Social Conditions."
Oct. 13-H. Gaylord Wilshire, "Revo-Oct. 20—Job Harriman and John S. Crosby, debate on Single Tax vs. So-

cialism.
Oct. 27—Charles Frederick Adams. "One Conception of Social Democracy," Nov. 3—Algernon Lee, "Social Condi-tions and Social Ideals."

The plan, as will be seen is to have on alternate Sundays. Socialists and opponents of Socialism, so that the au-dience will have a chance to hear both sides. -Questions and general discus-sion will follow each lecture. Good music will also form a part of the pro-gram. Admission is free, and all are invited.

USE THIS LEAFLET.

The Organizer of Local New York is prepared to furnish to subdivisions or individuals a leaflet containing the national and municipal platforms of the Social Democratic Party and some characteristic sayings of our candidate, for mayor, a leaflet which should be widely distributed AT ONCE. There are 100,000 copies in print; use them, and more will be ordered. The price is and more win be ordered. The price is \$1.25 a thousand. Every bouse and every shop in the city should be cov-ered THIS MONTH, besides distribut-ing leafiets at meetings. Get your sup-ply to-day and GO TO WORK.

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace and forethought, siming at a new and higher life for all men.—William

DIRTY DOLLARS, 1 ad

\$\$. The gross receipts of the Mans the last fiscal year were \$10,253,270! Of this amount \$5,253,220 went for "open iting expenses," and it was out of this latter sum that the employees were paid such "wages" as they received: Supposedly, it was also out of that tem that such sums were taken as went to pay the company's lawyers the fancy "salaries" of the officials whatever it may have cost to ence" or "educate" the state legisla ture, the city council and judges, to-gether with whatever blackmail executive officials may have secured, if any or all of these Items required atten tion, and they often do require atten on the part of progressive and strictly up-to-date corporations.

\$\$ Deducting \$5,253,229 for operating expenses from the gross receipts of \$10,253,270, leaves "net" feccipts of \$5,000,641, and of this latter amount the sum of \$1,929,000 went to the payment of dividends. This \$1,920,000 dis tributed as dividends was strictly something for nothings' Th eceived it did no work for it. When the capacity of officials, directors, etc. they received for such services liberal payment in the form of "salary," which was taken from the item called operating expenses.

. . . .

\$\$ The "work" the receivers of these dividends did in order to secure them was exactly the same as that done by a burglar, and consiste ply in "getting a wedge in." people, however, have given the sub ject of burgling intelligent study, and so, instead of stealing a few measley-dollars in defiance of the law, they first get the law-making power, and pass laws to suit their special game and then steal millions of dollars an nually in accordance therewith. It should be added that, fee from being considered robbers, these people ar known as "distinguished gentlemen and "eminent citizens," and instead of calling the proceeds of their "indus ry" by the regular name of it is euphoniously termed "profits.

. 8 8 8 \$\$ Again, after deducting \$1,920,000 of dividends from the net receipts, we find that the Manhattan paid "fixed charges" to the amount of \$2,677,70% "Fixed charges" generally include tax-es, rentals, and interest payments on bonds, the latter item usually being by far the most considerable. With the exception of the sum paid out as taxes, which is usually a small part of the whole, "fixed charges" are as much "profits" as are dividends on the stock The only difference between the two items is that they are paid either to different parties or e'se to the same parties under different headings. Neith er interest on bonds nor dividends on stock are payments for work perform-ed. They are simply the "rake-off" of the fellows who have the "graft," Both are "profits" in the sense that they are values produced by labor, withheld from labor, and diverted to

exploiting capitalists.

. 8 8 8 From the above figures you can see the exploitation of one little corpora tion in New York. It is upward of \$4. 000,000 a year. And this town of similar corporations, many of them larger and many of them smaller. The \$4,000,000 of 'profits" of the Manhattan is probably a larger sum than the total wage roll of the company, recuoning only those who do some work in operating the road, and not counting payments to "fix" legista-tures or politicians.

\$ \$ \$

\$\$ Does any same man suppose that a Democratic, Republican, or Reform city government will do anything to reduce these "profits" or to raise the wages or decrease the hours of the men who do the real work of operating the Manhattan Railroad? Certainly not. The stock and bondholders of the Manhattan are in all of those political arties, and they are in politics for the express purpose of increasing profits and decreasing wages,

- 5 8 8 \$\$ Now if you workingmen would join and vote for the Social Democratic Party you would find that wages would get the increase and "profits" would decrease to the disappearing

. . .

\$\$ The Democratic government of New York City and the Republican government of Philadelphia may each be said to be above suspicion-of esty.

\$\$ Richard Croker, the Irish patriot who pays an income tax in England out of the revenues received from his American subjects in New York, is reported as saying that Tammany candidates this year will be "young men who are honest." If he is as old as he was when he was bo 'honest young man" have to do with

\$\$ Last week I recorded the quar-terly dividend of 1% per cent on Sugar Trust stock. Evidently the money was sadly needed, for since then Have meyer has purchased a villa at Nev

\$\$ The New York police have got a man who has succeeded in passing worthless checks to the extent of thoo-sands of dollars. Serves the fool right, Why didn't he print stock certificates and float them on water?

\$\$ "Working for my own pocket all of the time" is on his way "home;" so look out for your pocket if it has any-thing in it, as he will need the money to pay his British inc

\$ 8 "Permanent work, with comfort

able living wage, is, in my opinion pos-sible for all in this country," says the Hon. Eyerett Peppereil Wheeler in the New York "Journal." And now the old world can roll on in safety.

IOTH A. D., BROOKLYN. A primary of the S. D. P. of the 10 D., Brooklyn, to elect delegates

Brooklyn, to elect delegates to bly and Aldermanic District Con-ns will be held on Wednesday. ventions will be held on We ve

... NATIONAL PLATFORM

-OF THE--

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of in-ternational Socialism, and declares its im to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the ob-ject of conquering the powers of gov-ernment and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into col-lective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is respon-sible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and lisery of the working class, and it disociety into two hostile classes capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of copetition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social infériority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capi-talist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit w re fomented between nations, indis inate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may xtend their commercial dominion broad and enhance their supremacy at home.

developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the enpitalist class and the class of wage bringing about this new and higher or der of society is the working class All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic Republican, the bourgeois public own-ership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repre-sentatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act

as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied

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

As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation, and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes or property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of and shortening of the hours of ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

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

working people in 'case of accidents. in old age; the funds for this purpose lack of employment, sickness and want to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of The education of all children up

to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, 6. Equal civil-and political rights for

7. The initiative and referendum proportional representation and the right of revall of representatives by

their constituents: But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the emploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

DO YOU SEE ANYTHING?

little money. The millionaires claimed they "could not afford" automatic safe-

Ty couplers for the purpose of saving lives, but they can always afford a cor-ruption found to lobby against any law

which puts human life above divi

LECTURES IN EAST NEW YORK.

day evening lectures, to be held in Penn-Fulton Hall, corner of Pennsyl-

Sept. 15-Algernon Lee, "The Duty of

the Government in Regard to strikes." Sept. 22—John Spargo, "Our Posi-tion, Economic. Ethical, and Political." Sept. 23—Peter E. Burrowes, "The

Oct. 6-H. Gaylord Wilshire, "The

Oct. 13-Morris Hillquit, "Socialism

Oct. 20-Leonard D. Abbott, "The Is-

Oct. 20—Leonard D. Abbott, "The Issues of the Campaign."
Oct. 22—Dr. C. L. Furman, "The Workingman, His Boss, and Politics,"
All workingmen and others interested in political and economic questions are invited to come and hear the views of Socialist speakers, to ask questions

and participate in general discussion

MEETINGS IN THE BRONX.

Social Democratic meetings have been arranged as follows for the month of September:

Saturday, Sept. 14, at One Hundres

and Forty eighth street and Willis ave-nue; also at One Hundred and Forty-third street and Alexander avenue.

Saturday, Sept. 21, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis ave-nue, ratification meeting for the Bor-ough of Bronx, with Socialist band and parade. Comrade Hanford, our candi-

date for mayor; Comrade Herron, and others will speak.

Wednesday, Sept. 25, at One Hun-red and Thirty-eighth street and Wil-

Saturday, Sept. 28, at One Hu

vania avenue and Fulton street:

Irrepressible Conflict."

The comrades of East New York have

OBSERVE THE The news comes from Omaha, Nel-DIFFERENCE. that the management of the Union and To All New Readers of This Paper.—Please observe that the party which this paper represents—the body which, at its recent convention in Indianapolis, adopted the name of Socialist Party, but which, for campaign pursues is known in the state of New To All New Readers of This Paper. Southern Pacific railroads has created the office of superintendent of mail contracts, and it is understood that Herbert P. Thrall, NOW SUPERIN-TENDENT OF THE EIGHTH DIVIS poses is known in the state of New York as the Social Democratic Party is to be appointed to the position, RE TAINING HIS POSITION WITH THE GOVERNMENT. The man who is to superintend the weighing of the mails is also to be the paid servant of as absolutely no connection with the Socialist Labor Party; so unfavorably known among workingmen for its a the corporations whose extortionate rates make it impossible for the post office department to pay expenses. This paper, An accordance with the policy of the Socialist Party, supports the principle, of trade unionist Government of the railroads, for the calls upon the trade, unionists not to neglect the use of their political power at the ballot-box for the emancipation railroads, and by the railroads. How long are you going to vote for it? Or would you prefer that the people ow a of the working class. their own railroads and carry their own mails, giving the railroad men the full value of their labor, and at the same time reducing fares and preventing "accidents" now caused by overwork THE PARTY NAME To All Readers of This Paper in the and by the refusal of the capitalists to provide safeguards which would cost a

this paper represents, heretofore knowmas the Social Democratic Party, decided at its recent convention in In-dianapolis to assume the name of SO-CIALIST PARTY. The provisions of the election laws of this state are such, owever, that it has been found advis his to retain the old name in the state York through the present cam-Our ticket will be found on the paign. CIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY and me der the party emblem of the ARM AND TORCH. That is the ticket for workingmen to vote

TheWorkers'fall

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ARM AND TORCH. We have the largest assortment of Socialist Campaign and Photo Buttons -twenty different styles and sizes. Send us 15 cents for samples and illus-trated Socialist Button Catalogue. Socialist Party Buttons artistically

Locals and agents can realize a repectable sum by the sale of buttons SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

Saturday, Sept. 28, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Courtland avenue; also at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue.

All workingmen in the Bronx are invited to attend these meetings and all Socialists are called on to turn out and help make them successful.

recuted in five colors.

Prices, including postage: